Book Reviews


Echoencephalography has gained increased importance as a supplementary tool of neurology. It is to the credit of the editors that experts in this field were gathered together for a first international symposium. The proceedings of this symposium are presented in this volume. This expertly edited work gives the reader a complete summary of current knowledge in echoencephalography. Both the physical and anatomical fundamentals as well as individual diagnostic possibilities are adequately discussed. The value of the A-scope technique demonstrated by the wide experience of the Erlangen clinic is broadly documented. There is no longer any doubt about the value of echoencephalography with respect to skull and brain trauma and in tumor diagnosis. Dyck and co-workers present an interesting article on intraoperative tumor localization using the A-scope technique, a method which Tanaka and his group have been successfully employing since 1957.

Echoencephalography is being used more and more for measuring the width of the ventricles, and its employment for the clinical evaluation of hydrocephalus is especially applicable. The normal values for the width of the 3rd ventricle presented by Feuerlein and Dillig deserve special recognition.

Information obtained from echoencephalograms concerning mass displacements can be valuably employed in the differential diagnosis of intracerebral hematomas and cerebral infarction.

A further chapter with especially interesting articles by Jeppson, Planiol and Pottier as well as Freund deals with the registration of echo pulsations, a method, which may provide information concerning brain perfusion and cerebral pressure.

Finally summaries of two-dimensional echoencephalography (B-scan) are presented. Of particular interest are those by Tanaka and co-workers, De Vlieger, Lombroso and Erba as well as those by White and co-workers. The best results with this method so far have been realized with infants and small children. B-scan investigations in other fields, summarized by De Vlieger, are still in the experimental stage.

H. R. Muller, Basel


This is a modern, concise and reliable guide to the present state of treatment in neurology and psychiatry, including rehabilitation. All the recent and generally accepted developments are included and out-dated therapies (still extensively described in many books) are omitted. We find clear guide-lines how to deal with acute life-threatening episodes as well as with difficult cases with sequelae of brain injuries. The comprehensive and uniform presentation of the difficult topic is the result of a fruitful cooperation of neurologists, psychiatrists, neurosurgeons, anesthesiologists and chiefs of rehabilitation centers. The low-price paper-back volume will be a most valuable help for neurologists, psychiatrists and all physicians in general medicine.

H. E. KAESER, Basel