

a useful flow chart describing a general approach to the management of these patients.

The chapter on sacral neuromodulation in lower urinary tract dysfunction begins with a review of the anatomy and physiology of the lower urinary tract. This is followed by a review of the historical evolution of functional surgery for lower urinary tract dysfunction. A detailed description of the technique of sacral nerve stimulation is presented, and patient selection for this therapeutic modality is discussed. The technical description is complete with anatomical and radiological figures in order to allow the surgeon to successfully locate the S3 foramen where the stimulating electrodes are typically placed. Results, complications, and costs of sacral nerve stimulation are also reviewed.

The final chapter reviews the prevention and treatment of postoperative pain in children. Commonly used pediatric pain scales are reviewed. A stepwise approach to analgesic pharmacotherapy is described. The various classes of non-opioid and opioid analgesics are reviewed. The use of patient-controlled analgesia in children is also discussed.

In summary, this volume of *Advances and Technical Standards in Neurosurgery* succeeds in presenting a comprehensive review of the individual topics covered in this book. In my opinion, the broad and disparate range of subjects presented in this volume unfortunately represents this book's greatest weakness. It is unlikely that all topics will interest an individual reader. In view of this book's significant cost, I doubt many individuals will be willing to purchase this reference, particularly if they only wish to review one or two of the topics covered.

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**ATLAS OF MIGRAINE AND OTHER HEADACHES. SECOND EDITION.** 2005. Edited by Stephen D. Silberstein, M. Alan Stiles, William B. Young. Published by Taylor & Francis Group. 138 pages. Price C\$129.

This "Headache Atlas" is an interesting but unusual book. In the forward, a veteran headache expert James W. Lance, likens reading this atlas to "ambling through an art gallery". If one takes this approach, the book is indeed a pleasant experience with images ranging from the gar-pike skull which Champlain used to successfully treat his migraine headache on the shores of the lake which now bears his name, to the latest CT and MRI images of patients with various secondary headache disorders. As Stephen Silberstein indicates in the preface, the Atlas includes both historical and classical images, and new images that reflect the most current thinking about headache. With regard to the later, there are informative illustrations and tables which show the pathophysiology of migraine, and the receptor types activated by antimigraine drugs.

The chapter on secondary headaches is especially rich in neuroimaging illustrations, which include an image of an empty sella in a patient with idiopathic intracranial hypertension, and a very interesting MRI of an acute subdural hematoma which lies below the tentorium.

This multi-authored book does suffer from uneven quality among

its chapters, and non-uniformity in style. Some chapters carefully refer in the text to all of the figures, others do not. In some chapters, many complex figures are left somewhat in limbo, as the text does not weave a connecting thread between them. Fortunately, long figure legends usually supply the necessary detail to make the images a useful learning experience but not always. The occasional figure is mislabelled. For example, in figure 6.10, where the ordinate indicates "number of attacks", the number of individuals or patients is likely meant.

Some illustrations clearly require more explanation. For example, figure 5.17 shows a brain MRI scan of a woman with headache who has a small pineal cyst. This is presumably an incidental finding, but nothing in the text nor the figure legend indicates what symptoms the author ascribed to this finding.

In short, this book is an interesting addition to the library of any neurologist interested in headache. Some chapters are very informative as well as visually appealing, other less informative. If future editions could include a CD-rom with the illustrations on it, this book would indeed be a gem.

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**EMERGING NEUROLOGICAL INFECTIONS. FIRST EDITION.** 2005. Edited by Christopher Power, Richard Johnson. Published by Taylor & Francis Group. 505 pages. Price C\$245.

The fields of infectious disease and clinical neuroscience continue their climb in complexity and impact on human health. With this book Drs. Power and Johnson and a small army of authors successfully tackle the sizeable overlap in these domains of medicine.

Opening (Microbial Evolution and Emerging Diseases) and closing (Future Perspectives) chapters surround current and comprehensive reviews of neurological infections both emerging and re-emerging. A book of this nature would be sorely handicapped without a global view and this is one of the book's strengths in authorship and scope. Highlights include excellent and thought provoking discussions on human and microbe adaptation, mechanisms of transmission and resistance, patterns of mutation, ecosystem health, and many of the mistakes and frailties of modern society that make us such easy targets for the microbial world. The reader also finds valuable pathogen-specific reviews and even more valuable perspective through the chapters devoted to Nipah viruses, Prions, Rabies, Flaviviruses, HIV and others.

The book is a good resource for anyone interested in clinical neuroscience and infectious disease. It will leave you with an updated sense of the field and an important reminder with respect to our status on the planet; an organism at odds with many other organisms, especially ourselves.

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