

- 7 **Onda H, Kasuya H, Yoneyama T, et al.** Genomewide-linkage and haplotype-association studies map intracranial aneurysm to chromosome 7q11. *Am J Hum Genet* 2001;**69**:804–19.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### Essential Neurosurgery, 4th edition

Edited by Andrew H Kaye. Published by Oxford University Press, Oxford 2005, £29.95 (soft-cover), pp 297. ISBN 1405116412

This is a short running textbook running to 280 pages of narrative on the basic principles of neurosurgery written by a Professor of neurosurgery in Melbourne. The author indicates that the book describes his own practice, which he describes as the best from the differing North American and European approaches, incorporating some of the unique advances and philosophies of the Asia Pacific Rim region.

It is a nicely laid out and well written book. It covers all the basic aspects of neurosurgery and someone who reads it from cover to cover will have a good basic grounding in the speciality. I would recommend it to anyone just about to take up an SHO post in neurosurgery and would also advise career neurologists to read it early in their career, to give them a sense of what their neurosurgical colleagues will be up to. Keen medical students who wish to inform themselves well about neurosurgery would also benefit from reading it, although, given the short time that students are exposed to neurosciences nowadays, they may consider it too detailed for the basic level of knowledge they are expected to acquire. I think neurosurgical registrars should already be familiar with the concepts outlined in the book before they start their training.

I suppose it is a sad reflection on our times that I attended a meeting recently with a medical negligence lawyer who was carrying a copy of the second edition of Professor Kaye's book. This is another category of potential purchasers, to whom the third edition can be recommended.

**P Richards**

### The neurology of AIDS, second edition

Edited by Howard E Gendelman, Igor Grant, Ian Paul Overall, Stuart A Lipton, Susan Swindells. Published by Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2005, £145.00 (hardcover), pp 829. ISBN 0-19-852610-5

Today nearly 40 million people are infected with HIV, 95% living in the developing world. Since the first edition of *The Neurology of AIDS* in 1999 there has been considerable progress in understanding HIV. However despite rapid advances in highly active anti-retroviral therapy (HAART) neurological disease continues often in a more chronic form. The recent major advances in basic and clinical research are reflected in the

extensive new information presented in the second edition of this comprehensive book.

The previous four sections have now been expanded to 12 sections divided into several chapters with multiple contributors, including clinicians, patients, and healthcare professionals.

The book starts with a panel discussion setting the scene for the subsequent text and emphasising the challenges for the future.

The first five sections cover advances in basic research on HIV including molecular and cellular biology, immunology, vaccines, the blood brain barrier, and animal models and mechanisms of neurotoxicity including host factors and cellular factors. Parallels are drawn with other neurodegenerative diseases. Section 6 is a poignant collection of patients' accounts of living with neurological complications of AIDS. The next section deals comprehensively with the clinical aspects including dementia, more subtle cognitive disorders seen since the introduction of HAART, spinal cord disease, peripheral neuropathy, myopathy, neoplasms, opportunistic infection, and psychiatric disorders. A section on diagnostics follows including imaging and CSF markers. There is then an expanded paediatric section followed by discussion of antiretroviral and adjunctive drug treatment. The last section reviews the social and behavioural consequences of HIV infection including legal and ethical issues.

The book is very well illustrated throughout.

This outstanding book therefore provides an up to date comprehensive review of the basic science and the clinical aspects of the neurology of AIDS whilst emphasising future likely developments.

It is highly recommended for clinicians, research scientists, students, and other professionals involved in the care of these patients.

**J Ball**

### Classification and diagnosis of headache disorders

Edited by Jes Olsen. Published by Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2005, £85.00 (hardcover), pp 311. ISBN 0-19-856590-9

This volume of *Frontier's in Headache Research* focuses on the application in research and clinical practice of the International Classification of Headache Disorders II (2004).

Section I presents epidemiological considerations, general principles in headache classification, and use of tools such as questionnaires, structured interviews, diaries, and diagnostic software programmes. Section II presents the sub-classification of migraines with and without aura and chronic migraine, probably the most well supported by epidemiological and genetic evidence.

In section III fervent debate continues about the entity "Tension-type headache" and nuances in classification—infrequent, frequent, and chronic tension-type headache. The diagnostic and pathophysiological basis for the core trigeminal autonomic cephalalgias (cluster headache, paroxysmal hemicrania, and SUNCT) is followed by syndromes that occupy the fringe of accepted

sub-classifications—for example, hypnic headache, haemicrania continua, and new persistent daily headache. There is elaboration on a more pragmatic and intuitive ordering of other primary headache disorders such as idiopathic stabbing, cough, exertional, and sexual headache.

Sections IV and V provide the most interesting and thought provoking aspect of headache classification—the secondary headaches—undoubtedly the least evidence-based and consequently the most wanting in reclassification. The chapters discuss the literature and clinical characteristics of disorders such as post-traumatic headache, headache associated with substance (medication) use, infection, and vascular disorders. The chapter "Cranial Neuralgias and Central Causes of Pain" is superbly written. It dispels the myths of ophthalmoplegic "migraine", Eagle's syndrome, and Vidian neuralgia (was it all cluster headache?), while clarifying the phenotype of neuralgia associated with single nerves and their branches—for example, supraorbital neuralgia.

Section VI elaborates upon the successes and difficulties of implementation of ICDH II in practice and research. As one author points out, if a classification is not user friendly, it won't be used. Therefore, the call for a revised shortened classification for clinical practice, reserving the complexities of diagnostic hierarchy to the researcher, is required.

The preface concludes with, "Hopefully it (the current volume) will be useful and interesting reading for all those caring for headache patients as well as for researchers in headache, and others with a general interest in disease classification". It adeptly delivers as intended. It is easy to read, informative, provides helpful tools for the practising clinician, and provides further insights into the developing field of headache research.

**A Bahra**

## CORRECTIONS

doi: 10.1136/jnnp.2004.062455corr1

A Serrano-Pozo, J Nevado-Portero, G Sanz-Fernández, et al. Spinal anterior artery territory infarction simulating an acute myocardial infarction (*J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2005;**76**:1584). The authors of this Neurological Picture were mistakenly grouped according to their affiliation. The correct ordering of the authors is: A Serrano-Pozo, J Nevado-Portero, G Sanz-Fernández, E Martínez-Fernández.

doi: 10.1136/jnnp.2004.059212corr1

A Ragoschke-Schumm, H Axer, C Fitzek, et al. Intracerebral haemorrhage in CADASIL (*J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2005;**76**:1606–7). The authors of this Letter were mistakenly grouped according to their affiliation. The correct ordering of the authors is: A Ragoschke-Schumm, H Axer, C Fitzek, M Dichgans, N Peters, J Mueller-Hoecker, O W Witte, S Isenmann.