This is a comprehensive monograph on degenerative, traumatic and inflammatory diseases of the vertebral column. Morphological and physiological aspects, biomechanical problems, X-rays, myelography, spinal scintigraphy, malformations, lumbar and cervical disc protrusions are given short, but competent reviews. In contrast, the neurological aspects of diseases of the spinal column are given less attention. The neurological complications of Bechterew's disease are mentioned in one vague phrase; we missed the indications for the surgical treatment of lumbar and cervical disc protrusions; the natural course of the whiplash injury is considered in an unusually optimistic way; the chapter on disturbances of hearing and equilibrium of cervical origin ought to be better substantiated; and spinal cord compression in severe scoliosis and chondrodystrophy is not considered in spite of these few shortcomings the book, edited by Trontzand Stender, is very useful with its concise chapters, good illustrations and its careful list of references.

H. E. Kellen, Basel
E. Stender, Cerebral hemoragie cerebrale - Pathogenic study on cerebral infarct and cerebral hemorrhage. RSR Academy Publishing House, Bucharest 1969. 238 pp., 44 fig., 58 tab.; lei 13.50.

In most of the papers and monographs in which the pathogenesis of cerebrovascular accidents is dealt with, the neural mechanisms involved in the onset of strokes receive little attention; the factors considered are especially the hemodynamic and metabolic ones. In this connection the importance of the present work lies particularly in the fact that it provides information on the state of the central homeostatic mechanisms involved in the regulation of vasomotor and of hormonal processes in patients with cerebrovascular accidents.

H. A. Karac, Basel
E. Stender, Cerebral homeostasis, (2) the level determining the optimal regime of the 'milieu interieur', and (3) the level for the evaluation of the optimal regime.

The work has four sections. In the first section the data concerning the reactivity of the fibrinolytic system in patients with cerebrovascular accidents are presented. The second one deals with the humoral and vasomotor reactivity to the emotional stress, the third with the reactivity to cold stress and the fourth with the reactivity to hypoglycemic stress.

Using multiple methods the author succeeded in demonstrating discrepancies in humoral and vasomotor reactivity between patients with cerebral infarct and those with cerebral hemorrhage. Hemoragial reactivity in cerebral infarct patients showed: (1) an inert clotting mechanism (sustained hypercoagulability after applying various stress stimuli); (2) a poor mobilization of the fibrinolytic system; (3) a long-lasting increase in slow serum lipoproteins; (4) a delayed recovery from insulin- and tolbutamide-induced hypoglycemia. In cerebral hemorrhage patients the author noted: (1) a high response of the fibrinolytic system; (2) a reactive clotting mechanism; (3) slight variations in serum lipoproteins. Generally the changes were similar to those noted in controls.


E. Stender, Cerebral homeostasis, (2) the level determining the optimal regime of the 'milieu interieur', and (3) the level for the evaluation of the optimal regime.

Another finding presented in the work and which deserves a special attention is the possibility to induce lumen change of the cerebral vessels up to appearance of cerebrovascular spasms by immersion of the hand in ice water.

By correlating all these data the author sustains that the patients with cerebral infarction display an inertia and those with cerebral hemorrhage a hyper-reactivity of the higher autonomic centres. This view is also supported by the study of the adrenergic messenger mobilization during stress conditions (poor mobilization in patients with cerebral infarct, high mobilization in those with cerebral hemorrhage).

At the end of the monograph the possible participation of the high autonomic centre disorders in the pathogenesis of the cerebrovascular accidents is discussed. The author suggests that the inertia of the higher autonomic centres predisposes to cerebral ischemic accidents, hyperreactivity to hemorrhagic accidents. This new approach of cerebrovascular accidents is also of therapeutic interest, since by discovery and correction of the disorders of autonomic reactivity it might be possible to prevent or at least delay the occurrence of strokes.

Dennis Naisbit and White Ultrasonic Encephalography. Schwalbe & Co., Basel 285 pp., 139 fig.; sFr. 60.-.

This is an excellent monograph on echoencephalography which will be useful to anyone performing this type of clinical examination. The book contains a great deal of fundamental physical and experimental information which is essential for understanding the possibilities and limitations of diagnostic ultrasonography in neurology. The material is presented in a clearly understandable form without emphasis on mathematical formulas. It is, nonetheless, not oversimplified.

Most of the experimental data is drawn from the results of Wittho's own research group who for some years have been occupied with measuring the echo-encephalographic errors in range and azimuth which are produced by the skull. An important section of the book is devoted to the application of computer techniques to eliminate the factor of examiner bias. The results thus far obtained by the author using an automatic midline computer seem very promising.

The book also mentions other newer ultrasonic techniques such as B-scan and Doppler-sonography. Each chapter contains a list of selected references which allows the reader to delve deeper into areas of particular interest as desired.


The book clearly defines the aims of neurocybernetics and neurobionics. The elementary notions of statistics, information theory, game theory, stochastic processes, theory of algorithms, theory of automatic regulation, feedback and biological regulation are reviewed and presented in a clear way requiring no special mathematical knowledge.

One chapter deals with modelling of neuronal networks and common problems of cybernetics in brain research. Questions such as selforganization in a hierarchical structure, optimization, memory, reliability, determined or statistic organization and presynaptic inhibition are discussed in this chapter. With great care the problems of recognition and learning are analysed and a basic artificial network is shown imitating these functions. Of particular interest for the physician could be the chapter dealing with problems of regulation of the 'milieu interieur'. The authors suggest three different levels of organization: (1) the level of homeostatic systems, (2) the level determining the optimal regime of the 'milieu interieur', and (3) the level for the evaluation of the optimal regime.

These principles are illustrated with examples of the regulation of the body temperature and the glucose levels in the blood. A fascinating problem discussed in this volume is the overall reliability of the organism made of relatively unreliable elements.

The practical application of these theories is demonstrated by enumerating the use of computers for medical diagnosis, prognosis and the choice of the best method for treatment. This book will be a useful orientation and introduction for biologists and physicians interested in the problems of neurocybernetics and neuromatics. P. F. Andrey, Basel


The volume contains the proceedings of an international symposium held near Cologne (Germany) from October 9th to 12th, 1969, sponsored by the Farbenfabrik Bayer. The meeting was divided into several sessions including the following topics: Origin and Axonal Transport of Adrenergic Nerve Granules. Mechanism of Transmitter Release with Special Reference to the Problem of Exocytosis. Chemical Sympathectomy. Effects of Drugs on Uptake and Release of Catecholamines. Since it is not possible to summarize the whole meeting, only some of the papers shall be mentioned.

The electronmicroscopic and biochemical investigations of Pellegino de Iraldi and de Robertis which deal mainly with the vesicular material at the proximal stump of regenerating axons suggest that a local reaction based on dilatation, proliferation and pinching off of neurotubules is the main process involved in the formation of granulated and non-granulated vesicles.

Dahlström describes effects of drugs (reserpine, colchicine, vinblastine) on the axonal transport of amine storage granules and presents evidence indicating...

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that the perikaryon is the site of formation of these granules. Helle reports on immunological properties of chromogranin, which was detected in perifusates from stimulated adrenal medulla and spleen. Gitten et al. showed the distribution of chromogranins in sympathetic neurones by immunofluorescence histology and their release by nerve impulses. Their results favour the hypothesis that the transmitter is liberated by partial exocytosis of vesicles.

In one session (2b) entitled 'mechanisms of transmitter release with special reference to the problem of exocytosis' several papers are presented dealing with quantal aspects of catecholamine release from adrenal medulla and sympathetic nerves and also models are discussed for release mechanisms [Kirshner and Viveros; Folkow and Haggendal; Haggendal; Stjärne].

Thoenen et al. report on chemical sympathectomy using 6-hydroxydopamine. Applications and limitations of this new method of sympathectomy are discussed, together with a hypothetical mechanism of action. There are three sessions dealing with 'effects of drugs on uptake and release of catecholamines'. Of the many interesting papers of these sessions only some will be mentioned. Von Euler talks on effects of drugs, which interfere with adrenergic transmission, and metabolic factors on uptake and release of catecholamines. Muscholl describes actions of cholinomimetic drugs on the release of noradrenaline of isolated perfused rabbit heart. Palm et al. discuss effects of catecholamine releasing drugs on membranes of subcellular particles. Axelrod et al. have shown that the synthesis of tyrosine hydroxylase, the rate limiting step in the catecholamine biosynthesis, and phenylethanolamine N-methyl-transferase, the final step in adrenaline formation, is regulated by the activity of the sympathetic nervous system and by pituitary and corticoid hormones. Carlsson presents data on the action of drugs on amine uptake mechanisms in the brain. Glowinski studied the release of labelled monoamines from central amineergic terminals in vivo and in vitro and examined the effects of various psychotropic drugs on synthesis, release and reuptake processes in slices of brain.

The volume contains a number of interesting papers presenting new data and aspects of uptake and release mechanisms of catecholamines. It is of great value that comments and discussion of the participants are published at the end of each communication. L. Högberg, Basel