This book describes neurodegenerative diseases from the perspective of molecular pathology, covering a broad range of topics in dementia and movement disorders. This book is distinct from other books in that it is structured using molecular pathology mechanisms, as opposed to clinical syndrome or anatomical distribution. There are eight parts: Introduction to basic mechanisms of neurodegeneration, Alzheimer’s disease, Tauopathies, Synucleinopathies, Trinucleotide Repeat Disorders, Prion Disorders. In the last two sections, the authors discuss Frontotemporal Lobar Degeneration/ALS/MND and other neurodegenerative disorders.

The first section is useful, the authors discussing the basic mechanisms of cell death, protein abnormalities and genetics relevant to various neurodegenerative diseases. The other sections begin with an introduction to orient the readers, followed by chapters on different diseases within the section (such as PD, DLB, MSA under Synucleinopathies). In each chapter, there is coverage of clinical features, genetics, neuroimaging, macroscopy, histopathology, biochemistry, pathogenesis and future directions. The authors generally follow that step by step format, which makes for easy reading. The histopathological pictures are very clear and the tables are systematic.

However, if someone is looking for knowledge about clinical syndromes, this book is not the appropriate reference. The clinical component is general and brief, not going into specific details. The therapeutic part is also short or even non-existent in some chapters. In some topics, the differential diagnosis is done by clinical presentation, but in others it is done by histopathological features.

Overall, this textbook provides useful and systematic information on the basic mechanisms of neurodegenerative diseases. It will prove useful for resident trainees, neurologists and pathologists.

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with many useful recommendations and should thus be very helpful to neurologists and geriatricians. Residents should have access to the book in their departments. After all, patients benefit from having “nerdologists” as their physicians and neurologists tend to love good books – this is one of them.

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**SEVEN ANEURYSMS: TENETS AND TECHNIQUES FOR CLIPPING.**  

Rated ⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐

This is a well conceived and very well illustrated book that will appeal to the beginner vascular neurosurgeon and to the general neurosurgeon looking for an introduction or a refresher on aneurysm surgery prior to a specific case. The book’s main sections are organized according to the frequency of aneurysms encountered, e.g. the MCA, PComm, AComm locations. The intraoperative photographs are exquisitely detailed, and in a nice step-by-step fashion.

An attractive volume, it reflects the personal experience of one neurosurgeon, and is written in a “how I do it” format. It has already served as a useful starting-off point for our own neurosurgery residents and neurovascular fellows. I found the technical discussions, while excellent, to be a bit dogmatic, e.g. concerning type of microscope, the endorsement of surgical mouthpieces, and the eschewing of brain retraction, induced hypotension and lumbar drainage. I would have liked more detail concerning the use of specific micro-neurosurgical intruments e.g. the #6 Rhoton. The book would also have been strengthened with more detail concerning alternative approaches, e.g. the subtemporal approach to the upper basilar and temporal approach to the posterior cerebral artery. The references were somewhat sparse, and largely comprised articles written or co-written by the author.

Notwithstanding these concerns, the book serves it purpose well. Since many aneurysms are now treated by endovascular means, the surgical experience gained by residents and fellows has diminished. Thus a monograph such as this one, emphasizing the basics, and with lots of photographs, is both timely and useful.

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