Book Reviews

Regional Development of the Brain in Early Life. A Symposium organized by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences; established under the joint auspices of UNESCO and WHO and by the Délégation à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique; edited by Alexandre Minkowski. (Pp. xii + 539; illustrated. 120s.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1967.

The contents of this symposium are not immediately applicable to clinical work but will nevertheless be of great interest to those concerned with neurological problems in infancy.

There are 24 papers concerned with various aspects of the brain's development during the period before and shortly after birth. The first 4 are concerned with anatomy and histology. We are given an exhaustive account of the sequence of myelination in the human brain and peripheral nervous system, and learn that this process does not terminate at the end of the first postnatal year, as is commonly supposed. Techniques for establishing an atlas of the cerebral cortex in premature infants are discussed, and the quantitative histology of the cerebral cortex of the premature infant of 8 months is described in detail. There is also a study of synaptic maturation in the visual cortex in the rabbit.

A group of papers concerned with histochemistry and neurochemistry deals with such topics as enzymic activity, including a simple account of the way in which genes influence the development of enzyme systems; use of neurochemical techniques to study the influence of the environment on neurones and glia; and the biochemistry of myelination. There are also studies of nerve growth factor and of the experimental induction of phenylketonuria in puppies.

The section of the book deals with a variety of physiological topics, but there is also an account of the morphological development of the human brain in relation to other aspects of the child's development. There are papers dealing with electrical and biochemical observations on various functional systems of the brain during development in several different species.

The last section describes various aspects of electroencephalography, including the study of evoked potentials and of sleep in premature and very young infants. There are also accounts of the interrelationships between the brain and other organs, including the thyroid gland, and of the development of several enzyme systems in the rat's brain.

The authors are of high standing in their respective disciplines and the papers are well presented. Some of them are in French but most of these have English summaries. The discussions between papers are valuable additions to the reading matter.

This book is highly recommended.


In recent years there has been a renewed interest in the electroencephalogram of children, and the present substantial volume of 650 pages is very welcome. It is arranged in a fairly conventional way with 2 large pages of historical introduction and 7 pages on the neurophysiological basis of the EEG. Both the historical references and those on the neurophysiological basis are given either in relation to the number of electrodes or to their placement on the scalp of babies and children.

The atlas consists of a series of illustrations of a large variety of normal and abnormal EEGs taken with a 10-channel apparatus. The written text is brief and clear: it starts with a description of the usual EEG features seen during the waking state and sleep in the adult (4 pages), while the introduction to the EEG during maturation covers just about a page. However, the illustrations are good and well reproduced. The montages illustrated, however, are somewhat varied, often complex, and no clear reason is given as to why they were selected (probably only in relation to departmental routine). The range of the normal EEG is displayed in some 47 illustrative pages. The paper speed is only 1 ¾ cm. per second following the French schools, and there is no indication as to the time constant employed. The authors, however, have taken a lot of trouble in selecting various ranges of normal phenomena and stages of sleep and they should be congratulated for their efforts.

The main bulk of the volume is divided into various chapters and sub-chapters. First of all the alterations in the EEG and their maturation are discussed in relation to specific changes that the authors consider to be due to the effect of brain development upon an apparently static pathological process. Records taken during seizures of various kind in different age-groups are also well illustrated with a minimum of artefact.

About three-quarters of the atlas is devoted to the illustration of the abnormal EEG in a variety of clinical conditions, from seizures to motor and psychological disturbances, from meningo-encephalitis to migraine and narcolepsy, and from head injuries to congenital defects.

An extensive bibliography covers 56 pages with 2352 entries which the reviewer did not check. Each paper is listed with its title, whether a relatively small communication or a major paper or book. There is also a subject index which helps considerably in sorting out the
material. A large alphabetical list of authors (16 pages) should please most of the readers throughout the world. The authors should be praised for their painstaking effort and for the quality of their illustrations. Though the price is high (250 French Francs, in Paris), this atlas will often be consulted in EEG departments.


Dr. Christensen and Dr. Melchior are to be congratulated on their painstaking effort to correlate the clinical and neuropathological findings in a number of neurologically abnormal children. Of course, the subjects of this particular study are selected in so far as their condition has usually been sufficiently severe to cause death at an early age, and as might be expected, the clinical heterogeneity evident in life was matched by the findings at necropsy—with a number of surprises.

If not much light has been shed by this study on the over-all problems of aetiopathogenesis of most patients with cerebral palsy, it has at least served to illustrate the need for further similar studies. These are inevitably difficult and time consuming, but without them clinical observations are little better than inspired guesses, and significant clues to guide further research are lost.


One applauds the trend whereby the long-term management of children with cerebral palsy is assumed by paediatricians rather than by orthopaedic surgeons, but most paediatricians find themselves forced to adopt a role for which they had little or no training, and perhaps little interest. Certainly a brief and clear exposition of the principle of evaluation and physical management of children with cerebral palsy is needed, and Dr. Ellis's monograph satisfies this need admirably.

His balanced account of the main schools of thought which have influenced practice is happily devoid of the semi-religious polemics which so often produce more heat than light in weighing the merits of different systems.

The practices at the Percy Hedley School are concisely described, and are illustrated with admirable clarity.

For doctors ignorant of physical treatment, and for physiotherapists needing orientation for their work, I can unhesitatingly recommend this book.


This book describes an attempt to clarify an area of psychiatric concern which has so far received too little attention—the differentiation of 'normal' adolescent conflict and emotional upheaval, likely to resolve with time, from those states which, because the prognosis is less favourable, require expert psychiatric supervision. Many will agree with the author that this clarification is important, and with his belief that much adolescent disturbance of serious prognosis is neglected through attributing it to normal adolescent instability, while temporary, but often more alarming, symptoms or behaviour are frequently taken too seriously.

Unfortunately, the author is handicapped in his purpose by the fact that he appears to be seeking some clear, qualitative distinction between what he calls (normal) adolescent 'turbmoil' and 'psychiatric disorder', and by choosing as his definition of psychiatric disorder clinical patterns that approximate to one of the categories in the vague, and as he admits, conceptually confused, system of classification adopted by the American Psychiatric Association. He suggests that the rough system of labelling involved in such classifications does 'order knowledge in a useful way which can be easily communicated to others'. But most worth-while psychiatric assessments cannot be 'easily' communicated, precisely because any valid assessment is usually complicated and needs some personal effort and insight in the recipient to receive it usefully. Psychiatric labelling of this kind is often little more than a reassurance to the physician that he has understood something, when in fact he has failed to begin to do so. And it seems to deal with psychiatric problems in a manner similar to that used in organic medicine, by assigning clear diagnostic categories to clinical patterns, it has been the reviewer's experience that even colleagues in other specialities find such diagnostic labels unhelpful, and appreciate much more a formulation based on some understanding of the underlying dynamics. Many believe that the difference between 'normal' and 'abnormal' adolescent disturbance can only be understood on a quantitative, dynamic basis, and that a useful study of the problem would need to focus on those features of personality that prevented internal or external curative forces from operating in a given case, or that made the subject more vulnerable to inner or outer destructive forces, so rendering the prognosis, the only thing that matters, worse in the one case than in the other. Though professing an awareness of such a dynamic approach, Dr. Masterson has instead begun with a confused and static conceptual framework from which nothing much clearer could emerge.

Further, the cases studied are highly selected. The 101 patients were chosen from twice that number of applicants, while cases of delinquency and psychosis, as well as neurosis with extreme family conflict or with social difficulty, appear to have been rejected, together with all those with less than average intelligence. The 101 controls, though matched in some respects, were