
Buchbesprechungen - Book Reviews - Livres Nouveaux

Zimmerman, H. M.; Netsky, M. G. and Davidoff, L. M.: Atlas of Tumors of the Nervous System. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia Pa. 1956. 191 p., 277 ill. \$ 25.00.

Both gross and microscopic features of all tumors of the brain, spinal cord and peripheral and sympathetic nervous systems are depicted in this atlas. Infectious granulomas and metastatic tumors are also included. The extensive use of color enables the reader to compare his own specimens with the diagnostic illustrations. In addition to the profuse diagnostic guidance this atlas contains, there is full consideration of the biologic behavior, incidence, localization, treatment and prognosis of the neoplasms discussed. The effects of increased intracranial pressure on the brain are covered in detail. This volumes will be of great interest, particularly to neurosurgeons, neurologists, pathologists and radiologists. E. S.

Malamud, Nathan: Atlas of Neuropathology. University of California Press, San Francisco, California 1957. 468 p., 226 pages of photographs, 2 pages of color plates. \$ 20.00.

Based on approximately 5000 specimens and using the case presentation method, the author has attempted to illustrate the various disorders of the central nervous system as comprehensively as possible. Special attention has been paid to heredo-degenerative disturbances, senile changes, cerebral palsy, mental deficiency. It is somewhat unfortunate that theoretical discussions and references were reduced to a minimum; however, this atlas will be an excellent introduction to students of this basic discipline. E. S.

Tarlov, I. M.: Spinal Cord Compression. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1957. 147 p., 41 illustration. \$ 7.50.

The author produced acute and gradually increasing spinal compression and compared these experiments with paralysis caused by injuries or neoplasms in man. When minimal compressive force was used to produce paralysis of the hind limbs

and complete sensory loss, recovery occurred with periods of compression up to 2 hours. Recovery may follow decompressive laminectomy 24 hours or longer after spinal injuries causing complete sensory-motor paralysis. Full recovery of function occurred after 75 minute periods of increasing and finally total paralysis when compression was released after nine hours of total paralysis. If spinal tumors causing complete paralysis can be removed without damaging the spinal cord, prognosis is considered very good. Pain sensation persists longer than motor function after compression of the spinal cord. Electrophysiological studies show that the paralytic effects of the spinal compression are due to mechanical deformation and not to ischemic anoxia. This small volume offers a wealth of data and should be carefully studied by everyone interested in these problems. E. S.

Handbuch der mikroskopischen Anatomie des Menschen. Begr. von W. v. Möllendorf. Fortgeführt von W. Bargmann. IV. Band: Nervensystem. 5. Teil: Mikroskopische Anatomie des vegetativen Nervensystems. Ergänzung zu Band IV/1. Bearbeitet von Ph. Stöhr, jr. Springer-Verlag, Berlin 1957. XI + 678 S., 501 z. T. farb. Abb. DM 240.-.

While most handbooks are the product of collaboration of several authors, so that a certain degree of inequality of the various chapters is unavoidable, in this volume Stöhr has successfully outlined the whole area of the microscopic anatomy of the vegetative nervous system based on decades of personal research and that of his associates. Most specimens were stained by silver methods and are superbly reproduced. Thus a volume has been created that can be truly¹ called a standard work. E. S.

Getz, Steven B. and Rees, Elizabeth Lodge: The Mentally Ill Child - A Guide for Parents. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1957. 88 pages. \$ 3.50.

The authors endeavor to describe psychotic children and to review the theories of etiology of childhood psychoses. They also give suggestions for home management and steer the parents towards professional consultations. The authors recommend a "total" (eclectic) approach to therapy and clearly point out the great trials of the parents of these sick children. They discuss the archaic attitudes which society has toward the mentally ill child. No mention is made of the distinction between the autistic and the symbiotic type of childhood psychosis and prognosis is discussed only by implication. This first book of its kind is welcome, but would be much more helpful if it did more to encourage the diagnostic use of child guidance clinics and other recognized psychiatric resources, gave more specific instructions for home care, including the concept of siding with what little healthy ego these children have, and if more attention had been paid to syntax.

Kenneth H. Gordon, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ainslie Meares: The Medical Interview. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1957. 112 p. \$ 3.50.

This small book fills a long-existing need for a concise text on interviewing, intended for the non-psychiatrist. The author has bridged the gap between the standard "H.P.I." and the non-directive psychiatric interview. Whereas books on physical diagnosis exist in abundance, medical interviewing has been a neglected topic. "The Medical Interview" is recommended for any physician who sees patients

with problems (and who doesn't?) and wants to understand and help them. It might well become a standard medical school text. *William A. Steiger*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Knights, Edwin M.; MacDonald; Roderick, P. and Ploompuu, Jaan: Ultramicro Methods. Grune & Stratton, New York-London 1957. P. 136, 22 Illustrations, \$ 4.75.

According to the authors, ultramicro-methods are able to determine even micrograms (0.001 mg.) or microliters (0.001 ml.). A fairly complete survey can be performed on 0.2 to 0.3 ml. of blood. Applications of the ultramicro-method in cerebrospinal fluid analysis are mentioned. In spite of its conciseness, this laboratory manual is very complete and promises to be a real help in the medical laboratory.

M. Sp.-A., Philadelphia

David Nachmansohn and H. Houston Merritt (Editors): Nerve Impulse. 256 p. \$4.50. The Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, New York 1954.

In this last conference devoted to the nerve impulse the following problems were discussed: Brain stem and Higher Centers, The Corticospinal System, Properties of Nerve Impulses, Monosynaptic Reflex Behavior of Individual Spinal Motoneurons, and Some Properties of Excitable Tissue. The main value of these transactions lies in the vivid group interchange that follows, or is part of, each presentation and which illustrates the problems and uncertainties of this rapidly developing field.

E. S.

A. Huber: Augensymptome bei Hirntumoren. Verlag Hans Huber, Bern/Stuttgart 1956. 404 p., 192 fig. DM 56.-.

This text is based on the author's extensive experience with 1600 brain tumor cases of the Zürich neurosurgical clinic. The significance of the ocular signs and symptoms is illustrated by the fact that in about 60% of the cases subjective ocular disturbances were the initial symptoms, and in 60% choked disk was found. Though the book is primarily intended to help the ophthalmologist in the diagnosis of brain tumors, also neurologists and neurosurgeons will find much valuable material. Excellent illustrations increase the usefulness of this monograph.

E. S.

M. Boss: Psychoanalyse und Daseinsanalytik. Hans Huber, Bern/Stuttgart 1957. 160 S. DM/Fr. 14.80.

The author attempts to obtain an insight into the essence of psychoanalysis from the point of view of Heidegger's philosophy. This essay should be of value to all those interested not only in the practical application but also in the theoretical aspects of psychoanalysis.

M. Beth

William F. Windle (Editor): New Research Techniques of Neuroanatomy. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1957. 48 p. \$4.75.

In this symposium recent technical developments are reviewed such as electroneuro-microscopy, new silver impregnations for demonstration of degenerating axons and synapses, application of tissue culture for biochemical and pharmacological studies, measurement of local blood flow by radioautography, histochemical localization of acetylcholinesterase and enzyme studies. A study of this volume reveals exciting vistas opened to neuroanatomists by application of recent developments in other fields.

E. S.

Ch. Mentha: Bases physiologiques de la Chirurgie neuro-vasculaire. Masson & Cie, Paris 1956. 150 p., 32 fig. frs. 1000.-.

The numerous disappointments experienced in the surgery of the peripheral sympathetic system induced the author to reappraise the physiologic basis of the innervation of the vessels and sweat glands. He shows that the classic schemata of the innervation of the lower extremities did not sufficiently take into consideration phenomena of "readjustment". The failures of the neurovascular surgery are due less to regeneration of nerve fibers or hypersensitivity of the desinnervated organs than to the persistence of accessory fibers. Hyperemia produced in some vascular areas produced a compensatory ischemia in other areas. With its extensive critical review of the literature, this monograph is recommended to everyone interested in the physiopathology and surgery of the vascular apparatus. *E. S.*

G. Popjak and E. Le Breton (Editors): Biochemical Problems of Lipids. Proceedings of the Second International Conference held at the University of Gent, 27th to 30th July 1955. Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York/London 1957. 505 p. \$10.75.

This volume contains some 80 papers which are arranged in four sections dealing with (1) physical and chemical properties, methods of separation and structure of lipids, (2) metabolism and biosynthesis, enzyme systems, (3) phospholipids and transport, and (4) miscellaneous problems. This collection gives a valuable cross section of research done in the field of lipids. In view of the increasing interest in neurochemistry, a study of the volume should be of value to neurologists.

M. Sp.-A. (Philadelphia)

Ruggiero, Giovanni: L'Encéphalographie Fractionnée (Fractional Encephalography). Masson et Cie, Paris 1957. 510 p., 288 fig. fr. 13500.-.

In the first part of this monograph the technique of the fractional air-encephalography, the dynamic mechanisms involved, possible complications are outlined in detail and the material is statistically analyzed. The second part is devoted to the interpretation of the normal ventricles and subarachnoid spaces and to pathologic studies in malformations, space-taking lesions, cerebral atrophy and inflammatory diseases of the brain and the meninges. With its excellent illustrations, this book will be of value to all interested in cerebral roentgenology. *E. S.*

Olivercrona, H. and Ladenheim, J.: Congenital Arteriovenous Aneurysms of the Carotid and Vertebral Arterial Systems. Springer-Verlag, Berlin/Göttingen/Heidelberg 1957. IV + 91 p., 122 fig. DM 68.-.

This monograph outlines the pathology, symptoms, radiological features and palliative and operative therapy of these interesting lesions. The aneurysms are classified as acquired and congenital with the latter group being divided into anomalous arteriovenous and angiomatous arteriovenous. Palliative measures were decompression, carotid arterial ligation; no surgery was adopted in 18 of 44 cases. Of 125 patients, extirpation was attempted in 81. There were 7 deaths. Good results were obtained in 62%, improvement in 19%, poor results in 9% (3 hemiplegies, mental derangement 2 cases, one committed suicide, one died of liver disease). *H. T. Wycis, Philadelphia*

H. J. Antweiler (Editor): Quantitative Electrophoresis in Medicine. 2nd Edition. Springer-Verlag, Berlin 1957. X + 307 p., 142 fig. DM 39.80.

The usefulness of this volume and of the association of an analytical chemist with medical men are testified by the fact that a new edition was needed after a few years only. This edition is particularly valuable for the neurologist by inclusion of a special chapter on Electrophoresis in Neurology, by *Joh. Booij*. The book will be of real help for those engaged actively in research and for the evaluation of pertaining problems in the literature. *M. Sp.-A. (Philadelphia)*

Diesel, P. B.: Die Stoffwechselstörungen der Sphingolipide. Eine histochemische Studie an den primären Lipoidosen und den Entmarkungskrankheiten des Nervensystems. Springer-Verlag Berlin/Göttingen/Heidelberg 1957. VIII + 192 S. 31 z. T. farbigen Abb. DM 68.-. (Monographien aus dem Gesamtgebiet der Neurologie und Psychiatrie, Heft 80.)

This monograph represents a valuable correlation between histochemistry and neuropathology in primary lipidoses and demyelinating diseases. Histochemical reactions apparently permit to differentiate between the lipidoses of the infantile and juvenile form of amaurotic idiocy. On the other hand histochemical methods seem to explain discrepancies between purely chemical and histological findings. This monograph is especially valuable for neurologists interested in active research. The illustrations conform to the usual high standards of the publishers.

M. S.-A., Philadelphia

Walsh, E. G.: Physiology of the Nervous System. Longmans, Green and Co., Inc. New York/London 1957. 563 p. \$ 9.50.

This text is a well-balanced up-to-date account of the present status of neurophysiology. Although theoretical problems of general neurophysiology are by no means neglected, the emphasis is on findings that are related to clinical problems. The physiology of the sense organs is also treated in detail, so that clinicians and psychologists will find this volume a very useful guide to the basic mechanisms the knowledge of which is essential for a deeper understanding of their problems. *E. S.*

Soeken Gertrud: Kernikterus und Morbus haemolyticus neonatorum. F. Enke, Stuttgart 1957. VII + 94 S., 15 Abb. 7 Tab. DM 15.50. Beihefte zum Archiv für Kinderheilkunde. 35. Heft.

In about 40% of children affected by morbus hemolyticus neonatorum changes in the central nervous system may be expected. The anatomic studies carried out in Vogt's Institute showed that one deals with a status dysmyelinisatus of the pallidum, corpus luyisii and dentate nucleus. The athetosis is considered as the clinical expression of the disease of the pallidum. Anoxia induces disturbances in the development of these cerebral areas and also in the permeability of the capillaries and of the hematoencephalic barrier thus facilitating the entrance of bilirubin in the nerve cells.

E. S.

Meares, A.: Hypnography. C. C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1957. 271 p., 213 fig.

Psychoneurotic patients were asked by the author to draw what was in their minds. While they were still hypnotized, their associations were obtained to the objects which they had painted. It was found that hypnotized patients project

their conflicts in painting, and the material thus obtained was used to help the patient to insight. It is to be hoped that the possibilities of this new technique will be tested by other workers. E. S.

Zülch, K. J.: Brain Tumors. Their Biology and Pathology. (Translated by A. B. Rothballer and J. Olszewski.) Springer Publishing Company, Inc., New York 1958. 320 p., 214 illustrat. in 84 fig., \$ 9.50.

Based on 4,000 cases, the author discusses the origin of brain tumors, their frequency, age distribution, and other biological characteristics according to a classification that it is useful to the clinician without doing violence to our knowledge of tumor pathology. Macro- and microscopic examination and precise differential diagnosis are stressed. With its excellent illustrations, this comprehensive text will be helpful to neurologists, neurosurgeons and pathologists. E. S.

Heppner, F.: Die Migräne und ihre Pathogenese. W. Maudrich, Wien 1957. IV + 100 S., 14 Abb., Sfr. 12.43. (für die Schweiz H. Huber, Bern).

According to the author, Wolff's concept explaining the migraine headache only by passive distention of cranial arteries is insufficient. He considers the vascular headache as a reaction of the tissue to anoxia or ischemia which is signaled by the nervous plexus of the cerebral arteries. The arterial wall is not sensitive to distention as long as its oxygen supply is normal. Pain appears on distention if anoxia impairs the arterial wall. It is to be hoped that the author's theory will encourage further experimental studies in this intriguing field. E. S.

Brenner, H. J.: Therapeutic exercises for the Treatment of the Neurologically Disabled. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1957. 73 p., \$ 3.50.

This text provides a concise outline of therapeutic exercises recommended in the treatment of hemiplegia, multiple sclerosis, Parkinsonism, poliomyelitis, and polyneuritis. Although it is chiefly written for physical educators specializing in rehabilitation, neurologists can also find useful information in this little volume. E. S.

Aubry, M. and Pialoux, P.: Maladies de l'oreille interne et Oto-neurologie. Massou et Cie., Paris 1957. 694 p., 197 fig., frs. 8800.-.

Following an introductory description of the anatomy and physiology of the inner ear and of the methods of examination, the authors discuss the various syndromes of total or partial disease of the peripheral labyrinth. For the neurologist particularly the third part is of interest in which the signs of impairment of the central vestibular and cochlear pathways, the diagnostic importance of cochlear and vestibular signs, the appearance of cochlear and vestibular syndromes in various diseases are outlined in detail. A short chapter is devoted to labyrinthine disturbances in psychiatry. The book reflects the high level otoneurology has attained in France; excellent illustrations enhance its value. E. S.

Brodal, Alf: The Reticular Formation of the Brainstem. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh/London and Ch. C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1956. 23 illustrat., incl. 5 plates.

The author has undertaken the difficult task of synthesizing the scattered information on the reticular formation based on his own extensive anatomic studies.

He emphasize that the reticular formation is subdivided into several regions which differ with regard to their cytoarchitecture, fiber connections and intrinsic organizations; however, the fiber connections provide ample possibilities of interaction between the various regions. The extent to which anatomic data agree with the concepts arrived from physiologic studies is discussed with great caution. The close topographic coincidence between inspiratory, inhibitory and depressor regions of the oblongata is pointed out. In contrast to many other publications on this subject, the older literature is not neglected; however, it seems to have escaped the author's attention that the importance of the reticular formation for maintenance of muscle tonus was first recognized by *Spiegel* and *Bernis* (*Arbeit. Neurol. Inst., Univ. of Vienna 17: 197 (1925)*). A careful study of this important monograph is recommended to anyone interested in this complex part of the brain stem. E. S.

Wikler, A.: The Relation of Psychiatry to Pharmacology. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md. 1957. VIII + 322 p., \$ 4.00.

This is a timely review of the rapidly growing literature on psycho-pharmacology. Section I deals with the effect of drugs on human behavior, the production of coma, "psychoexploration", tranquilization, arousal and elevation of mood, diagnostic and prognostic test procedures and the production of model psychoses. In the second section, theories and mechanisms of drug actions are discussed from the biochemical, neurophysiological and psychological point of view. The much needed cooperation between psychiatrists, physiologists and pharmacologists will be greatly aided by a study of this monograph. E. S.

Roberts, Sam E.: Ear Nose and Throat Dysfunctions due to Deficiencies and Imbalances. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1957. 323 p., 54 fig., \$ 8.50.

The author emphasizes the importance of nutritional, electrolytic, hormonal deficiencies and imbalances as causes of diseases and dysfunctions such as Meniere's disease and certain types of headaches and the frequency of subclinical deficiencies which are seldom diagnosed because laboratory proof is lacking. Clinicians who believe in the validity of "therapeutic tests" will find this text stimulating and thought provoking. E. S.

Windle, William F. (Editor): Biology of Neuroglia. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1958. 340 p. 78 fig.

Like so many recent publications, this book is based on proceedings of a Symposium, a Conference on the Biology of Neuroglia held at Bethesda, Maryland, 1956, while the last chapters summarize a Neuropathological Symposium on Neuroglia, held immediately afterwards. This volume meets a demand for an up-to-date, well rounded presentation of neuroglia from a morphological, biochemical and physiopathological aspect. The numerous illustrations are instructive. M. Sp. A., Philadelphia

Richter, Derek (Editor): Metabolism of the Nervous System. Pergamou Press, London/ New York/Paris 1957. 66 p., £ 5.-.

This book containing the proceedings of the Second International Neurochemical Symposium held in Aarhus, Denmark is not only impressive by its size but also

by the scope of its content. It covers the newest results on molecular structure and morphology, chemical composition and cytochemical localization, permeability and blood brain barrier, electrolytes and nervous conduction, metabolism of isolated nerves and ganglia of the brain in vivo as well as of brain tissue preparations in vitro. The energy metabolism and coenzymes are presented, the metabolism of lipids and fatty acids, the nucleic acid, the protein and amino acid metabolism are discussed. The last chapters are devoted to problems of nervous transmission and drug action. The authors are mostly referring to their original work which adds to the interest of the presentation. The usefulness of this splendid book for which editor and publisher may be congratulated could be increased by an alphabetical arrangement of the bibliography. *M. Spiegel-Adolf, Philadelphia*

Keele, K. D.: Anatomies of Pain. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1957. 197 p., 14 fig., 13 plates, \$ 5.50.

The author has integrated a vast amount of subject matter on pain regarding origin, transmission, perception and therapy from the time of the first Greek thinkers up until the present times. The theme of the book centers about the search for the sensorium commune and the various theories evolved in an attempt at localization. The discovery of the spinothalamic tract and further studies on receptor pain mechanisms, the sympathetic nervous system, pain conduction and reticular formation and modern electrophysiology (as chronologically submitted by the author) form the basis of our present conceptions of pain sensation. *H. T. Wycis*

Gänshirt, H.: Die Sauerstoffversorgung des Gehirns und ihre Störung bei der Liquordrucksteigerung und beim Hirnödem. Springer-Verlag, Berlin 1957. IV + 99 S., 13 Abb. DM 26.-. (Monographien aus dem Gesamtgebiet der Neurologie und Psychiatrie, Heft 81.)

The author studied 42 patients with increased intracranial pressure due to increase of csf pressure and found that the chief disturbance is venous hypoxia due to decrease of the difference between arterial and venous pressure. From a study of 31 cases of cerebral edema in brain tumors, the author concludes that the entrance of edematous fluid into the tissue produces a marked decrease of oxygen pressure between capillaries and respiratory elements of the cells. Disturbance of consciousness and changes in spontaneous electrical activity in cerebral edema are considered the consequence of this asphyctic hypoxidosis. Edema may induce a decrease of oxygen pressure without increased intracranial pressure. Disturbances in the function of the blood-brain barrier due to lack of oxygen seem to play an important role in the genesis of cerebral edema in brain tumor. *E. S.*

Zielinski, H. W.: Augensymptome bei intracraniellen Aneurysmen und Angiomen. F. Enke, Stuttgart/Bern 1957. VII + 55 S., 7 Abb. 25 Tab. DM 5.60. (Bücherei des Augenarztes – Beihefte der Klinischen Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde. 28. Heft.)

Based on 245 cases of intracranial aneurysmatic and angiomatous diseases, the associated eye symptoms are reviewed and the statistical results are compared with those of the literature. The importance of the various eye symptoms for the differential diagnosis, the localization, and for the prognosis of operation is discussed. *E.S.*