The second section deals with the clinical aspects of panoramic radiology and includes chapters on radiolucencies and radiopacities of the jaws, the maxillary sinus, the temporomandibular joint and the trauma of the maxillo-facial skeleton. There are also 2 excellent chapters on normal panoramic anatomy and trouble shooting errors in panoramic techniques.

This book is well laid out and the text is clear and easy to read. All the chapters are well illustrated with line drawings, photographs and X-rays. This text book should be part of any hospital library and X-ray department and will be very useful in many dental practices.

Pulmonary Aspects of Neurological Diseases

STEPHAN L. KAMHOLZ

Edited by B.M.A. Publishing Corporation, New York, 1987. 173 pp. £35.75

This book is one in a series on various aspects of neurology and psychiatry and seems to have been written primarily with physicians in mind. Inevitably it is somewhat repetitive as many chapters deal with the problems of diminished clearance of secretions and alveolar hypoventilation. This problem is exacerbated by the multi-author format.

The book opens with a delightfully succinct review of the main pulmonary function tests and associated pathophysiology. The $(A-a)DO_2$ and the alveolar gas equations and their relevance in respiratory failure are simply and effectively explained and there is a brief, but again useful, introduction to respiratory acidosis.

Ensuing chapters deal with a variety of neurological conditions and associated pulmonary problems. Many of these chapters are in fact reviews of the various diseases, and whilst providing useful revision of symptoms and diagnostic tests add little to one's understanding of the lung involvement. General 'respiratory care' is most fully dealt with in the chapter on coma. In general this chapter provides a sound review of the problems on long term ventilation, humidification and airway management. The single sentence considering the place of positive-end expiratory pressure ventilation was less useful, and the possibility of depressed cardiac output should really have been considered in more depth.

It is difficult to define a readership for whom this book is useful. Despite considering ventilatory management in some detail there are some glaring omissions, for example the failure to even mention the potential problems of suxamethonium in the Guillian-Barre Syndrome, which limits its use in the acute management of these patients.

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