

disorders as mononeuropathies, multiple mononeuropathies, or polyneuropathies and their electrophysiologic designation as predominantly axonal or demyelinating. This is a helpful guide even though it does not incorporate further subclassification by predominant clinical pattern that appears to relate to nerve fiber type. The usefulness of this approach might also have been strengthened by the inclusion of specific items of differential diagnosis. But these are suggestions for future editions of the book rather than major criticisms!

Other chapters, written by eighteen contributors recognized for their particular expertise, deal succinctly with the main categories of peripheral nerve disease. The chapters dealing with the management of Guillain-Barré syndrome, the classification and characteristics of the inherited neuropathies, and the pathophysiology of the neuropathies due to nerve compression and entrapment are particularly illuminating.

The concluding chapters on peripheral neuropathies in India, Japan and Africa are an additional commendable feature of this book. Not only will these chapters serve to acquaint European and North American neurologists with the fascinating spectrum of peripheral neuropathies encountered by colleagues in other parts of the world, they will also form a useful framework for appreciating the diagnostic possibilities for neuropathies among travellers to and from these once-distant lands.

The thirteen chapters of *Peripheral Nerve Disorders* represent appropriately balanced reviews that combine the essential facts about particular neuropathies with recently-acquired knowledge concerning pathogenesis and management. Although multi-authored, the chapters are well-organized and readable with helpful illustrations and references that appear to be current and complete. The absence of any detailed consideration of disorders of the major plexuses and proximal nerves and the value of computerized tomography in their assessment appears to be the only significant omission.

At a time when publications on specific categories of neurologic disease are tending to become encyclopedic, it is a joy to have available a book such as *Peripheral Nerve Disorders* that covers the topic so effectively and efficiently. It can be recommended enthusiastically for students, residents and practitioners who see patients with diseases of the peripheral nervous system. One can only hope that, in the tradition of *Modern Trends in Neurology*, subsequent editions will be published to permit readers to keep abreast with this advancing field.

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A GUIDE TO NEUROLOGICAL AND NEUROSURGICAL NURSING. 1983. By Mariah Snyder. Published by John Wiley & Sons. 613 pages.

This textbook is divided into two parts. In the first part, the author presents an overview of neurological and neurosurgical nursing and discusses the nursing process. She also includes basic anatomy and physiology, common diagnostic tests and surgical procedures, and frequently used medications. She stresses that this part is background and a reference point for the content found in part II. She clearly states that it is her assumption the reader will have already mastered basic theory and that the book is primarily written for nurses practicing in the field of neurological and neurosurgical nursing.

In part II, the author focuses on specific nursing diagnoses that are common to patients with neurological and neurosurgical conditions. The nursing diagnoses were chosen from the National

Conferences on the Classification on Nursing Diagnosis. Each chapter provides an overview of the nursing diagnosis with definitions, characteristics, a framework for evaluation, related anatomy and physiology, and related theories and research. This is then followed by conditions (disorders) for which the nursing diagnosis is frequently made and, in addition, there is a discussion of these conditions with definitions, assessment and diagnostic studies, medical and surgical treatment, and related pharmacology. Nursing care is presented in light of the nursing process which consists of assessment, planning, interventions and evaluation. The inclusion of suggested areas for nursing research is a special feature of this book.

Part I of this book was found to be superfluous. The author claims to cater to the nurse who already has background in neurological and neurosurgical nursing, and yet, she spends time going over very elementary anatomy, physiology, diagnostic studies and pharmacology. These topics are sufficiently covered in part II. Also in part I, the author discusses the nursing process and gives us a 'crash' course in nursing issues. The nursing process is curriculum in every nursing school and is not necessary in this text. It is important to keep in mind that nursing issues outdate rapidly and should not be part of a specialty textbook.

Nursing diagnosis is used as the organizational basis for part II. In this respect, this book is very unique and innovative. This format eliminates the repetition encountered in disease-oriented formats and encourages the practitioner to use nursing diagnosis in planning care for neurological and neurosurgical patients. The use of the nursing process eases the transfer of knowledge to practice. As well, the inclusion of suggested areas for nursing research is definitely stimulating. The practicing neurological and neurosurgical nurse would certainly find part II of this text to be a valuable resource.

The author ends this publication with a chapter on "Neurological Nursing Tomorrow". This topic is mentioned very briefly with respect to the breakpoints affecting the specialty while the remainder of the chapter is dedicated to future nursing issues in general. Again, a topic of this sort dates rapidly. It should be included in a journal article and not a textbook. This chapter could have been more effective had the author concentrated solely on neurological nursing of tomorrow.

Overall, this textbook might have been better using only part II along with a good introduction to neuronursing as a specialty and a thorough discussion of the assessment tools used. Part II is the only section worthwhile reading for the nurse practicing in the field of neurological and neurosurgical nursing.

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HANDBOOK OF SHOCK AND TRAUMA. Volume 1: Basic Science. Edited by Burton M. Altura, Allan M. Lefer and William Schumer. Published by Raven Press, Medical and Scientific Publishers. 484 pages. \$58.00 Cdn.

Man in modern society has had to pay dearly for his conveniences. The advent of the automobile and motorcycle on high speed highways have led to the frequent admission to hospital of patients with multiple trauma including severe head injuries. The care of these patients in turn has led to the development of multidisciplinary Intensive Care Units as well as the inevitable volumes of literature both in the basic science and in the therapeutic realm of multiple trauma. Most recent textbooks that address the problems in the Intensive Care Unit are multidisciplinary and, therefore, necessarily cannot be

comprehensive in their treatment of individual subjects. The *Handbook of Shock and Trauma, Volume I/Basic Science*, is an attempt by the authors to lay the foundation of knowledge necessary to comprehend subsequent volumes in this series.

In the preface the editors state "*The Handbook of Shock and Trauma* presents to the investigator, student and clinician an incisively comprehensive analysis of the state of the art in shock research and management". Volume I meets these rather ambitious objectives in that it is a state of the art review of shock research up until 1981. The many contributors, most of whom are noted experts in their field, have done a good job in summarizing the legion of material published in their fields.

The book is divided into six sections. The major sections include the Cardiovascular System in Shock, Other Organ Systems in Shock and Trauma, Cellular Alterations in Shock and Trauma, Subcellular Aspects, Neurohumoral, Hormonal, and Toxin Aspects of Shock and Shock Models, Species Specificity, and Anesthesia. All sections are well written and despite the multi-author format which inevitably will lead to some overlap, there is a good continuity to the book. Each section is preceded by a short introduction that clearly explains the objectives of the section, who the authors are, and the

intended use of the knowledge within the section so that the text can be read in perspective. In general, illustrations are well presented and helpful. Especially well done are the chapters on the heart in shock and the peripheral circulation in shock as well as the section on the effect of shock on organ systems. However, the chapter on the sympathetic and central nervous systems in shock is somewhat less than comprehensive and likely reflects a relative lack of knowledge in this area.

On the whole the book is an excellent multi-authored textbook which is well written and referenced. The nature of the subject dictates that the text is outdated at publication, but this does not deter from the usefulness of this volume as a basic reference guide to the topics reviewed. However, I do not see the average neurologist having much interest in the basic science of trauma and shock. This book is more likely to be of interest to those who work in Intensive Care Units and deal with shock and trauma on a day to day basis. As an intensivist, I am looking forward to Volume II which promises to develop therapeutic principles of shock management in a similar comprehensive way.

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Books Received

ALZHEIMERS DISEASE — THE STANDARD REFERENCE. 1983. Edited by Barry Reisberg. Published by Collier MacMillan Canada Inc. 475 pages. \$69.95 Cdn.

ANIMAL MODELS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY. Edited by Nigel W. Bond. Published by Academic Press Inc. 318 pages. \$40 Cdn. approx.

BRAIN RECEPTOR METHODOLOGIES Part B — Amino Acids, Peptides, Psychoactive Drugs. Edited by Paul J. Marangos, Iain C. Campbell, Robert M. Cohen. Published by Academic Press Inc. 336 pages. \$62 Cdn. approx.

BRAINSTEM CONTROL OF SPINAL CORD FUNCTION. Edited by Charles D. Barnes. Published by Academic Press Canada. 291 pages. \$67 Cdn.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF NEUROBIOLOGY. Volume 25. Edited by John R. Smythies and Ronald J. Bradley. Published by Academic Press Inc. 446 pages. \$89 Cdn. approx.

MEDICAL PHYSICS. Volume III Synapse, Neuron, Brain. By A.C. Damask and C.E. Swenberg. Published by Academic Press Inc. 337 pages.

MOVEMENT DISORDERS: TREMOR. Edited by Leslie J. Findley and Rudy Capildeo. Published by Oxford University Press, N.Y. 493 pages.

NEUROLOGIE DES COMPORTEMENTS. Directeur de la publication: Jean Delacour. Published by Hermann éditeurs des sciences et des arts. 265 pages.

NEUROLOGY. The Physician's Guide. Edited by Robert Feldman. Published by Thieme-Stratton Inc. 276 pages. \$39.75 Cdn.

PEDIATRIC NEUROLOGIC PHYSICAL THERAPY. Edited by Suzann K. Campbell. Published by Churchill-Livingstone. 430 pages.

PRINCIPLES OF NEURAL DEVELOPMENT. Published by Sinauer Associates Inc. 433 pages. \$44 Cdn. approx.

RECENT ADVANCES IN EPILEPSY. Volume 2. Edited by Timothy A. Pedley and Brian S. Meldrum. Published by Academic Press Canada. 344 pages. \$73 Cdn.

THE HEREDITARY ATAXIAS AND RELATED DISORDERS. By A.E. Harding. Published by Academic Press Canada. 266 pages. \$78 Cdn.

THE NODE OF RANVIER. Edited by Joy C. Zagoren and Sergey Federoff. Published by Academic Press Inc. 392 pages. \$95 Cdn. approx.

TOPICS IN NEONATAL NEUROLOGY. Edited by Harvey B. Sarnat. Published by Academic Press Canada. 301 pages. \$64.50 Cdn.