**Book Reviews**


This volume covers the long-range effects of treatment of cancer of the maxilla, the pathology of giant cell tumors of this region, the treatment of malignant tumors of the larynx and hypopharynx. Of special interest are the chapters dealing with chemotherapy of malignant tumors and cortisone therapy of recent injuries to the oesophagus by caustic agents.

*E. S.*

*Sürgi, S. and Buchner, V. M.: Markhaltige Faserverbindungen am Hirnstamm der Katze. Springer, Berlin 1960. 127 pages, 49 Figures, DM 40.-.* This monograph is based upon a study of 75Marchi series from the Hess collection. In all cats the physiological effects of stimulation and coagulation of the points "where the Marchi degeneration originated were ascertained. The authors, therefore, were able to correlate the anatomic and physiologic findings. They are well aware that physiologic interpretations are often controversial. They believe, for instance,
that labyrinthine impulses do not ascend beyond the midbrain, although evoked potentials can be elicited in the cerebral cortex by labyrinthine stimulation. Neuroanatomists and neurophysiologists will find much valuable material in this book; excellent photomicrographs enhance its value.

This enlarged and improved text reflects the vast experience of F. Hoff and his associates. Although it is chiefly directed to advanced students and practitioners, specialists in internal medicine and neurology will find here sound advice, based on a critical analysis of modern therapeutic measures.

Introducing new standardized methods for the assessment of right-left orientation and finger gnosis, the author analyzes the present status of our understanding of disturbances of these functions. He shows that these disturbances may be found within a large group of impairments of behavior. Contrary to prevailing views, the concept is outlined that gross right-left disorientation in disease of the dominant hemisphere is due to a combination of a disturbance of the body scheme with an impairment in symbolic comprehension or to the latter factor alone. This monograph deserves the attention of neurologists and psychologists; its stimulating concepts invite further studies.

This primer outlines the medical, psychological, sociological and economical aspects of the complex cerebral palsy problem. Present day methods of management and some of the existing needs are indicated. This book should be of value not only to physicians, but also to parents, social workers, physical and occupational therapists.

All aspects of the borderland of neurology and radiology are dealt with in this magnificent volume to which authors from Canada, France, Germany and USA have contributed. The numerous illustrations are excellent. This book should be on the shelves of everyone interested in this field.

There is no other text that covers the border area of neurology and pediatrics as completely as this edition of Ford's well known book. Extensive additions have been made to every chapter. This reviewer should like to mention only a few points that may be revised in a next edition, e.g., the statement that there is no effective treatment of Huntington's chorea. Cases are on record in which stereotactically produced pallidal lesions were able to reduce or abolish the abnormal movements for observation periods of several years. The term bradykinesia is used by the author
for slow involuntary movements, while most authors describe by this term slow voluntary movements. These are, however, minor details. As a whole, this book is highly recommended.

E. S.


The present volume reflects the development of clinical psychiatry in the last 3 decades. It is devoted to the following subjects: endogenous psychoses, psychopathies and neuroses, addictions, symptomatic psychoses, epilepsy, oligophrenias, psychiatry in childhood and senium. Nearly every chapter reflects the dominant role that therapeutic attempts (by somatic as well as psychotherapeutic procedures) play in modern psychiatry. The extensive references greatly enhance the value of this volume.

E. S.


The 135 papers reproduced in this volume deal chiefly with electromyographic studies, electrographic analysis of petit mal, disturbances of consciousness, conditioned reflexes, new concepts in epilepsy and temporal lobe epilepsy.

E. S.

Varia

At a meeting of the Fulton Society in Rome, it was decided to hold a Symposium on the Motor and Premotor Areas in conjunction with the meeting of The Amer. Neurol. Association. For further details contact: Dr. Victor Soriano, Calle Buenos Aires 363, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Errata

in the paper by O. Peczenik and M. Zei in Confinia Neurologica 21: 488-500 (1961)