and vertebral artery transpositions. Each section begins with a brief overview of the surgical anatomy with the use of pictures and illustrations of anatomic specimens. Each case is then presented as a brief vignette, along with relevant preoperative imaging. The approach in regard to surgical positioning, and incision/craniotomy, is provided in the form of a line drawing within the header for each case, along with a simple schematic illustration of the particular operation that provides a user-friendly visual summary of the underlying case. The number of cases in each section appropriately reflects the relative occurrence of such procedures with, for example, 10 cases of superficial temporal artery-to-MCA bypass vs 1 case for sections such as middle meningeal artery-to-MCA bypass and facial artery-to-vertebral artery bypass.

In considering such a book, it is as important to recognize what it does not provide to appreciate the wealth of surgical technique that it does impart. As an atlas, the focus of the book is technical, and thus considerations of indications, decision-making, and alternate strategies are not addressed. Neither are other details of perioperative management, or intraoperative maneuvers such as neuroprotection, antithrombotic therapy, and flow measurement that may impact the success of surgery overall. Furthermore, trainees new to bypass should not expect this atlas to provide a detailed “how-to” manual for learning bypass surgery. Rather, it demonstrates the feasibility of a wide array of approaches to complex cerebrovascular entities, and it provides a thorough overview of multiple advanced techniques. As such, it is valuable to those entering the field; even for experienced surgeons, the surgical approaches and videos provide a useful compendium, particularly for the more rarely encountered revascularization procedures.

It might be argued that the relevance of complex revascularization procedures, and thus by association, such a specialized surgical atlas, is diminished in the era of advancing endovascular techniques. However, even as new technologies emerge, experience has shown us that the occasional failure of these technologies themselves can generate yet more difficult challenges, requiring yet more advanced surgical approaches. This well-prepared atlas provides us with a valuable resource regarding the range of surgical revascularization procedures that can be offered. As a cerebrovascular specialist, I am certainly happy to have a copy on my bookshelf!

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

Sepideh Amin-Hanjani, MD
Department of Neurosurgery
University of Illinois at Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

10.1227/NEU.0000000000000135

Book Review: Microsurgery of Skull Base Paragangliomas

By: Mario Sanna, Paolo Piazza, Seung-Ho Shin, Sean Flanagan, Fernando Mancini,
Published by: Thieme Publishers, New York, NY, 2013,
Hardcover: 716 pp.,
Price: $249.99,
ISBN: 978-3-13-148611-0

Microsurgery of Skull Base Paragangliomas by Dr Sanna and colleagues is the first in its kind, gathering pertinent data on epidemiology, surgical anatomy, diagnostics, classification, and treatment paradigm in 1 book.

Excellent attention has been given to describing surgical techniques, along with invaluable illustrations taking the surgeon step-by-step through surgery. Every important aspect of management has been given its own chapter.

Surgical considerations specific to this tumor group have resulted in separate chapters, giving special attention to facial nerve, internal carotid artery, and vertebral artery involvement, lower cranial nerve involvement, and intradural extension, and their management.

Microsurgery of Skull Base Paragangliomas

Mario Sanna
Paolo Piazza
Seung-Ho Shin
Sean Flanagan
Fernando Mancini

With the collaboration of
Abdelkader Taibou
Alessandra Russo
Himofu Sumine
Maurizio Falchini
Giuseppe De Donato
Yasuko Takahata
Giuseppe Di Trapani
Shailendra Shivlingam
Roberto Rizzoli
Giorgio Peretti
Adequate exposure has been given to the utility of endovascular techniques as well.

This book is intended mostly for skull base surgeons from both neurosurgical and otolaryngological backgrounds and meets this audience’s needs and can be used as reference. The chapters are supported with pertinent literature evidence, and the latest evidence has been incorporated, including the latest in genetics.

Although much of the content is not new, its uniqueness lies in the fact that almost all the pertinent data with respect to paragangliomas are collected in 1 book. The organization is well planned, and the fact that a high number of illustrations and imagings are used adds to its utility.

The book, however, has 2 shortcoming. Slightly more attention should have been given to type D tumors beyond what chapter 17 has described. Furthermore, radiation therapy has emerged in the latest decade as an alternative or adjuvant therapy to surgical resection and/or embolization. No attention has been given to it in the book, which has a strong bias in favor of surgery.

Disclosure

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

Martin M. Mortazavi, MD
Laligam N. Sekhar, MD
Department of Neurological Surgery
University of Washington
Harborview Medical Center
Seattle, Washington

10.1227/NEU.0000000000000138