

the pages of medical history." Following this theme, Trimble, a long-standing authority in such matters, has given us a most useful and concise monograph on this very issue. Fully packed with information on both epilepsy and psychiatric illness, this work will be appreciated by any serious clinician or researcher as a source of information and as a gateway to the literature—current and historical.

Trimble confronts head-on the "chicken and egg" problem—supplying the psychiatric and neuroscientific (more neuroanatomical than neurochemical) background to support the hypothesis for epilepsy and psychoses arising from common etiological events and/or as one being the sequela of the other. Does this come dangerously close to arguing for the *re-introduction* of the "epileptic psychosis"—after so many years of hard work to rid the language of "epileptic personality"? Perhaps—and perhaps it is an appropriate correction for the excessive denial of any psychiatric accompaniments to the epilepsy problem. However, Trimble treads with both caution and authority as he develops the neuropsychiatric element in epilepsy. One would have hoped to find some discussion of the evidence concerning any linkage between effective psychotherapy and its salutary impact epileptic phenomena, and vice versa. To be sure, pretty much any issue of importance relating to this topic is noted (if at times too briefly). There are commentaries of psychometrics, laterality, surgery, interictal phenomena, pharmacological treatment (although hardly anything on psychotherapy and no mention of behavior therapies), and more. In short, this is a valuable little book that belongs in the library of anyone concerned with either epilepsy or mental illness.

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Lesion Analysis in Neuropsychology, by Hanna Damasio and Antonio R. Damasio. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989, 227 pp. Price: \$39.95.

In a well-organized and superbly detailed volume, Drs. H. Damasio and A. Damasio present their systematically conceived analysis approach to investigating the neuroanatomical substrate of complex human cognitive processes. The material is presented sequentially and hierarchically, such that those not familiar with the whole of the Damasio's work will readily comprehend the conceptual issues, methodological factors, and extensive empirical find-

ings in their particular approach to investigating brain-behavior relationships.

The basic organizational principle of the book is to carefully discuss and link detailed lesion foci seen on computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging with concomitant neurobehavioral analyses, using a case study approach. The book begins with a critical discussion of lesion analysis in central nervous system disorders as a model to investigate human cognition. Subsequent sections illustrate how detailed investigations of various well-characterized brain lesions disrupt functional systems that subservise perception, memory, and language. The largest portion of the book is devoted to Damasio's systematized use of CT and MRI as tools for neuroanatomical localization. While the neurobehavioral aspects of various brain lesions are well-discussed, the natural emphasis in this volume is the imaging methodology, which contains beautifully presented illustrations and reproductions. In fact, in the final chapter ("Roadmaps to Neuroanatomy") and appendix, a neuroanatomical template system is presented in exceptional detail, likely to facilitate systematized investigations and replications in other laboratories.

This book will undoubtedly attract a wide readership of clinicians and researchers who have interests in cognitive neuroscience. This includes, but is not limited to, basic and applied research in neurology, psychiatry, neuropsychology, neurolinguistics, and neuroradiology. The book is well-written, and the price makes it affordable to students, who will likely find it required reading.

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Principles and Practice of Pediatrics, by F. A. Oski, C. D. DeAngelis, R. D. Feigin, and J. B. Warshaw. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1990, 2,155 pp. Price: \$95.00.

This, the newest of general pediatric textbooks, is only modestly awkward to handle as a single large volume. It is priced favorably compared to other general pediatric texts. It accomplishes authoritative status by employing 261 contributors who are recognized for their knowledge of the topics discussed. After sitting many hours over many sessions to review this volume, I cannot recommend such a global reading to accomplished practitioners. For them, this