

## *Book Reviews*

**TEXTBOOK: NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN CLINICAL PRACTICE** by Edwin R. Bickerstaff, M.D. (Birm.). F.R.C.P. (London)

NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION in clinical practice can be difficult if only because of the busy schedule of medical practitioners in this region. This book crystallises the examination of the nervous system in more realistic terms, with present day concepts in neurological thinking in mind.

Unlike most books dealing with this topic, the author has made a concerted effort to include chapters on ancillary neurological investigative techniques which are necessary adjuncts to neurological diagnosis.

Chapters on electroencephalography, X-ray diagnosis including angiography, ECHO-encephalography, and radio isotopic brain scanning are amongst those included to illustrate the usefulness of these investigative measures.

Although the discussions on these topics have not been exhaustive, they are sufficient for purposes of the general practitioner and those concerned with the management of neurological patients. What is more significant perhaps, is the emphasis the author has placed on the interpretive aspects of neurological physical signs and their role in cerebral localisation

and diagnosis. I have no hesitation in recommending this book to those involved in neurological diagnosis and investigations.

N. Arumugasamy

### **MANAGEMENT OF RENAL FAILURE**

Ed. by M.D. Milne – *British Medical Bulletin* Vol. 27, No. 2, May, 1971. Published by the Medical Dept., the British Council, Lond. £2/.

THE SIXTEEN PAPERS contributed by 28 British specialists are addressed to all workers interested in patients suffering from renal failure. It embodies the recent advances in research, analyses and evaluates current work and indicates guide-posts for further investigation.

The subject matter of this symposium includes the management of the acute uraemic emergency, surgical and medical aspects of acute and chronic renal failure, renal failure in the tropics, antibiotics in renal failure, dialysis, the present status of renal transplantation and the use of radiology in diagnosis.

Thus, it would be of interest to the surgeon, physician, pathologist, haematologist, radiologist, and others involved in that branch of clinical medicine which is coming to be known as nephrology.