

is integral to proper diagnosis and management of epilepsy, this section provides essential information. Although there is a slightly excessive discussion of the neurophysiologic basis of EEG, there are excellent examples of common epileptiform EEG abnormalities. "Part III: Epileptic Seizures and Syndromes" reproduces the International League Against Epilepsy's Classification of Seizures and the Classification of Epilepsies in their entirety. Common seizure types are discussed in sufficient detail to serve both as an overview for the beginning student and as a reference for more advanced readers. Many chapters on specific epilepsy syndromes are rather short with little discussion of data supporting the use of specific antiepileptic drugs. Chapters on "Seizures in Special Clinical Settings" are particularly appropriate and provide relevant clinical information, including epilepsy in the setting of inherited metabolic and mitochondrial disorders, a notoriously complicated topic. "Part IV: Antiepileptic Medications" begins with general principles of antiepileptic drug therapy followed by a discussion of each antiepileptic drug. "Part V: Epilepsy Surgery" condenses the expansive information available on this topic into brief well-referenced chapters covering identification of surgical candidates and the approach to surgery in specific brain regions or settings.

This section emphasizes the timeliness of this edition because it includes a discussion of gamma knife therapy for temporal lobe epilepsy and deep brain stimulation, which currently are experimental procedures. "Part VI: Psychosocial Aspects of Epilepsy" provides brief discussions of the topic. Psychiatric aspects of epilepsy are discussed at length, but the information is presented in an effective manner.

Overall, the textbook is timely, consistent in form throughout, and tightly written containing facts with relatively little opinion. Figures are used liberally and appropriately. The authors have contributed primary data to the topics in their respective chapters. This results in reiterations of commonly used approaches, but the chapters are well referenced and presented in sufficient detail to reveal why these approaches are common. Dr. Wyllie has produced the most effective and informative single volume textbook of epilepsy. This edition furthers the position of *The Treatment of Epilepsy* as the standard bearer for epilepsy fellows and clinicians.

*Nathan B. Fountain, MD*

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## Correction

In the Letter to the Editor "Limb immobilization for the treatment of focal occupational dystonia" by Lanska (*Neurology* 2002;58:991), the author's name was inadvertently misspelled. The author's name should read as follows: Douglas J. Lanska, MD, MS, MSPH. The publisher apologizes for this error.

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