

manner, includes a description of current technology and its application to myopathies.

The second part discusses specific myopathies. Included are details of the history and physical examination characterizing and distinguishing a particular myopathy. Each of the myopathies is summarized in table form including the inheritance, clinical features and laboratory features. Where several disorders are similar, a table is provided for comparison. Particularly well written are the chapters on the mitochondrial myopathies, inflammatory myopathies and periodic paralysis and myotonia.

The third section discusses general strategies for the prevention and management of medical complications of myopathies.

The book provides an overview of the myopathies, with enough detail to be useful, but not overwhelming. It is well referenced and has a comprehensive index. This book is ideal for clinicians and trainees involved in the assessment and management of patients with myopathies. It is well stated in the preface that, "this book is written by clinicians for clinicians" intended to "emphasize both the clinical evaluation of the patient and the practical use of important diagnostic studies".

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HEADACHE CLASSIFICATION AND EPIDEMIOLOGY: FRONTIERS IN HEADACHE RESEARCH. 1994. VOLUME 4. Edited by Jens Olesen. Published by Raven Press. 415 pages. \$C116.00.

This book was written for health professionals (clinicians and researchers) who have an interest in headache. Neurologists will certainly appreciate this book which focuses on the use of the international classification of headache as defined by the International Headache Society in 1988. There are numerous studies which validate diverse aspects of this classification and proposed amendments to certain sections of the classification. The advantages and disadvantages of the international classification are discussed at length. It is notable that this book is written by well known international experts in the field of headache. There is discussion about the relevance of introducing into the classification, chronic daily headache whose origin is either migraine or episodic or chronic tension headache. There is an excellent chapter on post-traumatic headache. In general, the international headache classification has proved to be

a very useful tool for the diagnosis of headache and especially for the communication between researchers. The thoughts related to this classification are necessary for the comprehension of diagnostic criteria and preparation of amendments which will be integrated into future revisions of the classification. Several chapters are dedicated to the epidemiology of headache and to recent works in this field.

This is a well presented and well organized book with a simple approach for the reader. In conclusion, this book provides a great deal of information and I recommend its purchase for those with an interest in this area.

Ce livre a été fait pour les professionnels de la santé (cliniciens et chercheurs) qui s'intéressent aux maux de tête. Les neurologues vont apprécier beaucoup ce bouquin qui fait le point sur l'utilisation de la classification internationale des maux de tête élaborée par l'International Headache Society en 1988. On trouvera aussi de nombreuses études qui valident divers aspects de cette classification et des propositions d'amendements à certains chapitres de la classification. On discute dans ce livre abondamment des avantages et des inconvénients de la classification internationale. Il est à noter que ce livre est écrit par les plus grands experts internationaux en maux de tête. On y discute notamment de la pertinence d'introduire dans la classification la céphalée chronique quotidienne (chronic daily headache) qui origine soit de la migraine ou soit de la céphalée dite de tension épisodique ou chronique. Il y a un excellent chapitre sur la céphalée post-traumatique. En général, la classification internationale s'est avérée un outil fort utile pour le diagnostic des maux de tête et surtout pour la communication entre les chercheurs. La réflexion qui se fait donc autour de cette classification est tout à fait nécessaire à la bonne compréhension des critères diagnostiques et à la préparation d'amendements qui seront intégrés dans la classification révisée dans quelques années. Plusieurs chapitres sont consacrés à l'épidémiologie des maux de tête et aux travaux récents dans ce domaine.

Il s'agit d'un livre bien présenté, bien organisé et facile d'approche pour le lecteur. En conclusion, ce livre donne beaucoup d'informations et nous recommandons son achat aux intéressés.

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