Another appealing feature of this book is that each chapter is written by experts in the various fields of inflammation, which transforms *Fundamentals of Inflammation* from a traditional textbook to a collection of scientific reviews that is imbued with recent data as well as the viewpoints of its authors. Notably, editors Gilroy and Serhan have included sections on the resolution of inflammation, an important topic that is often overlooked in immunology textbooks. This addition further contributes to the uniqueness and usefulness of this text.

Overall, due to its organization and thoroughness, as well as the contributions of its many authors, *Fundamentals of Inflammation* is an excellent reference for researchers, clinicians, and students of immunology and physiology.

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Color Atlas of Human Anatomy: Nerve System and Sensory Organs, Vol. 3. By Werner Kahle, Michael Frotscher, and Gerhard Spitzer. Stuttgart, Germany: Theime Medical Publishers; 2010. 412 pp. US $44.95 Paperback. ISBN: 978-3135335063.

Werner Kahle and Michael Frotscher’s pocket-sized *Color Atlas of Human Anatomy: Nerve System and Sensory Organs* has evolved with the neuroscience field. First published in Germany in 1976, it filled a void and created a niche for itself in the ocean of medical study aids saturated with wordy textbooks, clumsy atlases, and oversimplified handbooks. Since then, its content has undergone 10 revisions in German and six in English to reflect a rapidly expanding knowledge base. The newest edition also contains 181 pages of color plates by Gerhard Spitzer.

The atlas features a wide variety of illustrations, including anatomically accurate drawings, color-coded schematics, histological slides, sketches of patients, experimental setups, and computed tomography slices. The corresponding explanatory text efficiently references these illustrations to create a smooth narrative. Users based in both clinics and research labs will find this atlas a useful reference. Particularly helpful for medical students and practicing physicians is the clinical tips feature, which has been greatly expanded in this edition. For instance, there are tips on how to check for joint and muscle defects associated with peripheral nerve injuries, where to place a lumber puncture, and how to determine if cerebellar function has been altered by alcohol-induced intoxication.

Also new in this edition is a section on neurotransmitter release mechanisms, an update on neuroimaging techniques, and many references to development and evolution. Difficult concepts such as the difference between T1 and T2 modes in magnetic resonance imaging are explained in a clear, concise manner. The reader’s curiosity is tickled by discussions of the varying telencephalon structures among hedgehogs, tupaia, lemurs, and humans, as well as the resemblance between the homunculus and the somatotopic organization in the cerebellum of a cat. Just enough molecular details have been included to introduce intra-axonal transport, vesicle release, and transmitter signaling. However, this is ultimately an “Atlas of Human Anatomy,” and as such the truly cell-biologically inclined will have to look elsewhere.

Versatility likely contributes to this book’s longevity as a study aid. It presents information in different modalities to target an audience with diverse learning styles. The smooth text appeals to those who learn by reading and writing. Visual learners are drawn to the illustrations. For kinesthetic learners, the accompanied access to WinkingSkull is the perfect tool with options to toggle labels and spin brain images 360 degrees.

In conclusion, *Color Atlas of Human Anatomy: Nerve System and Sensory Organs* helps build a solid foundation in the normal physiology, anatomy, and function of the nervous system while being mindful of the evolutionary and clinical implications. This book is expected to continue to thrive
as a handy companion for learners of neuroscience for years to come.

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Scientific and Philosophical Perspectives in Neuroethics. Edited by James J. Giordano and Bert Gordijn. New York: Cambridge University Press; 2010. 418 pp. US $50.00 Paperback. ISBN: 978-0521703031.

“Neuroethics” is a young field wherein ancient questions about minds, persons, and society meet newfangled knowledge about brains, machines, and behavior. Most work in neuroethics falls into one of two discrete arms: the neurobiology of morality and the ethics of neuroscience and related technologies. The former involves the philosophy of the mind and experiments in neuropsychology. The latter arm, led by applied ethicists and scientists, considers the scientific basis and societal implications of neuroscience research and technologies, including psychopharmacology, neuroimaging, forensic neuroscience, and computer-brain interfaces.

The essays in Scientific and Philosophical Perspectives in Neuroethics generally fall into one of these two camps and often represent top-shelf contributions to the field. One of the strengths of this volume is its strong, concise introduction to the philosophy of mind. The essays “On the Cusp” by Ralph Ellis and “The Mind-Body Issue” by Paolo Costa are solid summaries for the non-philosopher, while the more technical “Toward a Cognitive Neurobiology of the Moral Virtues” by Paul Churchland is an impressive glimpse into contemporary theory of mind. “Can We Read Minds?” is a strong overview of perhaps the most hotly covered issue in neuroethics: the use of neuroimaging in lie detection and other ways of recording and interpreting thought.

Yet for all its strengths, Scientific and Philosophical Perspectives in Neuroethics recapitulates a weakness in the field at large: the lack of robust clinical work. One possible exception to this trend is the essay on pain medicine by James Giordano, which is republished from an early volume of the journal Neuroethics. Using ideas from the philosophy of mind and applied ethics, Giordano demonstrates how the radically subjective nature of pain informs our duties, while deconstructing the imposing, technologically driven political economy of clinical pain medicine. This work manages to be one of the volume’s most grounded and yet most theoretical essays and one that would please admirers of Heidegger, Foucault, and Haraway. This is a particularly impressive feat, knowing how insufficient the discipline of bioethics has been on the topic of pain.

Aside from Giordano’s work, the volume tends to gloss over true clinical examples rather than incorporate them into robust theory. In psychiatry, for example, there are references to the use of cortisol testing and neuroimaging in the assessment of depression and its response to therapy; such techniques have little or no place in practice despite the allure of progress they embody. There are frequent mentions of the dangers of overprescribing drugs for childhood psychiatric disorders such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and bipolar disease, but no discussion of the risks and benefits of using such drugs or non-pharmacological treatments in developing brains and persons. Better integration of truly practical work — such as Paul Ford’s rigorous studies of clinical neuroethics consultation at the Cleveland Clinic, which is not included in this volume — would help ensure that the discipline continues to focus on crucial questions looming before human society rather than being tempted into a fantasy of scientific progress.

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