Book Reviews


37 cases of Wernicke's encephalopathy are reported. In 28 cases degeneration in the dorsomedial nucleus, pulvinar and a small periventricular nucleus (nucl. laterodorsalis or dorsalis superficialis) was found; 6 times a central pontine myelosis appeared without significant associated clinical symptoms. E. A. S.


This book is based on the author's vast experience at the Neurological Clinic of Prof. K. HENNER in Prague. In contrast to other texts, not the methodology but the clinical, practical problems, particularly the symptomatology of the early stages, are emphasized. Excellent illustrations enhance the value of this text E. S.


This symposium dealt chiefly with problems arising from the use of opium, barbiturates and alcohol. It is shown how biochemical, pharmacological, physiological, psychological and social variables interact in the shaping of special types of behavior. E. S.


Based on the study of 76 cases, the author confirms BORST'S early view that one deals with a sarcoma. This view is supported by tissue cultures while electron microscopy and histochemistry failed to prove a neuroectodermal origin of the medulloblastoma. E. S.


Our knowledge of the cochlear receptors has been increased in recent years by phase contrast microscopy, electron microscopy and by electrophysiologic techniques. In this monograph these advances are summarized and documented by ex cellent illustrations. E. S.


This volume surveys FOERSTER'S most important contributions, particularly in the field of neurosurgery and applied physiology of the nervous system. His role in securing recognition of neurology as a separate discipline is stressed. E. A. S.
This second edition appearing a few years after the first emphasizes somatically caused psychoses, psychopathies, reactions to abnormal experiences, and personality development, including alcoholism. The author justly points out that a careful study of this text is required.

E. A. S.

This well known text contains several revisions and additions, e. g., in the chapters on cerebrospinal fluid, on pneumoencephalography and measurement of speed of conduction in nerves.

E. A. S.

This text book deals with common injuries sustained by children and describes the treatment for each complication. Depressed skull fracture, extradural hemorrhage, subdural hematoma are dealt with separately and methods of treatment are outlined. Other sophisticated techniques are described, including echoencephalography.

H. T. WYCIS, Philadelphia

The International Symposium in Erlangen, Germany, April 1967, presented a summary of echoencephalographic techniques and the resultant findings. Most of the text deals with A-Scan in acute and chronic head injuries. A separate chapter deals with children. An introduction to B-Scan is also included in the text.

H. T. WYCIS, Philadelphia

A. E. WALKER and his associate have continued the studies of head injured men with a fifteen year follow-up. The pertinent portion deals with posttraumatic epilepsy with some attempt to correlate the Cushing series with that of the Baltimore group. Other chapters deal with posttraumatic neurological symptomatology. The text is a valuable aid to those interested in posttraumatic epilepsy and its complications.

H. T. WYCIS, Philadelphia

Internal frontal hyperostosis is a double skeletal and neuroendocrine disturbance. It is probably hereditary and transmitted by the X-Chromosome.

E. S.
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In bis usual clear style the author surveys pathophysiology, clinical methods of examination and syndromes. In general the most recent advances are included, although in some areas outdated theories are presented, e. g. the topographic arrangement of the eye muscle nuclei according to BROWER is retained despite the contrary results of WARWICK. Excellent illustration enhance the value of this book that can be highly recommended to beginners in this field.

E. S.


This volume is the result of a conference reviewing recent studies that use electron microscopy, autoradiography, measurements of permeability of drugs and norm-al metabolites, particularly amino-acids. It has become evident that one deals with complex systems able to respond to outside stimuli. M. SPIEGEL-ADOLE, Philadelphia


Ditranspsychoses and other model psychoses (LSD 25 and mescalin) and comparable clinical cases were studied in their variability from coma to the occupational syndrome and Korsakow syndrome. It is attempted to develop structural models by using the methods of comparative psychopathology.

E. S.

E. BAjasz and G. JASMIN: An Introduction to Experimental Pathology (Methods and Achievement in Experimental Pathology, vol. 1). S. Karger, Basel/New York 1966. X + 706 p., 332 fig., 26 tab. Price: SFr. 120.-.

This first volume outlines theory and practice of Experimental Pathology and application of modern techniques. Among the contributions to general and special pathology, neurologists will be interested in the chapters on histochemical approaches to the study of the CNS (NANDY), hypothalamic neurosecretion (Rinne), electron microscopic studies in experimental muscular atrophy (Wechsler) and of the anterior pituitary (Yoshida).

E. S.


In this symposium four problems were discussed: the development of specific neuronal connections and of movement, the role of chemically specific signals and trophic interaction between muscles and peripheral nerves. Lively discussions followed each presentation, so that a well balanced presentation has been achieved.

E.S.
Book Reviews

Ménière's Disease is regarded by the authors as a disturbance of salt and water control. They offer the working hypothesis that the hypothalamically controlled neuroendocrine secretion is involved. The changes in the concentration of salt and water are in opposite direction; they apparently exceed the tolerance of the cupulae and tectorial membrane. Medical and surgical treatments are discussed in detail.

E. S.


The clinical picture is that of a progressive encephalopathy with cachexia and increase of the cranium. Puncture of the fontanelles is of diagnostic and therapeutic value. Plasma exudation through diseased capillaries plays a pathogenetic role.

E. S.


The main interest of the contributions was devoted to the hypothalamus and its influence upon the pituitary gland and its hormones. Special chapters were devoted to the circadian rhythms in the function of the adrenal cortex, melatonin, the pineal gland and effect of hypo-parathyroidism upon the nervous system.

E. S.


Scientific (verifiable) proof for the existence of the unconscious can be obtained, according to the author, if analyst and patient, after a period of protracted silence, scribble away incommunicado. As shown by the accompanying set of photos the corresponding scribblings, or inducted drawings, display in each case a marked structural affinity.

H. ADOLF, Philadelphia


The major part of this monograph deals with stereotaxic thalamotomy which the author performed by using his own apparatus. The author attempts to deal fairly with the historical development of the method, but erroneously ascribes to Talairach the first use of intracerebral reference points in order to overcome the variability of cranio-cerebral relationships. This was introduced by SPIEGEL and WYCIS in 1947.

E. SPIEGEL