Recovery after stroke

MICHAEL P. BARNES, BRUCE H. DOBKIN, JULIEN BOGOUSSLAVSKY. 656 pp. **Publisher:** Cambridge University Press. **Date of Publication:** 2005. **Place of Publication:** United Kingdom. **ISBN:** 10-0-521-82236-X.

One of the most important and at times difficult questions for a physician is when a stroke patient asks, "what are my chances of recovery?" The textbook "Recovery after Stroke" is the book you want to read to give you the ideal answer. This nicely produced 656 pages textbook is edited by Michael Barnes, Bruce Dobkin and Julien Bogousslavsky, who are immanent physicians in the field of rehabilitation and neurology from USA and Europe. The textbook lies in perfectly ordered chapters that deal with all aspects in the recovery of a cerebral infarction, escalating from basic pathophysiology to the latest update on clinical research. These chapters are written by 45 distinguished authors from across the globe. This book has the ability to convey detailed mechanisms of brain recovery after a stroke, and how man can influence this recovery. One thing I found a bit discomforting is the severe deficiency of illustrations and demonstration, which is a drawback for a textbook intended for rehabilitation of stroke. I think it is a good addition to the library of general physicians, neurologists and rehabilitation physicians.

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Errata

In manuscript "Effect of ovariectomy and of estrogen treatment on the adrenal gland and body weights in rats" Saudi Medical Journal 2005; Vol. 26 (11): 1705-1709, Table 2 should have appeared as follows:

Group	Control	Sham-opr	Sham-opr+estrogen
Adrenal gland weight	71.9 ± 4.6 mg	69.8 ± 3.7 mg	92.4 ± 4.8 mg
sham-opr - sham-operated			

In the Methods Section, the sentence "Then the rats were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Ketamine (50 mg/kg body weight Parke-Davis) and xylazine HCL 2% (100 mg/kg body weight Rompun-Bayer)." should have appeared as follows: "Then the rats were anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection of Ketamine HCL and xylazine 2% (50 mg/kg body weight Parke-Davis)."