

style of presentation, language, and organization of the subject matter splendidly meet this objective.

The book is appropriately divided into 5 parts. Part 1 (Background) provides a brief and contemporary overview of the immunology, microbiology, and radiology relevant to the diagnosis and management of central nervous system (CNS) infections. This part of the book lays the necessary foundation for the clinical and therapeutic issues addressed further in the book. The discussion of the myriad and deceptive radiological appearances of common infectious conditions, liberally supplemented with illustrative images, is particularly informative because it carefully highlights the subtle differences on neuroimaging that distinguish between CNS infections and their close radiological mimics.

Part 2 (Etiological Agents) has chapters devoted to the various categories of infectious agents causing CNS disease. In these chapters, the common clinical presentations, prognosis, and management paradigms of the most prevalent CNS infections are summarized. The content in this section has been edited carefully to include only the information most relevant to the clinical practice. However, some common clinical scenarios and the attendant controversies such as a solitary cysticercal brain lesion and use of vermicides could have been addressed in greater detail.

Part 3 (CNS Locations for Infection) classifies CNS infections according to the affected anatomic region and addresses them individually. These chapters are highly recommended to the reader because they provide a comprehensive description and management guidelines for the clinicoradiological syndromes most commonly encountered by the treating clinician.

Part 4 (Neurosurgical Issues), as the name suggests, conspicuously distinguishes the book from other general texts published on the subject. This part attempts to collect the most frequent controversies that a neurosurgeon faces in his daily practice and discusses them in very informing detail. Choice of appropriate antimicrobials for surgical prophylaxis and management of infections in the presence of surgically implantable hardware are both metaphorically and literally the “million-dollar questions” for the neurosurgical community. The conflicting views that one encounters in the available literature on these issues are often confusing. The authors have made a painstaking effort to distill the current information from literature and to supply very relevant take-home messages to the reader. The content in this section also highlights some intuitive and prevalent practices for infection control in the neurosurgical community, the efficacy of which is ill supported by evidential data. Naturally, this makes a case for rationalization of infection-control practices in the light of available evidence.

The last section of the book is concerned with the spectrum of infections, which are seen in distinct populations such as children, immunocompromised subjects, or patients admitted to the neurological intensive care units. It befittingly acknowledges the special challenges that the recognition and management of infections pose in these patient groups. The commentary on

pediatric ventriculoperitoneal shunt infections is praiseworthy for the detailed and uncluttered expositions it offers on several aspects of this vexing problem.

Overall, this text very smoothly blends basic information on infectious diseases with its clinical application in a wide range of patient population. Hall and Kim must be complimented for their sterling efforts to produce a book of such durable quality and utility in the field of infectious diseases. It is expected that this book would be a preferred reference text for medical professionals and researchers committed to the field of clinical neurosciences.

Disclosure

The authors have no personal, financial, or institutional interest in any of the drugs, materials, or devices described in this article.

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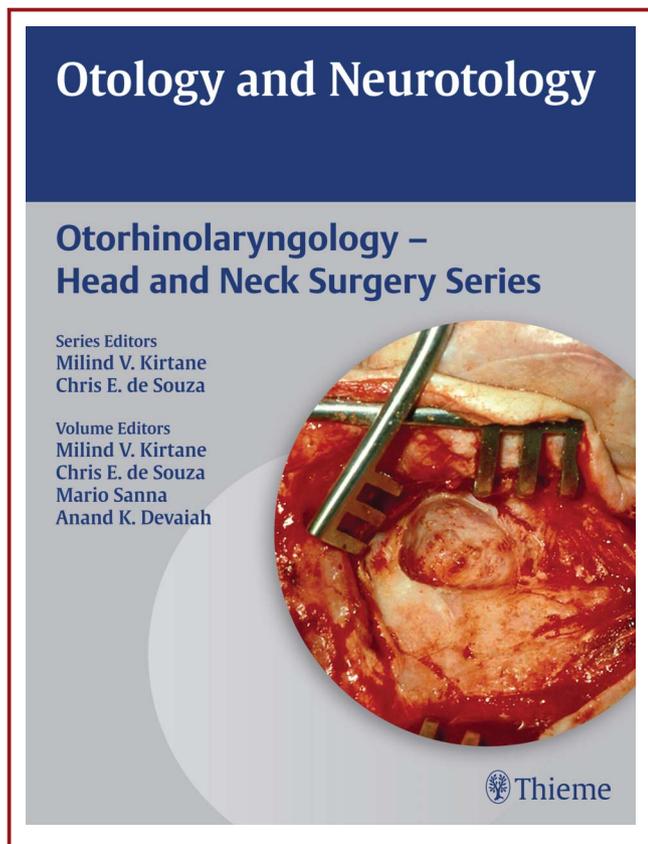
Book Review: *Otology and Neurotology: Otorhinolaryngology—Head and Neck Surgery Series*

By: Milind V. Kirtane, Christopher De Souza, Mario Sanna, Anand K. Devaiah
 Published by: Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc,
 New York, NY, 2013
 Hardcover: 520 pp.
 Price: \$149.99
 ISBN: 978-93-82076-00-1

Otology and Neurotology is the sixth title in Thieme Publishers' *Otorhinolaryngology—Head and Neck Surgery Series*. Published in 2013, it is an international collaboration written by a total of 86 otologists and neurotologists and includes many of the leaders in the field writing in their major area of interest.

The book is directed at both the practical management of diseases of the ear and related skull base and discusses some of the latest technologies in this rapidly evolving field of medicine and surgery.

The book includes sections on basic science; disorders of the external, middle ear, inner ear, and facial nerve; neurotologic and lateral skull base surgery; and electronic listening devices, thus encompassing the wide breath of both otology and neurotology in 1



concise textbook. The section on basic sciences includes 10 chapters that include embryology, surgical anatomy, anatomy and physiology of hearing, diagnostic audiology, anatomy and physiology of the vestibular system, vestibular testing, temporal imaging, and molecular genetics. This information is covered in a concise 124 pages. Most chapters are 5 to 10 pages long and provide a wonderfully concise overview of the topics, encouraging the interested reader to seek more detailed descriptions in the cited references. The largest contribution to the basic science section comprises 33 pages of surgical anatomy contributed primarily from the terrific dissections of Dr Mario Sanna's anatomic laboratory. This chapter includes a well-selected 80 references for the interested reader to delve deeper into the anatomic details and approaches.

The sections on outer, middle, inner ear and the facial nerve comprise 20 chapters and 220 pages. Again, the concise plan of the book is followed, with chapters averaging 10 to 12 pages. Outstanding writing is noted in the thoroughly concise chapters on Eustachian tube disorders and the facial nerve.

The section on neurotologic and skull base surgery comprises 6 chapters and only 71 pages. These chapters cover acoustic neuroma, nonacoustic cerebellar pontine angle tumors, cancer of the temporal bone, tympanojugular paragangliomas, jugular foramen tumors, and skull base osteomyelitis. Unfortunately, this section of the book may be the weakest in that 4 of the 6 chapters

are written by the same group of authors with little in-depth or evidence-based discussion.

The section on electronic listening devices includes 6 chapters and 52 pages. Chapters cover hearing aids, hearing rehabilitation and osseointegrated implants, cochlear implants, brainstem implants, robotics and image guidance, and experimental approaches in auditory neuroscience.

The series editors and, in particular, the volume editors have succeeded in putting together a valuable and accessible reference text in otology and neurotology. This text will appeal primarily to students, residents, and fellows in otology and neurotology as a primer that is "short and sweet." The book will be less relevant to practicing otologists and neurotologists because, by necessity, the chapters are too short to provide the in-depth discussion useful to advanced practitioners. Neurosurgical residents and attending staff should find this text an outstanding reference book to explore their overlapping world with neurotology and skull base surgery. The quality of the writing and the succinct style make *Otology and Neurotology* an enjoyable and informative read.

Disclosure

The author has no personal, financial, or institutional interest in any of the drugs, materials, or devices described in this article.

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Book Review: *Moyamoya Disease: Diagnosis and Treatment*

By: John E. Wanebo, Nadia Khan, Joseph M. Zabramski, Robert F. Spetzler
 Published by: Thieme Publishers, New York, NY, 2013
 Hardcover: 224 pp.
 Price: \$139.99
 ISBN: 978-1604067309

About 5 decades have passed since moyamoya disease was first described as a chronic occlusive cerebrovascular disorder characterized by bilateral stenosis of the supraclinoid portion of the internal carotid arteries with the formation of an abnormal vascular network at the base of the brain. The pathophysiology of moyamoya disease has been evaluated from several different points of view, and various kinds of surgical procedures have been developed in the past half-century. Yet, the number of moyamoya patients treated by any one clinician is low because of the rarity of moyamoya disease. Moreover, moyamoya disease has protean