There are excellent chapters romuscular diseases, on Movements, and on Progressive disorders of the nervous system. Most of the topics in Diabetic Neurology are represented.

The book does not fail its in making a bridge between the reasoning methods of the authors, and the editing has made allowance for the cast of mind and knowledge of their proposed readers. No consideration is given to the manner in which these diseases are when they appear in their various clinical forms, and the clinics of non-neurologists. This is in which the potential readers are seduced, persuaded towards seeing, and select, of this point of view. For the more cautious reader is simply hit over the head with terms the hard nosed volume of neurology might come upon you, rich library its worth a look until edition comes along.


Chronic, non-progressive brain injury is a major cause of childhood disability and is a frequent reason for referral to the neurologist. Lesions of the disease occurring before, during or after birth in a wide variety of deficits affectual and motor development. This multi-author book has aimed to provide an in-depth account of the subject which illustrates those specific conditions recently advances in neuro-inn molecular genetics have led to a new understanding of their aetiology. The development of a genetic or developmental history of the brain is not only a difficult task for the child and his family but also crucial when medical-legal aspects are considered for a presumptive birth statement.

The first section of the book is an overview of the definition, causation, management problems of mental and neurological disease, attention being given to the assessment and treatment. A chapter on "Neuropsychological evaluation" is, unfortunately

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Chris McManus