A lesion produced by the proliferation of perineural cells and known for many years as perineurioma; recent molecular studies demonstrate a clonal abnormality of chromosome 22 that strongly favour a neoplastic process. Incidentally, Figure 12.9 shows Ribosome-Lamellar complexes, nonspecific structures well known to electron microscopists.

These minor criticisms should not detract from a beautifully illustrated work that would be of help to those involved in the interpretation of peripheral nerve pathology.

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MIGRAINE & HEADACHE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY. 1999. By Lars Edvinsson. Published by Martin Dunitz. 184 pages C$ 185.00 approx.

This is another book on migraine pathophysiology in this exploding field of new knowledge. Through a series of several concise reviews, most of the fundamental issues of neurovascular neurotransmitter anatomy, physiology and pharmacology pertinent to migraine are covered. The chapters on the innervation of intracranial blood vessels and on the neuronal messengers and peptide receptors in human cranial ganglia are informative and well written. An excellent review of the potential rôle of the 5-Hydroxytryptamine receptor subtypes in migraine is provided.

The information obtained from three animal research models (autoradiographic mapping of receptors, cortical spreading depression and neurogenic inflammation) is critically analysed and put into perspective.

Three chapters address the potential rôle of specific new methodologies for the study of vascular changes in the testing of potential new drugs for the treatment of migraine. A model of experimental vascular headache in humans is also presented.

Chapter 12 provides a good discussion on the cerebral hemodynamic changes in migraine. In addition to the oligaemic theory, the ischemic theory is discussed.

The last chapter discusses the place and limitations of animal models in migraine.

Of the 14 chapters in this book, seven review pertinent information on migraine neurovascular pathophysiology, five discuss potential new methodologies and the possible new information that could be obtained from human and animal models of migraine. No specific mention is made of the contribution of electrophysiological methods and neuroimaging in the understanding of migraine. Most of the book is devoted to migraine neurovascular events. It does not present the information on other types of primary headache disorders as the title would suggest.

For the clinician with a special interest in headache, this book provides a valuable concise summary of some of the pertinent information available for the understanding of the vascular neurobiology of migraine. For the researcher, new research methodologies are presented with a discussion on their potential limitations.

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STURGE-WEBER SYNDROME. 1999. Edited by John B. Bodensteiner, E.S. Roach. Published by Sturge-Weber Foundation. 95 pages C$75.42 approx.

This is a good but not great book. The last monograph on the subject of Sturge-Weber Syndrome seems to have been published 40 years ago. This new book summarizes the old and newer experience with this still mysterious disorder. The Forward is a concise and interesting two-page history of Sturge-Weber Syndrome. The overview chapter by Bodensteiner and Roach steals the thunder from most of the rest of the book. In eight short pages, most of the relevant information is presented. A carefully written chapter by Morelli outlines issues about port wine stains including indications and rates of success with laser treatment. Dr. Cheng reviews the ophthalmologic manifestations and provides an outstanding discussion of the problems in treatment of glaucoma. Roach and Bodensteiner then have a chapter on the neurologic manifestations of Sturge-Weber Syndrome. In this chapter, some of the sentences are word for word from the introductory chapter. Derrick Bruce reviews neurosurgical aspects although some of this is also covered in other chapters. The most puzzling chapter is by Maria et al about brain imaging as it relates to structure and function in Sturge-Weber Syndrome. There are two pages on the metabolic effects of cerebral hypoxia that do not seem clearly relevant and several pages on magnetic resonance spectroscopy without much evidence that it has been used to any benefit in Sturge-Weber Syndrome.

The final chapter is by Pat Gibson and emphasizes psychological issues of people with Sturge-Weber Syndrome. She clearly has great warmth for her patients but the chapter is somewhat generic for the effects of chronic disease in childhood. The anecdotes about Sturge-Weber are interesting and often poignant.

My main criticism of the book is that of its redundancy. The neuropathology is discussed in three separate sections and surgery is often mentioned outside the chapter on specific details of surgery. Sometimes the statements made in the book are not as quantified as I might have hoped. Various problems are called “rare” without any mention of exactly how many cases exist with the particular problem.

The book is much more comprehensive than all of the recent child neurology textbooks (Aicardi, Berg, Menkes, Ashwald and Swaiman). It will provide a good overview for residents encountering a first case. As an aging child neurologist, I am often anxious about being out of date. For others in my situation, a quick read of this book ensures that the advances in understanding and management of Sturge-Weber have not been massive. The book may not be of much help to families. Overall, I think it would be a good addition to libraries in pediatric hospitals.

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PARKINSON’S DISEASE: THE TREATMENT OPTIONS. 1999. Edited by Peter LeWitt, Wolfgang Oertel. Published by Martin Dunitz Ltd. 260 pages C$185.00 approx.

Parkinson’s Disease: The Treatment Options as stated in the preface gives an up-to-date review focusing on the important new developments in the treatment of Parkinson’s Disease. Most of the 19 contributors are movement disorder experts with extensive