

Raum ein. Für die Empfehlungen zur Diagnostik und Therapie wurden die 2012 herausgegebenen Leitlinien der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Neurologie berücksichtigt. Im hinteren Buchteil finden sich Zusammenfassungen zu den neurophysiologischen und neuroradiologischen Zusatzuntersuchungen, molekulargenetischen Analysen sowie medikamentösen und interventionellen Therapien, gefolgt vom Anhang mit den häufigsten Bewertungsskalen und dem Literaturverzeichnis. Die Angaben sind für ein gedrucktes Medium überwiegend erstaunlich aktuell. So sind z.B. die 2012 und 2013 publizierten Studien zur Sekundärprophylaxe bei Schlaganfallpatienten mit PFO erwähnt oder die neuen Medikamente zur Behandlung der Multiplen Sklerose aufgeführt. Nur vereinzelt werden neuere Informationen vermisst, wie z.B. der revidierte und 2010 veröffentlichte Vorschlag zur Klassifikation und Terminologie von Anfällen und Epilepsien der Kommission der Internationalen Liga gegen Epilepsie. Zudem ist bei Carbamazepin die HLA-A*3101-Testung nicht erwähnt, welche von Swissmedic zur Risikoabschätzung hinsichtlich schwerer Haut- oder Hypersensitivitätsreaktionen vor der Erstverschreibung empfohlen wird. Die über einen persönlichen Code zugängliche Online-Version enthält nebst Links zu vorwiegend deutschen Informationsquellen zahlreiche klinische und

neuroradiologische Abbildungen und Videobeispiele.

Neurologie compact bietet insgesamt eine aktuelle und praxisorientierte Übersicht über das neurologische Fachgebiet. Dadurch eignet sich das Buch sowohl für klinisch tätige NeurologInnen, die rasch zugängliche und klar strukturierte Informationen zur Hand haben wollen, als auch für Assistenzärzte, die ihr Grundwissen vertiefen oder sich auf die Facharztprüfung für Neurologie vorbereiten wollen.

Jan Mathys, Bern

David S. Baldwin, Brian E. Leonard (eds): Anxiety Disorders.

Basel: Karger 2013.

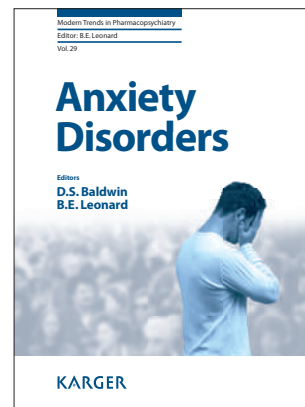
Modern Trends in Pharmacopsychiatry, volume 29.

Hardcover, 8 figures, 2 in colour, 5 tables, 183 pages.

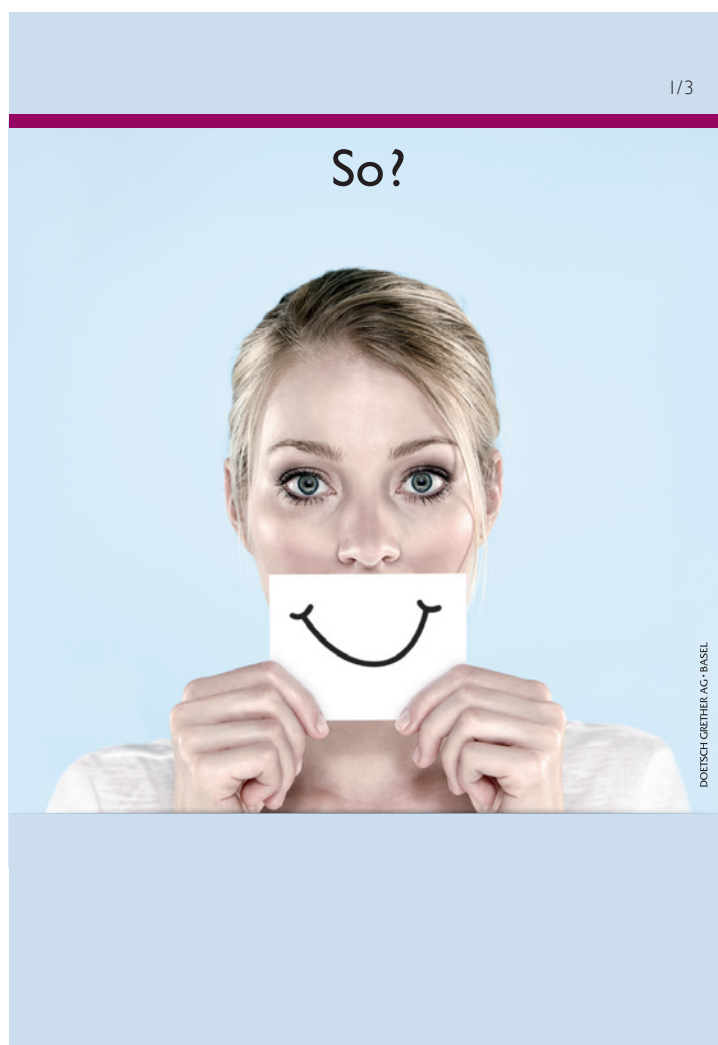
Prize \$ 115.

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ISBN-13: 978-3-318-02463-0.



The first volumes of the series "Modern Trends in Pharmacopsychiatry" were published by Karger



between 1968 and 1997, and they included vol. 22 entitled "Anxiety" (1987). An additional four volumes have been published since 2009, after the Irish pharmacologist Brian Leonard commenced his activity as an editor of this series. The psychiatrist D.S. Baldwin and the neuropharmacologist B.E. Leonard edited this new volume on "Anxiety Disorders". International authors contributed 14 chapters, J. Angst and D.S. Baldwin wrote the preface. It explains that this book is a product of the Anxiety Disorders Research Network which is part of the European College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ECNP) Network Initiative (ECNP-NI). It comprises about two dozen European research centres and also includes teams working in South Africa and it is the result of an ECNP summit on the future of neuropsychopharmacology.

The only contribution which deals with the historical evolution of the concept of anxiety disorders is the first chapter (de Haan et al.), but it is centred on the presentation of the concept of obsessions and compulsions. Willers et al. then present an evolutionary approach to examine the origin of anxiety disorders. Anxiety is certainly a property which helps humans to survive. While fear responses are already mediated by midbrain areas, the development of more complex systems such as limbic and cortical areas allows more sophisticated responses to fear stimuli. Complementary to their description of the neurocircuitry of anxiety disorders, the chapter "Neuroimaging in anxiety disorders" (Fredrikson and Faria) illustrates the potential of this technique for the visualisation of differences in perfusion of selected brain areas between PTSD and patients suffering from phobia. PET, SPECT and fMRI are promising techniques for the visualisation of central phenomena in the amygdala and in the anterior cingulate cortex and in other regions, also in situations when "emotional probes" (cholecystokinin, carbon dioxide, etc.) are used to provoke anxiety states in healthy subjects and anxious patients. This tool can also be used to evince the central effects of psychotherapies (CBT).

Clinical genetic studies (there is reportedly a high heritability of anxiety disorders: 30%–67%), molecular genetic studies, gene-environment interactions studies and psychotherapy-genetic studies suggest the contribution of "Genetic factors in anxiety disorders" (Domschke and Maron). However, genotyping patients for genes concerning norepinephrine/serotonin, dopamine, cholecystokinin, adenosine and GABA for diagnostic purposes or for an optimal selection of a therapy is not yet justified.

Which markers allow professionals to distinguish between anxiety and depression, as similar neuroendocrine and neuroimmunological modifications are observed in both disorders and as antidepressants are effective treatments for both illnesses? This question about the implications of the immune (and the endocrine) system in neuropsychiatric disorders is examined by Hou et al. Cytokines modulate neuronal activity in several brain regions whose functions are probably impaired in these affective disorders. They may be responsible for behavioural changes as they have effects on neurotransmitters, on endocrine activ-

ity implicating the HPA axis, and on stress hormones.

Davies and Allgulander summarise what is known on the relationship between anxiety and cardiovascular disease, in particular hypertension and coronary heart disease.

Two chapters can be regarded as a bridge from basic research to treatment. Which are the first stages of anxiety disorders, which factors allow for predicting them, how can they be prevented, should an intervention already be decided in the very early phases? These questions are discussed by Vázquez-Bourgon et al. A table presenting an application of the early intervention model of anxiety disorders shows the influence of the studies of P.D. McGorry. These authors as well as Altamura et al. in the next chapter also examine the duration and consequences of untreated illnesses within anxiety disorders. Available data suggest that untreated anxiety has a negative impact on the quality of life and on the long-term course of this disorder. The conclusion of this chapter is important, that early-onset treatment appears to be recommended. Indeed, this issue is not at all mentioned in the last five chapters specifically devoted to the pharmacotherapies of the different anxiety disorders. These disorders are: "Generalised anxiety disorders" (Allgulander et al.), "Panic disorder" (Bandelow et al.), "Social anxiety disorders" (Masdrakis et al.), "Posttraumatic stress disorder" (Koller and Stein) and "Obsessive compulsive disorders" (Fineberg et al.). The use of different classes of antidepressants, benzodiazepines and anticonvulsants (pregabalin) is described, and includes practical guidelines for treatment, suggestions about long-term treatment and management of treatment resistant disorders. Only the chapter on OCD (Fineberg et al.) contains a treatment algorithm, which includes pharmacological treatments as well as psychotherapy (CBT).

This book 183 pages long, regretfully contains only 5 tables (including 2 tables in one chapter) and 8 figures (including 4 figures in one chapter). Therefore, it cannot be considered as a handbook as it lacks summarising figures and tables, which could rapidly help the psychiatrists to take decisions for the treatment of individual patients. Its strength lies in the presentation of the current state of research in the field of anxiety disorders and in the questions which have to be solved in order to progress in this field. The chapters were written by excellent authors and therefore, this book is recommended for psychiatrists, psychologists and neuroscientists specialised in anxiety disorders.

Pierre Baumann, Prilly-Lausanne

Wulf Rössler, Wolfram Kawohl (Hrsg.):

Soziale Psychiatrie.

Das Handbuch für die psychosoziale Praxis.

Band 1 (Grundlagen) und 2 (Anwendung).

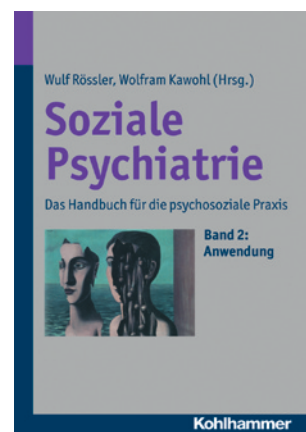
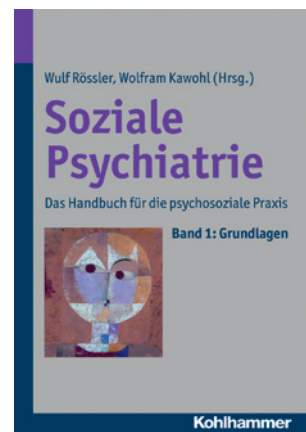
Stuttgart: Kohlhammer; 2013.

Bd. 1: 448 Seiten, 12 Abb., 19 Tab. Bd. 2: 524 Seiten, 20 Abb., 18 Tab.

Preis € 59,90 (Bd. 1), € 69,90 (Bd. 2).

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Bd. 2: 978-30-17-021988-5.



Gegenstand der Sozialpsychiatrie (oder «sozialen Psychiatrie») sind die Wechselbeziehungen zwischen psychischen Störungen und sozialer Umwelt. Das zweibändige Übersichtswork, das die Zürcher Herausgeber mit über 100 Autoren zum Stand dieses wichtigen Teilbereichs der Psychiatrie im deutschen Sprachraum vorlegen, bietet eine enorme Fülle von Informationen. Der erste Band ist den historischen, definitorischen, epidemiologischen und neurobiologischen Grundlagen der Sozialpsychiatrie und deren vielfältigen gesellschaftlichen, rechtlichen und auch ethischen Verflechtungen gewidmet. Der zweite, praxiszentrierte Band orientiert über unterschiedlichste psycho-, sozio-, pharmako-, ergo-, kunst- und ausdrucks-therapeutische Ansätze rund um die Hauptaufgabe der spitalexternen Betreuung von mittelschwer kranken Patienten durch multiprofessionelle Teams. Auch Psychoedukation, Supervision, Prävention und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit sowie leistungs- und versicherungsrechtliche Aspekte kommen zur Sprache.