This is the revised edition of a book which became a reference volume when it first appeared. This revision expands its usefulness for those of us who may be interested in the practical problems of trainability of retardates.

Herbert Freed, Philadelphia

The present volume is devoted to haemorrhagic glaucoma, spontaneous and experimental degenerations of the retina in animals and an extensive review on the retina. Neurologists will be particularly interested in the chapter dealing with ophthalmodynamometry pointing to anomalies of the pressure in the central artery of the retina, in migraine and in Cushing's syndrome, and in the review of cerebro-retinal degenerations and of phakomatoses.

E. S.

These proceedings of a conference held at the University of Rochester show that a multitude of nonmetastatic neurological disorders may be induced by cancer. There are encephalopathies (leuko- as well as polioencephalopathies and encephalopathy due to metabolic or endocrine disorders and due to nutritional deficiency), chronic and subacute myelopathies, further neuropathy with dorsal column degeneration, polyneuropathy and metabolic endocrine and nutritional neuropathies. Finally various muscular disorders are found, e.g. polymyopathy, myasthenic types, poly-myositis and myopathies due to hyperadrenalism, hypercalcemia or hyperthyroidism.

E.S.

The author circumvented the blood-brain barrier by intraventricular injections and perfusions of the cerebral ventricles. By this method drug actions upon central vegetative mechanisms (cardiovascular, pupillary, glandular etc. effects), motor activity (incoordination, tremor, circling etc), and behavior (sleep, analgesia, catatonia etc.) could be studied. It may be mentioned that this method has been used as early as 1924 by Spiegel and Saito for the study of central effects of hormones.

E.S.

This is the first atlas supplying the stereotaxic coordinates of the chimpanzee brain on frontal and sagittal sections. It will be highly welcome to all those who will have the rare opportunity to perform physiologic studies on this close relative of man.

E. S.
Price: MDN 58.

Cytology and cytochemistry of the CSF were the subject of the first day. The discussions of the different methods for the isolation of the cells and the influence on the results seem especially valuable. Protein- and enzymediagnostics are based particularly upon electrophoresis and immunoelectrophoresis. Finally, the diagnos-tically important CSF syndromes were discussed. This symposium represents an excellent contribution to the literature on the CSF. M. Spiegel-Adolf, Philadelphia

Neurologie und Psychiatrie. Lehrbuch für Studierende und Arzte. By D. Mütter-Hege-mann (VEB Volk und Gesundheit, Berlin 1966). 187 fig. and 8 tables. This textbook of neurology and psychiatry, written by a leading East German neuropsychiatrist, is neurophysiologically oriented. The psychological part acknow-ledges classic German psychiatric conceptions (Griesinger, Wernicke, Kraepelin, Kretschmer), derdes Freudian opinions and fully rests on Pavlovian doctrines. The practical psychotherapy deals principally with autogenic training (I. H. Schultz) and the common forms of guidance and group therapy patterned somewhat along Russian guidelines. Modern pharmacotherapy, general physio- and special electro-convulsive and insulin-coma therapies are discussed in a multiple approach geared toward the reintegration of the total personality into the environment. Special sections are devoted to alcoholism, drug addiction, to industrial poisonings with involvement of the nervous system, and finally to legal implications. This well printed and beautifully illustrated, rather comprehensive textbook is primarily a guide to East German medical students and graduates. The postgraduate physician, in particular the psychiatrist, will find a good introduction into Pavlovian principles. W. R. Kirschbaum, Chicago, Ill.

This volume is based on the author's extensive experience during two decades as a psychiatry expert. It intends to impress upon the legislators the importance of the medical, particularly psychiatric, concepts of disease. Forensic cases in which the question of guilt is answered from a medically oriented point of view are pre-sented in contrast to cases in which the decision was based chiefly upon psycho logical methods. Of particular interest is the detailed discussion of the various concepts of consciousness and its disturbances. E. S.

The sixth edition of this well known textbook has been not only revised but also considerably enlarged. Of particular interest are the chapters on neurochemistry, on genetics and on cerebrovascular disorders. An extensive bibliography will be help f ul to advanced students who will find the study of this treatise highlyf-warding. E. S.

out systematic electrophysiological studies during stereotaxic operations and to collect a wealth of observations, particularly on the basal ganglia, but also on the limbic-temporal system. The spontaneous electrograms, evoked potentials, the effects of stimulation upon the somatic and vegetative system as well as some behavioral effects are reported, so that this monograph represents an invaluable source of information regarding the pathophysiology of the human subcortex.


It is confirmed that the cerebral circulation depends not only on the general blood pressure, but also on the cerebrovascular resistance. This depends on an intracranial autoregulation that is very labile being influenced by the general vascular tone and by the functional activity of the brain. There are topical differences in the reactivity to nervous and humor al stimuli. The tonic influence of sympathetic nerves upon the cerebral vessels is small. A causal relationship between the cerebral circulation and the electric activity of the brain could not be found.


This is a careful study of the structural characteristics, the afferent, efferent and cortico-nuclear fibers of the cat's cerebellum. Bolk's conception is affirmed. The complete interruption of the cerebellar cortex in the paramedian sulcus is in accordance with the independent position of caudal vermis and hemisphere described by Bolk. This book should be very useful to experimenters working on the cat's cerebellum.


A study of 92 patients with acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans revealed in about two thirds pain, paraesthesias, pareses, muscle cramps. In more than one third of the patients peripheral sensory deficits developed. Impairment of peripheral nerves could also be demonstrated electromyographically. A close relationship between the disease and the accompanying peripheral nerve injuries is inferred.


This volume represents a "Study Week" during which a panel of internationally known experts discussed a variety of brain mechanisms related to consciousness, such as structure of the neo- and archicortex, cerebral synaptic mechanisms, brain stimulation, injury and bisection, memory and sleep, control of action, psychosomatic and biochemical problems. Astonishingly the philosophical aspects of the relationships between mind and brain were purposefully excluded.


This is an excellent monograph dealing primarily with the surgical treatment of carotid-cavernous fistulas. The author reviews the older methods of treatment including the postoperative results and newer modifications. His own apparently
is the method of choice at present. The value of angiography in pre- and post-operative evaluations of these cases is stressed. 

H. T. Wycis, Philadelphia


This is the 21st volume of these annual reviews. Like all its predecessors, it is a careful, thorough review of the neurologic field in its broadest scope, including the basic sciences of neuroanatomy, neurophysiology, neuropathology and pharmacology, and various facets of the disciplines of clinical neurology, neurosurgery, and psychiatry. Again Dr. Spiegel has brought together outstanding authorities in the various areas to present this truly remarkable review of the advances made in the course of a year. The growth of these volumes in each succeeding year underwrites the importance of research and investigation as carried on in the various areas. The presence of 1,112 references dealing with epilepsy and 385 dealing with electroencephalography help to underwrite the tremendous amount of work going on in these areas. These have been carefully streamlined and placed in perspective by the editors of the chapters. This volume, like its predecessors, amply fulfills the mission of making available a quick review of the entire area of the nervous system for those whose interests are slightly tangential, and of a review in depth for those whose interests He in one major area. A clinical neurologist, by perusing the psychiatric and neurosurgical portions of this volume, can be certain that no major advances have eluded him. This would be equally true for representatives of other disciplines. This book is important for the library of everyone interested in the nervous system either directly or indirectly.

F. Forster (Madison, Wisc.)


This is a concise survey of the most important psychopharmacca, the phenothiamine derivatives, reserpine and similarly acting drugs, monoxydase inhibitors and thymoleptica (iminodibenzyl compounds). The chemical structure, peripheral, central and endocrine effects, the problems of habituation and of abstinence are discussed. The minor tranquillizers, e.g., meprobamate, hallucinogenes and psychotomimetic compounds are not included. Clinical applications are mentioned only in so far as they contribute to an understanding of the mechanism of action.

E. S.


This is an excellent reference book on clinical neuroendocrinology. It highlights the role of neuroendocrine mechanisms in the regulation of physiologic processes and in the genesis of diseases. Clinical diagnosis and treatment are emphasized in addition to the discussion of possible neuroendocrine etiology and pathophysiology.


In this thoroughly revised edition the authors have wisely selected recent contributions and have added 115 new illustrations. The functional orientation of the text, the addition of an atlas section and an extensive bibliography add to the value of this book.

E. A. S.