from the earlier large-brained, tool-using ‘true creation story’.

human history occurred, what the author refers to as the 60,000 and 160,000 years ago. Somewhere in this one hun-

pology, molecular genetics or paleobiology), was between the disease, depending upon the approaches used (anthro-

lar across all ethnic groups, Horrobin believes the origin of younger adults. As the incidence of schizophrenia is simi-

lar to good prognosis in about half the sufferers, it is one of the major causes of chronic disability, particularly in

schizophrenia, (schizotypy) or have first degree relatives of symptoms making up the disease later to be named ‘schizophrenia’ by Eugen Bleuler in 1911.

For readers who wish to delve further into the diversity of research strands that are brought together in this book, a 28 page Bibliography is provided. One criticism here, is that while the book is divided into 18 chapters, the Bibliography has 14 subject-based sections with none of the titles matching any of the chapter headings. There is a tendency for some repetition of material between chapters, in particular of the numerous imprecise dates associated with human development. The descriptions of oestrogen as the female hormone (p.117), and genes (p.11) and genomes as schizophrenic (pp. 189–190) are inappropriate, while clozapine should be correctly described as an antipsychotic (or neuroleptic) not an anti-schizophrenic drug (p. 213).

References


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