

neuropsychology of basal ganglion disorders; the pharmacology of brain dopamine systems and implications for the cognitive pharmacotherapy of schizophrenia; neuropsychology of memory and amnesia with clinical and neuropsychological case studies; psychiatric manifestations of demonstrable brain disease and structural brain imaging in the psychoses; a neurobiological perspective of the behaviour disorders of epilepsy and chronic experimental epilepsy; a developmental neuropsychiatric perspective of early disorders and later schizophrenia; the hallucination as a disorder of brain and mind; and magnetic resonance spectroscopy in neuropsychiatry.

The introduction is written by D. Frank Benson who pays tribute to Dr. Lishman as the first professor of neuropsychiatry at the Institute of Psychiatry in London and who influenced the intellectual development of a generation of psychiatrists, neurologists and psychologists, many of whom were contributors to this book. The papers are well-written with numerous subheadings and they include a large reference literature.

The text provides an up-to-date and multidisciplinary overview of the study of the healthy brain and the physical causes of psychiatric and behavioural disorders. With some topics, a clinically-oriented chapter is followed by one which deals with the underlying basic science with attention to advances in structural and functional neuroimaging. The book is an excellent review of the current status of neuropsychiatry and is highly recommended for clinicians, for researchers and for students.

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ADVANCES IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS CLINICAL RESEARCH AND THERAPY. 1999. Edited by Sten Fredrikson and Hans Link. Published by Martin Dunitz. 232 pages. C \$184.60 approx.

Advances in Multiple Sclerosis Clinical Research and Therapy is edited by two well-known individuals in this field, Sten Fredrikson and Hans Link, both from the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden. The textbook is multi-authored and brings together expertise from many individuals who have contributed widely to our understanding of the immunopathogenesis of MS and its management. The topics that are covered include: genetics, immunology, magnetic resonance imaging, therapy, and organization of MS care. The latter of these topics includes chapters on clinical practice guidelines, advances and new trends in MS rehabilitation, and several examples of how MS care and research is coordinated in either national or regional centres in several different countries. There is also a chapter dedicated to describing MS-COSTAR which is a database adapted for MS clinical research.

Several chapters are particularly well-written including those related to the genetics of MS (Dyment, DA; Steckley, JL; Ebers GC), Complement mediated mechanisms of injury (Scolding, NJ), diffusion magnetic resonance imaging (Clark, CA; Miller, DH), and several chapters related to the therapy of MS that encompass: a) emerging therapeutic options (Noseworthy, JH); b) gene therapy (Martino, G; Furlan, R; Poliani, PL; et al.) and c) the rationale for antiviral therapies (Andersen, O). Several chapters provide an introduction and give a cursory overview of areas of relevance to MS immunopathogenesis, but fall short of comprehensive review. This is exemplified in chapters related to the immunology of MS, both in relation to mechanisms of autoimmunity and effector

mechanisms in disease. Discussion of adhesion and homing, T cell mediated biology, chemokine receptors, matrix metalloproteinases, cytokine networks and the pathological heterogeneity of MS are distressingly absent. Two pages in the chapter on emerging therapeutic options in MS by John Noseworthy provide some insight into the pathogenic mechanisms underlying MS, however, these are not further developed in other chapters.

I found the chapters on MRI of relatively high quality, although a good deal of the discussion was repetitive. The chapter on diffusion magnetic resonance imaging in MS by Dr. David Miller and colleagues is particularly insightful. I was a bit surprised, however, that acknowledgement was not given in these chapters to the concept of multimodal MRI approaches currently being explored to improve correlation with pathological studies and disability rating scales.

The chapters discussing management approaches and rehabilitation have been inadequately addressed in many other textbooks related to MS and are a welcome addition; although, they appear somewhat out of context to the subject matter of the rest of the book. Unfortunately some of the chapters, particularly those related to immunotherapy, were out of date. In addition, many of the references in several chapters were also out of date and in one chapter the most recent reference dates to 1998. The text does give a reasonable overview of multifaceted aspects of MS research and care, but has a singular lack of focus.

The target audience for this book is difficult to deduce. It is, for instance, unlikely that the section on MS care and rehabilitation would appeal to individuals with a basic science orientation. It is equally unlikely, however, that those who are involved primarily with rehabilitative care would be drawn by the more scientifically focused chapters, particularly those that explore immunological, genetic, and MRI subject matter. The text did not seem focused enough for non-MS practitioners and it is not comprehensive enough for individuals working directly in this field. It is acknowledged that in textbook format it is difficult to provide an up-to-date review of subject matter related to a field that is as rapidly moving as research and therapy in MS. Although the editors of Advances in Multiple Sclerosis Clinical Research and Therapy have brought together several experts in the field to discuss their areas of expertise, the textbook, as a whole, falls somewhat short of its perceived target.

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THE FACIAL NERVE-2ND EDITION. 1999. Edited by Mark May, Barry Schaitkin. Published by Thieme. 877 pages. C\$298.50 approx.

Mark May's 2nd edition of the Facial Nerve is a fitting testament to the clinical career of the senior author who has spent the majority of his professional career (35 years) involved in the management and rehabilitation of patients with facial nerve disorders (by his own estimation over 3500 at the time of publication). A professor emeritus in otolaryngology at the University of Pittsburgh, May has long been known as a most personable and leading researcher in field of facial nerve dysfunction. Readers will surely find the text easy to comprehend. As it is somewhat of a testimonial it also provides us with a number of unique personal reflections on the effects of facial paralysis (both May and Schaitkin each developed Bell's palsy independently) on the individual.

As in the first edition, the book is divided into sections