proved virus etiology, the virus possibly being of a defective type not replicating as long as the host cell is intact; and that spongiform encephalopathy is a disease apart, initially infectious, but with no knowledge gained from these studies in the best way to man. The functional systems are reviewed in the last chapter.


This is a basic textbook for students and interns in neurological training. The fact that a formal neuropathological training is not required for the specialty certificate in most countries is a major disadvantage of our training system. Without a sound neuropathological basis the training based on clinical observation, clinical neuropathology and neuroradiology lacks in basic understanding of neurological problems. This very clear text with its numerous informative sketches is useful in helping the student and intern with completing his clinical experience by a sound morphological basis. The booklet covers all important aspects of neuropathology and invites the interested reader to go into detailed neuropathological studies for a better understanding of his daily observations. He will find useful references in the short selection of our training system. Without a sound neuropathological basis the training based on clinical observation, clinical neurophysiology and neuroradiology lacks in basic understanding of neurological problems. This is an impressive account of the present knowledge of the morphology of the nervous system and virus.


The so-called allocortex does not contain the typical 6 or 7 layers of the isocortex. The different parts of the allocortex are different in their phylogenetic and ontogenetic origin as well as in function. Only a part really belongs to the thalamus. The Allocortex is comparatively small in man, but exceeds the isocortex in low mammalian insectivores. It can be proved, however, that this reduction is only true for the olfactory, not the limbic system.

In the centre of this book is the morphological basis rather than the functional and anatomical aspects. Most of the morphological research has been done in non-human mammals. Comparative studies in the allocortex are not easy to find. Many of the results in the Allocortex are not transferable to the human brain.

This is an impressive account of the present knowledge of the morphology of the allocortex, and it is clear that for the interpretation of experimental and clinical findings concerning the thalamus and the limbic system a sound morphological basis is essential.


This is a basic textbook for students and interns in neurological training. The fact that a formal neuropathological training is not required for the specialty certificate in most countries is a major disadvantage of our training system. Without a sound neuropathological basis the training based on clinical observation, clinical neuropathology and neuroradiology lacks in basic understanding of neurological problems. This very clear text with its numerous informative sketches is useful in helping the student and intern with completing his clinical experience by a sound morphological basis. The booklet covers all important aspects of basic neuropathology and invites the interested reader to go into detailed neuropathological studies for a better understanding of his daily observations. He will find useful references in the short selection of literature.

The textbook is useful and needed for all trainees in neurology, neurosurgery and neuropathology.
system as well as the description of technical procedures should be discussed in text books of neurology.

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