argues well to make the point that the two conditions are different and separate and not to be confused. I must confess that I still have reservations, but readers will reach their own conclusions.

The Landau-Kleffner syndrome is covered, although relatively briefly: indeed it is difficult to think of this as a benign syndrome even though it is age-dependent. In addition, the syndrome of epilepsy with continuous spike waves in slow wave sleep is reviewed.

The book ends with an overview of the electrographic and clinical features of the "seizure susceptibility syndromes" which are age-dependent. The book is accompanied by 837 references.

This is a good source book for clinicians dealing with childhood epilepsy and for encephalographers, and offers fresh and, at times, provocative views based on a lifetime of experience. I recommend it.

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Movement Disorder Surgery. Progress in Neurological Surgery – Vol. 15. 2000. Edited by A.M. Lozano. Published by Karger. 404 pages. C$367.13 approx.

The re-emergence of surgery for movement disorders in the past decade and the tremendous results attained with this surgery has led to the on-going rapid development of this field. Accordingly, this volume of *Progress in Neurological Surgery* is timely.

The book is divided into five sections. The first contains a single chapter on the history of movement disorder surgery by Gildenberg, which nicely sets the background for the following text. The second section is entitled "Anatomical and Physiologic Substrates" and contains three chapters that outline the scientific basis for basal ganglia surgery, including a chapter by Obeso et al, which provides a critical analysis of the commonly used models. This section appropriately leaves the reader with the impression that although we have learned a lot about the functional neuroanatomy of the basal ganglionic motor system, there is a long way to go. Section 3, entitled "Patient and Technical Considerations" is comprised of three chapters that provide a good balanced overview of these issues, and leads into the fourth section containing eight chapters under the heading "Procedures and Techniques". This section looks at the three current major targets (GPi, Vim, and STN), approaches to these targets, and either lesioning them or stimulating them. Up to this point, the book concentrates almost exclusively on surgery for Parkinson's Disease.

The fifth section is entitled "Controversies, Adverse Events, Emerging Insights and Indications" and, as the title suggests, contains a real grab bag of information. The dozen chapters range from comparing stimulation with lesioning, to gamma knife surgery, to surgical complications, to functional imaging of the basal ganglia. It is in this section that movement disorders other than Parkinson's Disease are discussed – dystonia (including a chapter on surgery for spasmodic torticollis) and spasticity in particular. Excellent issues are discussed in this section, including: how does deep brain stimulation work?; what is the role of the neuropsychologist in a surgical movement disorder group?; what future surgical treatments might be used in this group of patients? The chapter on neurotransplantation, however, is the biggest disappointment in the volume, and does not really bring the reader up-to-date on this emerging field. This is in sharp contrast to the final chapter by Freese regarding gene therapy for Parkinson's Disease, which explores not only the science but also the many issues underlying the transfer of this new technology to clinical trials.

Overall, this is a concise volume which addresses current surgical approaches and their underlying rationale in the treatment of movement disorders, particularly Parkinson's Disease. Although only occasionally explicitly stated in this book, it is made clear that this is arguably the area in neuroscience where the clinical treatment of disorders and the basic science underlying them are so closely interrelated, with each feeding back to the other. This is one of those books that movement disorder specialists in all fields, including neurosurgeons, neurologists, neuropsychologists, basic scientists, and others will want to have on their shelves.

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Neurogenetics Contemporary Neurology Series # 57. 2000. Edited by Stefan-M. Pulst. Published by Oxford University Press Canada. 458 pages. C$176.00 approx.

This is a multi-authored textbook, published as part of the Contemporary Neurology Series. Initial chapters deal with DNAand chromosome structure and patterns of inheritance, and are followed by description of molecular genetic techniques. The clinical chapters deal with channelopathies, neuropathies, muscular dystrophies, tumors, phakomatoses, neurodegenerative disorders, epilepsies, multiple sclerosis, mitochondrial disease, and migraines. The last chapter discusses issues surrounding DNAtesting and counselling.

The editor, Dr. Stefan Pulst, is a well-known expert in the field of neurogenetics and was involved in authorship in a number of the chapters. Most of the authors are also known experts in their fields.

The chapters are generally well written, informative, and thorough. All areas of neurogenetics are appropriately covered. A particular strength of this book is in the introductory chapters, which provide a useful overview to physicians not familiar with genetic principles and terminology.

The clinical chapters typically begin with a brief description of clinical features. Classification of related disorders is presented according to genotype, followed by an extensive discussion of the known gene abnormalities, and structure and function of the gene products. Animal models are mentioned briefly, if applicable. Much of the information is enhanced by being in table form, as well as described in the text. In some of the chapters, for example Phakomatoses, and Spinocerebellar Ataxias, a brief section on differential diagnosis and management is included.

The last chapter, dealing with genetic counselling and DNA testing, provides an overview of the practical and ethical aspects in this area.

The main weakness of such a book is that as this area is moving forward at such a fast pace, by the time this (or any similar book) is published, it is out of date with respect to new gene discoveries and advances in understanding of function of gene products. Nevertheless, this is a very useful addition to the library of any physician interested in neurogenetics, and it provides a good foundation of knowledge in this area. Any more recent advances since publication are easily accessible with a quick Internet search.

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