

and Wernicke's areas. Even a drawing of Lichtheim's house with a little explanatory text would've helped. 'Neglect' is not included in the index. I'm sure that most of us could raise similar quibbles about the coverage of our own areas of interest but overall, this is an excellent atlas. Need to refresh your anatomical knowledge of the trigeminal ganglion, for example? There are over ten different views to choose from. The highlight of the book is the pictures and they are beautifully painted and labeled. I recommend this book to students and residents attempting to master anatomy but also to practicing neurologists and neurosurgeons who need a quick refresher on where exactly the pterygoid plexus or the supraoptic recess are and what they look like.

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HANDBOOK OF CONTEMPORARY NEUROPHARMACOLOGY. THREE VOLUME SET. 2007. Edited by David R. Sibley, Israel Hanin, Michael Kuhar, Phil Skolnick. Published by John Wiley & Sons Inc. 2992 pages. Price C\$810.

During the past few decades, the disciplines of neuroscience and neuropharmacology have advanced dramatically. This has contributed to a better understanding of the functions of the nervous system as well as the development of new pharmacological tools and therapeutic agents for the investigation and treatment of neurological and psychological disorders. Neuropharmacology is a fundamental topic for neuroscientists, clinicians, pharmacologists, and investigators involved in pharmaceutical research. The increase in interest and the broad nature of the field obviously provided the basis for the development of a handbook of neuropharmacology.

The Handbook of Contemporary Neuropharmacology is a three volume set with a total of 2992 pages. Noted in the Preface, these volumes are part of the publisher's major reference work program and will be available both in print and online. The online version will allow for easy accessibility and frequent updates that are necessary for a handbook to be current. The editors state that the handbook was designed to be translational (bench to bedside). Each Volume is divided into Parts, which are further divided into Chapters. For example, Volume one is the introductory volume and has two parts: Basic Neuropharmacology and Mood Disorders. Part one is a large component of the book, consisting of 17 chapters describing the basics and principles of neuropharmacology. Included are topics on

synaptic transmission, receptors, channels, neuropeptides, transporters and gaseous signaling. The first chapter titled "Soup or Sparks: The History of Drugs and Synapses" provides an excellent introduction to the first volume and the entire set as well. Part two consists of five chapters describing the neurobiology and treatment of various mood disorders. The chapters in Part two include clinical aspects that are also described in later sections.

Volume two consists of four parts; Anxiety and Stress Disorders (6 chapters), Schizophrenia and Psychosis (6 chapters), Substance Abuse and Addictive Disorders (7 chapters), and Pain (4 chapters). Volume three has five parts; Sleep and Arousal (6 chapters), Development and Developmental Disorders (6 chapters), Neurodegenerative and Seizure Disorders (7 chapters), Neuroimmunology (5 chapters) and Eating and Metabolic Disorders (4 chapters). Each volume contains both an index and cumulative index.

The three volume set consists mostly of multi-authored chapters. There are a total of 159 contributors. Each chapter provides a review of a specific topic with an impressive list of references, some as current as 2005. Although extensive information is provided within each chapter, a comprehensive overview of a theme is lacking. There are also a number of repetitive sections among chapters. Hopefully, this will be corrected in future online versions. Although each chapter is introduced with a table of contents, the format is not consistent between chapters; some are deficient in providing an introduction and/or historical perspective. Most chapters are complemented with well constructed black/white figures. Colour plates are included in each volume and strangely, in the copy for review, these plates were inserted collectively in the middle of one of the chapters. It would have been advantageous to have the colour plates included within the appropriate chapter.

Other previously published textbooks have provided the basics of neuropharmacology. This publication, in addition to the basics, does include considerable current material and relevant clinical information and warrants a three volume set. The Handbook will be useful as a valuable resource for basic and clinical scientists, clinicians, pharmaceutical professionals and students. At a retail price of \$810.00 Cdn, however, purchase of the three volume set may be limited to libraries and institutes. Perhaps the online version would be more reasonable in cost and thus more attractive to a larger audience including students.

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