

his colleagues with respect to the different patterns of dopamine depletion in the striatum in Parkinson's disease, aging and MPTP-induced parkinsonism. I found the chapters by Hefti on neurotrophic factors, that by Martilla and Rinne on oxygen toxicity protecting enzymes, and Finch and colleagues on the application of molecular biological techniques, to be particularly interesting.

A clinical analysis of the importance of aging to Parkinson's disease is provided in two interesting papers, the first by Agid and colleagues and the second by Wolters and Calne. The latter emphasizes the importance of a combination of aging and environmental factors. Subsequently, Spencer and Langston and his colleagues provide interesting discussions regarding neural toxins and parkinsonism.

As indicated, several other topics are addressed, most notably neuro-imaging and therapy. In the latter category, there is a very useful submission by Trabucchi, who represents his experience with respect to the topical issue of the influence of levodopa therapy on the natural history of Parkinson's disease.

This volume compiles several very useful reviews which present the state of the art in a very rapidly changing and advancing field. Despite certain weaknesses (for example, a paper on autonomic nervous system dysfunction in Parkinson's disease which does not mention the large literature on the common problem of bladder disturbances), this volume is a useful addition to the libraries of those interested in Parkinson's disease, aging and neurodegenerative diseases. It will also serve as a useful reference to those interested in becoming updated on the application of recent technological advances to the critical questions which must be answered before better management, particularly prevention, can be applied to these problems.

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AMBULATORY EEG MONITORING. 1989. By J.S. Ebersole. Published by Raven Press, New York. 365 pages. \$77 Cdn. approx.

This is a multi-authored book providing a review of the "state of the art" in ambulatory EEG monitoring, both in adults and children. The textbook emphasizes the role of ambulatory EEG monitoring in seizure disorders, its role in the pre-surgical

evaluation, use of ambulatory EEG monitoring in the Emergency Room and Intensive Care Unit, its usefulness in the diagnosis of non-epileptic paroxysmal disorders and sleep disorders.

This book is well written. It is well referenced. It has adequate figures and examples of actual EEG recordings.

This book will be of interest to clinicians and clinical scientists in the field of neurology, psychiatry and clinicians interested in sleep disorders. This volume is highly recommended reading for EEG technology staff involved in ambulatory monitoring.

The price at \$77 Cdn. (approx.) is in keeping with the usual price of multi-authored volumes of this size.

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ANATOMY OF EPILEPTOGENESIS. 1988. Edited by B.S. Meldrum, J.A. Ferrendelli, H.G. Wieser. Published by John Libbey, London, England. 187 pages. \$60.00 Cdn.

This multi-authored volume discusses a number of in vivo and in vitro models of epilepsy and their clinical relevance to human epilepsy. Specific chapters are assigned to sound-induced seizures, experimental generalized pentylene-tetrazol seizures, limbic and kindled seizures, chemically induced limbic seizures and photic-induced seizures in man and in papio papio. In addition, a chapter is devoted to EEG studies of human limbic seizures. An additional chapter is devoted to cortical and intracortical seizure spread and a chapter is devoted to PET studies of functional cerebral anatomy in human seizure disorders.

This volume will be of interest to clinicians and neuro-scientists in the field of human and experimental epilepsy. The volume summarizes recent data in the various experimental models discussed.

Despite the volume being multi-authored, the chapters are well written. Tables and diagrams are generally clear. Bibliographies are adequate. The price of \$60.00 Canadian is in keeping with the general price range of multi-authored textbooks of this size.

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Books Received

BRAIN IMAGING - AN INTRODUCTION. By John Bradshaw. Published by Butterworths (Wright). 249 pages. \$78 Cdn. approx.

DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE. Edited by D.B. Calne. Published by Springer-Verlag. 599 pages. \$257 Cdn. approx.

ELECTROMYOGRAPHIE-SÉMÉIOLOGIE ET PHYSIOPATHOLOGIE. By E. Godaux. Published by Masson. 336 pages.

FAMILIAL ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE. MOLECULAR GENETICS AND CLINICAL PERSPECTIVES. 1989. Edited by Gary D. Miner, Ralph Richter, John P. Blass, Jimmie L.

Valentine, Linda A. Winters-Miner. Published by Marcel Dekker, Inc. 444 pages. \$140 Cdn. approx.

HANDBOOK OF NEUROLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN CHILDREN. 1989. By John B.P. Stephenson and Mary D. King. Published by Butterworths (Wright). 244 pages. \$78 Cdn. approx.

HTLV-1 AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. SERIES: NEUROLOGY AND NEUROBIOLOGY. VOLUME 51. Edited by Gustavo C. Roman, Jean-Claude Vernant, Mitsuhiro Osame. Published by Alan R. Liss. 664 pages. \$134 Cdn. approx.

LIFE IN RESEARCH. 1989. By Derek Richter. Published by Stuart Phillips Publications. 170 pages.