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get some support from others such as parents and friends. It is suitable for parents wanting information about young children growing up together and what can be expected, particularly in regards to fighting and hostility. One chapter deals with the sibling relationship to a handicapped brother or sister. It includes a number of moving statements by the siblings of handicapped children indicating love, acceptance and a genuine understanding of the handicap, but little understanding for the extra pressures such a child places on a family.

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Psicofarmacologia Psicodinamica II Aspecto Neuroquimico, Neuropsiquiatrico Y Psicologicos, Julio Moizeszowicz, Buenos Aires, Barcelona, Mexico: Editorial Paidos, 671 pp., 1988.

This is the second edition of *Psychodynamic Psychopharmacology*, written in Spanish by an Argentinian psychopharmacologist and psychiatrist. It is a volume of 671 pages which integrates the latest advances in biological psychiatry and the relation between psychodynamics and psychopharmacology.

There are fourteen chapters dealing systematically with the major group of drugs and in detail, with drug therapy in pediatric and geriatric practice, alcoholism, epilepsy and Parkinson's disease.

In the first chapter, the author outlines the master plan from a clinical and experimental perspective. He deals with the non-specific factors in drug response, the history of clinical responsiveness to drugs and finally the specific factors. Expertly and succinctly, he moves from clinical psychiatry to psychodynamics and to pharmacodynamics. The book relies principally on neurochemistry, neurophysiology and pharmacokinetics. Each psychotropic drug is classified on table 3 according to whether it acts on the presynaptic or postsynaptic cleft, as agonist or antagonist and on what particular receptors and neurotransmitters. Nineteen tables throughout the text are an example of its clarity. For example, one of these tables presents the following classification of different treatment approaches for tardive dyskinesias:

- dopamine blocking agents: e.g., butyrophenones;
- catecholamine depleting agents: e.g., reserpine;
- catecholamine blocking agents: e.g., alpha-methyl-dopa (Aldomet);
- cholinergic agents: e.g., dimethyl-amino-ethanol (Deaner);
- gaba agonists: e.g., valproic acid, baclofen; and,
- dopamine releasing agents: e.g., amantadine.

Seven mechanisms of action are imputed to lithium: 1) increases adrenaline re-uptake; 2) increases the intraneural breakdown of catecholamines by stimulating M.A.O.ase activity; 3) displacement of Na, K, Mg, and Ca; 4) increase neuronal uptake of tryptophan; 5) increase the conversion of tryptophan to serotonin; 6) chronic administration of lithium (more than 10 days) decreases the activity of the enzyme tryptophan-hydroxylase and consequently the conversion of tryptophan to serotonin; and, 7) it blocks the postsynaptic receptor (adenylcyclase).

Several promising drugs not available in Canada are given a place in the armamentarium, including: bupropion, fluvoxamine, zimelidine, viloxazine among the antidepressants. Vasopressin (Sandoz) ACTH 4-10 (Organon) and Sincalide (CCK8) (Squibb) are under investigation for memory disturbances in geriatric psychiatry. Nooanaleptics, GABA derivatives such as piracetam and many vasodilators have been approved in several countries for use in neuropsychiatry. Interesting development in the area are

the use of vincamine, citidincholine, and cyclandelate as cerebral vasodilators. The latter are classified in four groups: 1) arteriolar spasmolytic, alpha blocking or beta agonist; 2) those that inhibit the phosphodiesterase and ca-ATPase balance; 3) those that produce neuronal metabolic changes; and, 4) those that inhibit platelet aggregation.

Each of the fourteen chapters has an updated bibliography mostly from the English speaking world with an unmistakable emphasis on biological psychiatry, neuropsychiatry and neurology. A useful list of all available drugs is offered from page 623 to page 648, and from page 649 to 662, an index of drugs. Tables on drug equivalences; drug interactions, half-life of drug effect, biotransformation, release, absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination; (R.A.D.M.E.) are of tremendous practical importance. Differences between side effects of lithium and carbamazepine, useful clinical step-wise approach to the treatment of major depression with or without psychoses and dysthymias etc., make this compendium eminently suitable not only to psychiatrists but to general practitioners and neurologists.

No doubt this book compares with the best textbooks on psychopharmacology. It is perhaps too ambitious or overinclusive in so far as not clearly delineating the relative merits of pharmacotherapy or psychotherapy alone or in combination and over representing many drugs that have not been shown to be clinically useful.

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The Weary Sons of Freud. Catherine Clement (ed.), New York & London: Verso, 115 pp., 1987.

This is a translation of *Les fils de Freud sont fatigues*, first published in 1978. Catherine Clement, teacher, moral philosopher, analyst, novelist, Marxist, and feminist brings a brilliant intellect and a multidimensional perspective to bear on psychoanalysis in France. There, she indicates, although a medical training may be a forerunner, one need only to have undergone one's own analysis to become an analyst. Psychoanalysts, she charges, have slavishly tried to emulate Freud and Lacan and are caught up in intellectual pretense and gamesmanship. Distancing themselves as far as possible from notions of healing and cure, they seek self-aggrandisement via putting on their own seminars and publishing books. She likens these books to "kulbiac," a variety of Russian pate, accenting their layered composition: Freudian theory, case histories, carefully analyzed literary texts and paintings. Their contents are "smuggled," stolen from writers, scientists and patients themselves. Their style is still and formal, lacking creativity and self-disclosure. The seminars are replete, she says, with word games, puns, and recounting of individual experiences and idiosyncrasies, stemming from Lacan's use of free-association when speaking.

While endorsing the concepts of psychoanalysis, and indeed giving a convincing account of how analysis can heal, Clement believes that its practitioners motives are suspect. She says that money and social advancement are their main goals.

This book is of particular interest to feminists as it exemplifies the "personal is political" approach. Segments called "Inside" are used to disclose personal experiences and feelings. Moreover, she describes how psychoanalysis can both reflect and reinforce cultural values and attitudes. Like some other recent feminist writers,¹ she leans towards an integration of the two philosophies. Of interest to Marxists is her discussion of the class biases inherent in