

years of age,” even though they are exceedingly rare in school aged children.

In general, I think this book very sound. It would be an excellent introduction for neurology residents and a good review for general pediatric neurologists who feel a bit out of touch with current treatments for epilepsy. I am not sure that general pediatricians would find the content sufficiently directive. Family physicians might be helped by some chapters but in general the slant is more towards specialists. Some medical students will be overwhelmed by the details in many chapters. Epilepsy experts would be interested in the struggles about classification. Lastly, the book is not aimed at families of children with epilepsy.

Peter Camfield
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

REFERENCES

1. Appelton R, Camfield P. Childhood epilepsy: management from diagnosis to remission. Cambridge NY 2011. ISBN 9780521763257.
2. Berg AT, Berkovic SF, Brodie MJ, et al. Revised terminology and concepts for organization of seizures and epilepsies: report of the ILAE Commission on Classification and Terminology, 2005-2009. *Epilepsia*. 2010;51:676-85.
3. Commission on Classification and Terminology of the International League Against Epilepsy. Proposal for revised classification of epilepsies and epileptic syndromes. *Epilepsia*. 1989;30:389-99.
4. Berg AT, Shinnar S, Levy SR, Testa FM, Smith-Rapaport S, Beckerman B. How well can epilepsy syndromes be identified at diagnosis? A reassessment 2 years after initial diagnosis. *Epilepsia*. 2000;41:1269-75.
5. Wirrell EC, Grossardt BR, Wong-Kisiel LC, Nickels KC. Incidence and classification of new-onset epilepsy and epilepsy syndromes in children in Olmsted County, Minnesota from 1980 to 2004: a population-based study. *Epilepsy Res*. 2011;95:110-18.

DRUG-INDUCED NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS. THIRD REVISED AND EXPANDED EDITION. 2012. By K.K. Jain. Published by Hogrefe Publishing. 452 pages. C\$130 approx.

Rated 

Practicing clinicians are well aware that adverse effects may occur from the medications they prescribe. Uncommon adverse effects reported by the patient are met sometimes with suspicion or incredulity, and followed up by asking a more experienced colleague, looking it up in the latest version of the CPS or Epocrates, or by simply “googling” it. While those references are certainly helpful, the breadth, scope and perspective can be lacking.

Drug-Induced Neurological Disorders is the 3rd edition of this text by K.K. Jain. The author has a unique background in being trained in both neurology and neurosurgery (including training at several Canadian centres) before practicing neurosurgery for over 20 years. He subsequently became a medical advisor to industry,

founded his own Biotech company and is senior associate editor for MedLink Corporation; a recent PubMed search of the author lists nearly 200 publications to his credit.

Dr. Jain focuses on the neurological effects of medical treatments and as such his text is indispensable for the consulting neurologist. In the preface, he reminds us that “many of the well-known adverse effects are no longer being published and the number of publications is not an indication of the frequency of occurrence of a particular event.” He acknowledges being more selective in his references (which are listed at the end of each chapter) compared to previous editions. The book is divided into 27 chapters, with the first nine chapters accounting for nearly half the volume. He begins with epidemiology and clinical significance, followed by a review of pathomechanisms. Chapters on encephalopathies, disorders of consciousness, neuropsychiatric disorders, headaches and seizures follow. All levels of and conditions related to the nervous system are covered, including movement disorders, neuromuscular conditions, aseptic meningitis, idiopathic intracranial hypertension, autonomic disorders and sleep disorders, and even disorders affecting the pituitary system. Rare conditions including eosinophilia myalgia syndrome and subacute myelo-optico-neuropathy, a condition occurring essentially only in Japan, have their own chapter. The book concludes with chapters on adverse effects of biological therapies and neurological complications of anesthesia.

As this is a single authored text, there is a consistent writing style which I found very easy to read. He manages to present complex topics concisely yet appropriately detailed. The figures and tables are clear and useful. While some of the tables are a bit lengthy, the author reinforces which treatments are particularly associated with certain conditions.

The history, mechanisms of actions, clinical presentation, risk factors, pathology, course, prognosis and management of drug-induced neurological disorders are all covered in this book. When there is conflicting evidence or opinion, Dr. Jain presents the information before summarizing. The book overall and individual chapters are all well organized, and the fonts and lay-out make it visually appealing despite having no color pictures. After the text concludes, there is an index of drugs, followed by a symptom index. Some things are mentioned more than once, but that is to be expected and does not detract.

I highly recommend this outstanding reference for anyone in independent neurological practice. For residents and those at a university medical centre, an individual copy may not be necessary though I view it as incumbent on your library (or kind colleague) to have this text available for you to borrow as needed.

Alex Rajput
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada