Y. Yonekawa, T. Tsukahara, A. Valavanis, N. Khan, Changing aspects in stroke surgery: aneurysms, dissections, moyamoya angiopathy, and EC–IC Bypass

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The book *Changing aspects in stroke surgery: Aneurysms, Dissections, Moyamoya Angiopathy, and EC-IC Bypass* is a multiauthored supplement of the 3rd European–Japanese Joint Conference for Cerebral Stroke Surgery held in Zurich to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the distinguished department of neurosurgery edited by world-renowned authorities.

The title reflects well the contents that fulfil the mission of the book giving not only updated practical guidelines for clinicians treating these neurovascular diseases but also a very nice review of the literature with some historical aspects appreciating the pioneers in the field. Some of the lesions are somewhat rare, and importantly, the authors try to elucidate the pathobiology behind them.

The book has four parts. The first one deals with aneurysms, arteriovenous malformations (AVMs), and fistulas. As the natural history of incidental asymptomatic AVMs is still somewhat undefined, the chapter begins with the introduction of the randomized multicenter study ARUBA that tries to give an answer to this question. However, the recruiting of the patients has proven to be a challenge. There are no chapters dealing with really basic problems and questions; rather, the focus is more on special problems and techniques in solving them. The topics are a mixture of some that are more clinical with special emphasis on imaging and some that are more experimental while some

introduce the latest developments in technology like tractography-guided navigation in AVM surgery. Clearly, all the chapters are for those who want to get more insight into very special problems in the field.

The second part covers dissection of cerebral arteries which is a very interesting topic less appreciated in the neurosurgical literature than probably should.

The third part is devoted to revascularization, mainly the conventional EC–IC bypasses not forgetting the less common bonnet bypass. No doubt, there is a growing need for bypass surgery as there are still aneurysms that cannot be treated by any other way, and also possibly, with some new techniques in the future, more patients with occlusive arterial disease may benefit from them. However, the latest developments in stent-assisted coiling may replace some need of bypass surgery in selected patients with giant aneurysms, but that remains to be seen.

The fourth part deals with moyamoya disease, more common in Japanese than European populations but still important to those who treat neurovascular problems.

In summary, the last three chapters are more structured and less basic knowledge is needed to go through them as with the first chapter. The style and format of the book is still uniform, and it is easy to read with very clear figures, illustrations, and tables. The readership will most likely be neurosurgeons or neurointerventionalists of advanced experience, and the book succeeds its aim in exchanging recent knowledge and technical advances in the field of stroke surgery and its perioperative management like, the expert authors state, being a competitive option among other publications in the field. Naturally, it is also very useful to the referring stroke neurologists.

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