in the application of neuroradiology to the diagnosis and management of diseases of the brain of approximately 4500 paediatric patients at the Children's Memorial and Cook County Hospitals, Chicago. Neuroradiology of the spine is not included as the author modestly disclaims significant experience in this field. Details of neuroradiological techniques are also excluded.

The author assumes that the reader already has a good general knowledge of adult neuroradiology. The importance of correlation of angiographic and encephalographic findings in the diagnosis of paediatric cranio-cerebral disease is emphasized. The object of this approach is to obtain a dynamic 3-dimensional concept of normal and pathological conditions so that one may arrive at a specific anatomical diagnosis, determine whether a lesion is progressive and/or operable, and hence plan the appropriate surgical or conservative treatment.

Chapters are devoted to normal neuroradiological anatomy, trauma, hydrocephalus, tumours, vascular diseases, infectious diseases of the brain and its coverings, and lastly, the normal anatomy of the skull. That one-third of the text is devoted to hydrocephalus reflects the importance of this disorder in paediatric neuroradiology and neurosurgery. One would have welcomed a section devoted to plain film changes in the skull. Each chapter is profusely illustrated by reproductions of radiographs and clearly labelled, coloured diagrams, the descriptions of which appear in the text. There are up-to-date references at the end of each chapter and the index at the end of the book is accurate and easy to use.

This book reflects the extensive knowledge and experience of the author, a neurosurgeon, in the field of paediatric neuroradiology in general and cerebral angiography in particular. There can be few neuroradiologists who would not profit greatly from possessing this book. Paediatricians without a sound knowledge of neuroradiological anatomy and pathology may find it of value for reference purposes and to keep their radiological colleagues up to scratch. The quality of the text and of the illustrations makes the price of this book not unreasonable.


This book is of the 'recent advances' type, consisting of a collection of essays by different authors under joint editorship. The contributions, with detailed operative procedures, will mainly interest the urological and paediatric surgeon with an occasional practice in paediatric urology. Some chapters will be of interest to the paediatrician. Among the latter, will be P. P. Rickham's account of the malignant tumours: he takes a wider brief than the title suggests to include neuroblastoma and sacrococcygeal teratomas, calling on 261 references from his prodigious collection.

J. E. S. Scott gives a rather lengthy but enthusiastic review of vesicoureteric reflux. R. J. Scholtmeijer briefly reviews two current theories of urinary voiding and control, giving an account of the more obvious organic causes of enuresis and urinary tract infection. He also treats the more controversial ground of distal urethral obstruction in girls. Of importance are his comments on the relation of enuresis to vesicoureteric reflux. B. O'Donnell and P. F. Deasey give an account of the methods available to localize the origins of urinary tract infections; they include details of methods of anatomical localization.

In the day-to-day management of paediatric urological cases, clinicians will welcome T. McKendrick's precise and basic exposition of neonatal and infantile fluid balance, renal function, and management of the acutely azotaemic child.

For the surgeon, the concise informative chapters on the management of ectopic ureters and ectopic uretero-celes (J. H. Johnston), extrophy of the bladder (D. I. Williams), posterior-urethral valves (J. H. Johnston and A. E. Kulataloge), though adding little new, are of value. The latter includes details of Johnston's method of fulguration of valves through an auriscope speculum.

W. H. Henderen gives a good account of his operative treatment for the severely decompensated ureter, but the chapter also contains a surfeit of related information.

R. B. Zachary and J. Lister tackle the controversial problem of the management of neurogenic bladder. The contribution, from a centre treating a large number of spina biuda cases, is based on clinical observations on 117 cases and simple intravesical pressure studies. The approach to the problem, as one of propulsion against out-flow resistance, is a good one. Their indications for 'conservative' management, i.e. treatment short of urinary diversion, are particularly valuable. One might question the anatomical basis for their operation of external sphincterotomy.

B. L. Kathel might have simplified the subject more for those of us who are less mathematically minded. He does not put a good case for the general acceptance of the technique of quantitation of the isotope renogram by analogue computer simulation.

The chapter by N. J. Bakker and C. Cornill, discussing methods of urinary diversion, is largely concerned with a Mathison type of ureterosigmoidoscopy, which must have very few indications in children. A good technique for ileal loop diversion and management is described.


The reviewer would have liked to read more on the management of the urethral child.


The publication of the papers of the annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Inborn Errors of Metabolism has become an awaited annual event, and the recently published account of the Proceedings of the Ninth