

Book Reviews

MOVEMENT DISORDERS II First Edition. Edited by C. David Marsden and Stanley Fahn. Published by Butterworths. 468 pages. \$57Cdn approx.

It is now five years since Marsden and Fahn published their first volume on Movement Disorders in the Butterworth's International Medical Reviews series. Like the first, the present volume is an excellent compilation of up-to-date discussions dealing with several topics in movement disorders. As the editors emphasize in the introduction, "this book is not a textbook on movement disorders and does not encompass all that has been written on the subject in recent years." However, it does review many of the major developments in this rapidly advancing specialty and provides detailed reviews and discussions on selected subjects in the field.

The first section considers the disciplines of imaging, epidemiology and molecular genetics applied to movement disorders. As with all other chapters in the book, the authors chosen are experts who remain on the "cutting edge" of developments in the appropriate fields. One particularly significant chapter, both related to the subject matter and the author, is the excellent discussion of epidemiology of movement disorders by the late Bruce Schoenberg.

The second section deals with a variety of pertinent issues in Parkinson's disease and other akinetic-rigid syndromes. As was the case in the first volume, the editors preface the section with a succinct discussion of certain critical issues in the field. They particularly emphasize topics which have developed since the first volume which are not covered in detail in subsequent chapters. The following discussion of MPTP by Langston is an excellent summary of a field developing so quickly that it is almost impossible to keep a book chapter completely updated.

Stern's discussion of the prognosis of Parkinson's disease provides an excellent historical review of the topic. Another expanding field is the study of neuropsychological disturbances in basal ganglia disease, particularly parkinsonism. Brown and Marsden summarize the past literature and emphasize a number of unresolved questions. There have been several developments in this field since this chapter was written. The discussions of pathology and biochemistry of parkinsonism by Jellinger and Agid and his colleagues serve as two of the best available reviews of these topics. Wooten then provides the final paper related to Parkinson's disease on the pharmacokinetics of levodopa. Further chapters in this section deal with the olivopontocerebellar atrophies, progressive supranuclear palsy and Wilson's disease. These too are excellent summaries of the state of the art in each field. With regard to the OPCA's, following Duvoisin's description, there is an interesting commentary by Harding who strongly believes that "olivopontocerebellar atrophy" is not a terribly useful concept.

The next section deals with several of the dyskinesias again prefaced by a brief updating by the editors who discuss several of the dyskinesias not considered further in the text. Following this there are three chapters providing an in depth discussion of various aspects of dystonia. There has been an international symposium on this topic recently and an *Advances in Neurology* will soon be published providing the proceedings of this meeting. The three chapters provided here are an excellent summary of much of this material. There are two chapters on tics, one dealing with the neurology, and another with the psychopathology. Again, these are excellent summaries of a complicated field. Finally, Lee and Findley provide discussions on the pathophysiology and pharmacology of essential tremor respectively. As with all other chapters in the book, these provide both excellent reviews of the subject and an update on the direction of current research.

Like their *Movement Disorders I*, this volume provides something of interest to neurologists at all stages of their development (in training, practice or research). At the very reasonable price this is an excellent addition to any medical library.

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A TEXTBOOK OF CLINICAL NEUROPHYSIOLOGY. Edited by A.M. Halliday, S.R. Butler and R. Paul. Published by John Wiley & Sons, 730 pages. \$84.50.

This volume is certainly "A Textbook of Clinical Neurophysiology" but the title in itself is deceptive. It is not a textbook that one would recommend to a Ph.D. candidate in the field or to medical students to learn Clinical Neurophysiology. Similarly Neurology or Neurosurgery residents would have to have a fair amount of presupposed knowledge to be able to wade through this volume.

The International Congress of Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology (ICECN) is held every four years. One of its regular features is a series of review lectures given by distinguished clinicians and scientists. The chapters in this book were the result of a Meeting held in London in 1985, and at that time they were arranged as a comprehensive tutorial course covering the field of EEG and Clinical Neurophysiology from both its applied and fundamental aspects. Its purpose was to enable researchers and clinicians to update their knowledge of particular specialties, and to provide an overview of the important issues for new comers. The tutorials were structured to emphasize techniques and applications whose significance is well established, representing the best in current practice as distinct from research and progress. In this reviewer's opinion the

authors have only been partially successful in this goal. The text is very logically laid out under the major headings of "Basic Techniques" that are necessary for EEG, EMG and Evoked Potentials. There then follows three chapters on the normal aspects of EEG and four on the abnormal aspects of EEG. Abnormal Evoked Potentials (four chapters) covering VEP's, SEP's, BAEP's and Evoked Response Audiometry are covered. Four abnormal chapters on EMG covering motor unit disorders, application of quantitative methods, peripheral nerve disorders and reflexes in neuromuscular disorders are presented. Lastly, there are seven chapters on basic neuromechanisms dealing with these electrophysiological modalities, plus an excellent discussion on the basic mechanisms of the epilepsies.

Most, if not all, the authors will be well known to the readership of this Journal. Many of these authors, in fact, have made not only major contributions in the literature already but have authored important textbooks on their subject material or well received critical reviews. Herein lies one of the major criticisms in that the authors in this text have seemingly given in many instances an abridged version of earlier reviews or publications they have authored. As such, there is a general tendency throughout the book for the information to be presented in a rather brief or stilted form so that one can only get an overview and none of the subjects have really been covered in much depth. A novice or a neophyte in the field would probably be over his depth, and yet, an experienced clinical or researcher would not find the material meaty enough for intellectual challenge. The redeeming feature, however, of this approach is that all chapters are very heavily referenced as current as 1986. This would not be a textbook to recommend for a Neurology or Neurosurgery resident but would be a book to recommend for a library to purchase or even better still, a multidisciplinary clinical neurophysiology lab to have on its shelf for reference.

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SLEEP AND ITS DISORDERS IN CHILDREN. 1987. Edited by Christian Guilleminault. Published by Raven Press. 316 pages.

This single volume multiauthored text provides, what is to this point, the only comprehensive exposé on sleep and its disorders in infants and children. What will be appreciated by many is a glossary of terms used in the diagnostic classification of sleep and arousal disorders at the beginning of the text. The work is subsequently divided into two main subdivisions. The first part of the book provides normative background data and population surveys relating to the development and consolidation of the sleep-wake cycle in infancy and the development of normal physiological responses during sleep in infants and adolescents. The second half of the work is more clinically oriented and describes in greater detail many pathological disorders of sleep, including the insomnias (disorders of initiating and maintaining sleep), disorders of excessive somnolence, and the parasomnias.

Although the initial eight chapters are not focused directly

on the pathology of sleep-wake disorders, they represent "pioneering work" directed at the establishment of normative data for infants and children. It is speculated that a clearer definition and comprehension of the normal development of sleep will foster a better understanding of the pathological condition. Data is presented in a chronological manner, presenting trends which are found in premature infants under 36 weeks gestation and comparing these patterns to those found in mature infants. Further directions for research in the area of infant motility are also discussed as a means of investigating CNS integrity in the newborn. Subsequent chapters develop the concepts of consolidation of sleep-wake stages and consolidation of sleep states in the infant; describe variability of sleep architecture in children 6-12 years and a trend toward waking alertness and sound nocturnal sleep patterns during adolescence, as well as suspected psychosocial mechanisms responsible for the development of adolescent sleep patterns. There is also a detailed chapter related to respiratory physiology (during sleep) and adaptation from the newborn through the adolescent.

The last two-thirds of the text deals with the pathology of sleep. After two excellent chapters which survey the incidence of various sleep disorders, there is a very comprehensive chapter on the colicky infant by Marc Weissbluth in which it is speculated that many of the later developing sleep disorders may originate in parental mismanagement of the infants' sleep schedules. Subsequent chapters relate to the major disorders of sleep in children, including insomnia, schedule disturbances, narcolepsy, sleep apnea during infancy and its possible relation to SID's, other respiratory related sleep disorders, nightmares, somnambulism and enuresis. There is also a chapter discussing sleep-waking disorders in mental retardation and an interesting chapter concerned with the interaction of epilepsy and sleep disorders. The chapters related to sleep apnea in infancy and obstructive sleep apnea syndrome in children by Christian Guilleminault were particularly strong. They clarified our present understanding of risk factors for SID's and its relationship to apnea of infancy. The clinical facets of sleep apnea and its etiologies are well described and a brief but complete list of potential treatments is discussed. Respiration in children with asthma and obstructive pulmonary disease is dealt with in a separate chapter. There is also a comprehensive approach for evaluation and treatment of enuretic children developed by German Nino-Murcia and Sharon A. Keenan in the chapter on "Enuresis and Sleep".

When considering the frequency of sleep disorders in this age group and the variety of physicians who treat these young patients including pediatricians, respirologists, family physicians, psychiatrists and neurologists, this text should appeal to a broad spectrum of medical personnel. The only possible disappointment to some physicians less experienced in the treatment of sleep disorders might be the paucity of clinical examples or lack of clinical description of some of the basic sleep disorders. Notwithstanding this potential criticism, the discussions concerning etiology, sleep architecture in sleep disorders, and treatment will prove worthwhile for physicians in a wide spectrum of subspecialties treating this young patient population. The text is strongly recommended without reservation.

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