interventions in Alzheimer’s disease has also been included. While neuroprotection is still in its infancy, symptomatic treatment of cognitive function in some patients is now feasible.

Part III deals with “Clinical and Management Issues”. There are several chapters that deal with functioning of rehabilitation programs. The chapters deal with diagnostic issues and emphasize the need for a precise diagnosis. There are numerous factors that contribute to successful rehabilitation. Within this context, the issue of assessment of outcome has been also addressed in various chapters.

Part IV deals with “Neurorehabilitation Techniques”. In this part there are chapters describing the neurorehabilitation approaches to aphasia, attention, executive disorders, as well as rehabilitation of patients with traumatic brain injury and memory rehabilitation in the elderly.

In a multi-authored, edited book such as this, various opinions are expressed and this is refreshing. This book has brought together individuals with expertise from molecular, cellular, psychological, and society levels. Each editor has provided an overview and opinion about the subject matter. The diversity of opinions reflects the current understanding of this complex subject. While each reader will obviously come up with his or her own conclusions about individual chapters, it is important to be able to compare one’s thoughts with those of others with expertise in this field. There are many developments of cognitive neurorehabilitation that require further research and development. Some aspects, such as neuroprotection, our understanding of neuroplasticity, and how this could be used in neurorehabilitation, are in their infancy. This book represents a thorough and comprehensive review of the subject of neurorehabilitation, both from a basic science, as well as a clinical point of view, and should serve as an excellent starting point for neuroscientists interested in cognitive function.

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The recognition of the childhood epileptic syndromes and their careful delineation has been a major contribution of the European pediatric neurologists during the past two decades. The book being reviewed, a single author text by Panayiotopoulos, outlines the experience and conclusions of a dedicated epileptologist over the past 25 years.

The book is logically arranged, beginning with a brief review of epilepsy and the benign partial epilepsies of childhood. This is followed by a detailed review of benign Rolandic seizures, by far the commonest of the partial seizure syndromes. In chapter 5, allowing for a misprint in the title, there is a review of the implications regarding children who have centro-temporal spikes, but no seizures, and the figures regarding the incidence of neurologic disorders are quoted. The question of whether this is guilt by association or cause and effect is still left unresolved, but such is part of the challenge of clinical medicine.

The occipital seizures and allied epileptic syndromes are described in great detail using, as a basis, the author’s own data from his many years of research in the subject. He delineates carefully the more common early childhood onset form of benign occipital seizures (Panayiotopoulos’ syndrome) and distinguishes this from the later childhood onset form. There is a discussion of the implications of occipital spikes both in normal children and those who are neurologically impaired, and an excellent description of the EEG findings both with and without visual fixation, and this is followed by a comprehensive review of the literature of these syndromes.

Because of the clinical similarities between basilar migraine and late childhood onset benign occipital seizures and the conflicting views expressed in the neurological literature, this receives the author’s attention across two chapters. It is always heartening to see views forcefully and well-expressed in this era of mealy mouthed scientific timidity, and Dr. Panayiotopoulos reviews, dissects and