

## Books Received

ADVANCES IN NEUROLOGY – VOLUME 58. TOURETTE SYNDROME: GENETICS, NEUROBIOLOGY AND TREATMENT. 1992. Edited by T.N. Chase, A.J. Friedhoff, D.J. Cohen. Published by Raven Press. 399 pages. \$138 Cdn.

ADVANCES IN NEUROLOGY – VOLUME 59. (NEURAL INJURY AND REGENERATION). 1992. Edited by Fredrick J. Seil. Published by Raven Press. 384 pages. \$132 Cdn.

CEREBRAL DYSGENESIS: EMBRYOLOGY AND CLINICAL EXPRESSION. 1992. By Harvey B. Samat. Published by Oxford University Press Canada. 473 pages. \$105 Cdn.

CONDUCTION APHASIA. 1992. Edited by Susan E. Kohn. Published by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., Publishers. 167 pages. \$54 Cdn.

DEMENTIA. 1992. Edited by Peter J. Whitehouse. Published by F.A. Davis Company. 465 pages. \$108 Cdn.

DISEASES OF THE SPINAL CORD. 1992. Edited by Edmund Critchley and Andrew Eisen. Published by Springer-Verlag. 453 pages. \$190 Cdn.

EPILEPTIC SYNDROMES IN INFANCY, CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE, SECOND EDITION. 1992. Edited by J. Roger, M. Bureau, C. Dravet, F.E. Dreifuss, A. Perret and P. Wolf. Published by John Libbey. 418 pages. \$61.20 Cdn.

FROM NEURON TO BRAIN – THIRD EDITION. A CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR APPROACH TO THE FUNCTION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. 1992. By J.G. Nicholls, A.R. Martin and B.G. Wallace. Published by Sinauer Associates, Inc. 807 pages. \$57 Cdn.

IMAGING OF THE SPINE AND SPINAL CORD. 1992. Edited by Claude Manelfe. Published by Raven Press. 910 pages. \$204 Cdn.

LUMBAR DISC DISEASE – SECOND EDITION. 1992. Edited by Russell W. Hardy, Jr. Published by Raven Press. 373 pages. \$150 Cdn.

MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE (RESEARCH PUBLICATION, VOLUME 71). 1992. Edited by Stephen G. Waxman. Published by Raven Press. 415 pages. \$168 Cdn.

NEUROREGENERATION. 1992. Edited by Alfredo Gorio. Published by Raven Press. 345 pages. \$144 Cdn.

OCCUPATIONAL MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS. 1992. By Nortin M. Hadler. Published by Raven Press. 287 pages. \$84 Cdn.

PSYCHONEURO-IMMUNOLOGY. 1992. Edited by H-J. Schmoll and U. Tewes. Published by Hogrefe and Huber. 276 pages. \$40.80 Cdn.

SURGERY OF CRANIAL BASE TUMORS. 1992. Edited by Laligram N. Sekhar and Ivo P. Janecka. Published by Raven Press. 892 pages. \$270 Cdn.

SURGERY OF THE EAR AND TEMPORAL BONE. 1992. Edited by Joseph B. Nadol, Jr. and Harold F. Schuknecht. Published by Raven Press. 494 pages. \$198 Cdn.

TARDIVE DYSKINESIA. 1992. By H. Haag, E. Rütther and H. Hippus. Published by Hogrefe and Huber. 128 pages. \$34.80 Cdn.

VESTIBULAR AND BRAIN STEM CONTROL OF EYE, HEAD AND BODY MOVEMENTS. 1992. Edited by Hiroshi Shimazu and Yoshikazu Shinodo. Published by S. Karger AG, Basel. 466 pages. \$316.80 Cdn.

WOMEN AND EPILEPSY. 1991. Edited by M.R. Trimble. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 285 pages.

## Book Reviews

BASIC NEUROSCIENCE: ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY. Second Edition, 1991. By Arthur C. Guyton. Published by W B Saunders Co, Philadelphia. 432 pages. \$56.25 Cdn.

This book attempts to present both neuroanatomy and neurophysiology in one volume in an integrated fashion. In addition, a strong effort has been made to keep the size of the book manageable for the average student, including the medical student.

The book does largely achieve these goals. The first section deals with gross nervous system anatomy in approximately 50 pages. This is followed by a short section on ion channels and membrane potentials. Much more extensive sections then follow on the sensory and motor system and integrative neurophysiology including the limbic and autonomic nervous systems. The

final section deals with muscle and the neuromuscular junction, and the nervous regulation of a number of body functions including the circulatory, respiratory, gastrointestinal and endocrine systems.

The total length of this book is manageable at just under 400 pages. It is far more physiological than anatomical. The reader will be hard pressed for example to find the anatomy of the middle cerebral artery, but will find good sections on cerebral blood flow autoregulation.

As the name implies, this book deals with basic neuroscience, with only very brief forays into the clinical neurosciences and the pathophysiology of disease. These forays are not always successful or up to date. For example, in the short section on the pathophysiology of migraine, no mention is made