

Despite its prestige and familiarity, despite its appearance of being a serious intellectual achievement, Freud's metapsychology is scientifically trivial and useless. It merely supplies a jargon in which observations may be restated in impressive sounding terms that actually add nothing to the original clinical formulations. (p. 341)

This may or may not be true, but it would require a volume in itself to debate it. I found this kind of definitive pronouncement disappointing, especially since other articles by Holt have been extremely insightful about some of the tensions present in Freud's personality and writings. In contrast to this, a valuable short entry that I wish would be read by everyone in the field of mental health is "Morality, and Psychoanalysis," by Wallwork. In reviewing Freud's approach to this topic, Wallwork points out, "Psychoanalysis fosters genuine morality insofar as it frees the patient's autonomy, honesty, and capacities for respect and care for others from debilitating constraints of intrapsychic conflict" (p. 349). Wallwork says that it is because of this Freud can write in one of his letters that psychoanalytic treatment aims to bring about the highest ethical and intellectual development of the individual.

The brief articles "Reaction Formation" by MacGregor and Davidson, "Reception of Freud's Ideas" by Kurzweil, and "Religion, and Psychoanalysis" by Meissner are typical of some of the little gems scattered throughout this encyclopedia that probably can be discovered only if one reads through the whole book (who would think of looking up the topic "Reception of Freud's Ideas"?). On the other hand, I found "Schizophrenia" by Karon and Teixeira to be all too brief. It would probably be misleading to students who are not aware of all the genetic, biological, and neuropathological discoveries that would have to affect the thinking of any psychoanalyst working with schizophrenic patients. Remarkably, it says very little about Freud's technical views on the topic. This should have been a major essay in the encyclopedia.

The essay "Scientific Tests of Freud's Theories and Therapy" by the well-known Fisher and Greenberg covers the field and makes many statements about evidence reinforcing what they are presenting without detailed references to the pertinent studies. It would have been much more scholarly and appropriate to give us specific references to the "scientific literature" the authors claim provides justification. I assume they hope the reader will turn for details to their volumes, references to which are given.

An encyclopedia edited by a philosopher would not be complete without the brief article titled "Symbiosis" by Horner. It begins with a review of the concept throughout psychoanalytic theoretical writings without reference to Freud except to say that the antecedents to the concept can be found in Freud (without references given). It then goes on to explain that they can even be found "before Freud, in German romanticist literature and philosophy, specifically the Idealist philosophical writings of Fichte, von Schelling, and Hegel" (p. 558) and that "the writings of Fichte and Hegel in particular are preoccupied with the ontology of the self both in individual and generalized terms" (p. 558). Although I enjoyed their remarks because philosophy is one of my disciplines, I think the ordinary reader is entitled to a few more pages expanding on these statements rather than just giving references to classic philosophical works that are really very difficult reading for

the nonprofessional, such as Hegel's *Phenomenology of Mind* or Fichte's *Foundations of the Entire Science of Knowledge*.

One of the most interesting articles in the encyclopedia, "Transference," by Meyer and Bauer, gives a reasonable overview of Freud's concept of transference followed by a very nice discussion of the relationship between transference and resistance in the somewhat muddled terminology of psychoanalysis. However, it does not deal with the controversial issue (2, pp. 376–384) of whether there is or is not such a thing as transference neurosis. This is a modern issue rather than a matter that was a question to Freud, who invented the term, but I fear that students may be misled.

The encyclopedia closes with a very competent article, "Working Through," by Levey, which again strikes me as something that should be required reading for any dynamic psychotherapist. In conclusion, although this book is a curious mixture of all sorts of essays, it is worth dipping into when one has a question about this or that issue or this or that pioneer in psychoanalysis. Sometimes readers will be disappointed, but at other times they will be richly rewarded depending on the article chosen. I hope the encyclopedia will be given a second edition with much tighter editing, but even as it stands now it represents a worthwhile contribution to those interested in learning about the history of psychoanalysis and the vicissitudes of its founders and progenitors.

#### References

1. Moore B, Fine B (eds): *Psychoanalytic Terms and Concepts*. New Haven, Conn, Yale University Press and American Psychoanalytic Association, 1990
2. Chessick RD: *Dictionary for Psychotherapists*. Northvale, NJ, Jason Aronson, 1993

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## NEUROSCIENCE AND PSYCHIATRY

***Brain Circuitry and Signaling in Psychiatry: Basic Science and Clinical Implications***, edited by Gary B. Kaplan, M.D., and Ronald P. Hammer, Jr., M.D. Arlington, Va., American Psychiatric Publishing, 2002, 266 pp., \$48.00.

The importance of the alterations in the activity of specific neural circuits in the pathophysiology of psychiatric disorders is not a new notion. However, coupling these concepts with the intracellular signaling mediated by neuronal membrane receptors and ion channels is a novel point of view, as is the subsequent link to psychopharmacology. *Brain Circuitry and Signaling in Psychiatry* provides an updated overview of the interface of these two cutting edge subjects. The first two chapters provide a concise review of both neural circuitry and neuronal signaling pathways. For the nonneuroscientist, these reviews are informative and succinct. Chapter 2 is quite reader-friendly, and the sections titled Second Messenger-Protein Kinase System and Second Messenger-Induced Gene Transcription and Synaptic Remodeling summarize recent advances in neuroscience concerning how neurons respond to extracellular signals as well as the rapidly expanding area of neuroplasticity. The remaining six chapters discuss neural

circuitry and signaling in common neuropsychiatric syndromes, including schizophrenia, addictive disorders, anxiety, depression, bipolar disorder, and dementia.

Chapter 6 is of particular interest because many recent findings about the role of cAMP/protein kinase A/cAMP response element binding protein pathways and brain-derived neurotrophic factor signaling in depression and neurogenesis are summarized. The review of circuitry and signaling in anxiety disorders is also quite comprehensive. In particular, the neurobiology of fear and anxiety with an emphasis on the roles of the anterior thalamus and the lateral and central nucleus of the amygdala is well discussed. The latter structure plays a critical role by integrating the outputs and coordinating the autonomic and behavioral responses through interactions of other brain structures, including the locus caeruleus, paraventricular and lateral hypothalamus, hippocampus, and cerebral cortex. Neural circuitries and related signaling in panic disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, and obsessive-compulsive disorder are also discussed extensively.

Although chapter 2 reviews many of the major signaling pathways in neuronal cells, proinflammatory cytokines such as interleukin-1, interleukin-6, tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , and interferon-mediated signaling, surprisingly, are not discussed. A large body of evidence supports the hypothesis that cytokine-mediated signaling also plays an important role in certain psychiatric disorders, as evidenced, for example, by interferon- $\alpha$ -induced depression in the treatment of patients with hepatitis C. In addition, in chapter 8, the Alzheimer's disease section should probably be expanded to include areas such as signaling related to *N*-methyl-D-aspartic acid, oxidative stress, and nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs. Nevertheless, this book is worth reading for those who want to update their knowledge of the interface of two burgeoning research areas, neural circuitry and neuronal signaling.

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**Neurobiology of Aggression: Understanding and Preventing Violence**, edited by Mark P. Mattson. Totowa, N.J., Humana Press, 2003, 324 pp., \$125.00.

An 11-year-old brain-damaged boy in my clinic episodically attacked his mother. He described feeling remorseful afterwards and apologized, but the attacks increased in frequency. He had been bullied and exposed to media violence, and he described frightening hallucinations and depersonalization when he felt trapped and helpless. There had been some response to risperidone, albeit with akathisia, sedation, and weight gain.

This extensively referenced collection of comprehensive reviews by multiple contributors was helpful in thinking about my patient, with some exceptions. The book is to be commended for its broad coverage, ranging from theory to practice, from laboratory bench to barstool to swing set, from molecule to society and back. The contributors reveal that "aggression" is not unitary. Rat paradigms seem to correlate with abnormalities of specific neurotransmitters, brain regions, pathways, cells, and points in development. Human aggression is much more complex, involving personal history (especially of abuse and neglect) and decision-making pro-

cesses. Aggression can be seen as a normal phenomenon, as well as from the points of view of pathology, ethology, and evolution. Interpersonal conflict and ethnic riots generally have no single cause and occur in contexts. The media contribute, and "the United States, as the largest manufacturer and exporter...has an obligation to the 'global village' to provide more research" into its effects (p. 247).

A cognitive behavior therapy program addresses the attribution of one's own hostile intent to others. The notion of the "cognitive script,...a map of what will probably happen" (p. 277) would suggest the need for a separate chapter on memory, formally discussed only in the context of the dementias.

A few chapters reiterate the inadequacies of checklists, self-reports, and descriptive diagnostic schemes such as the DSM; there is no "gold standard definition" of aggression. No single deficit or gene corresponds directly to aggressive behavior. The few well-controlled drug studies show mixed results, with all-too-frequent iatrogenic exacerbation of aggression, perhaps from intolerable bodily feeling states. Research lags behind clinical practice.

The careful reader will be rewarded but will probably miss a final summary chapter or a dialogue among the contributors to help with integration. The field lacks a common research and clinical language and a seamless continuum from molecule to personality. It would be helpful to have more detailed illustrations, particularly of neurotransmitter pathways and limbic and frontal areas, and more detailed exposition on inositol and on the serotonin receptor subtypes, apparently particularly central to pharmacological approaches.

I would also like to have seen a chapter from the perspective of the individual's experience. Feeling unbearably guilty regarding the effect of his disability on his entire family, my patient would isolate himself in a tight space; then, hallucinating the devil attacking him, he would attack rather than be attacked. At times, however, the recalling of a loving family member would seem to abort an attack. Early psychoanalytic writers, who described the balancing of aggressive and libidinal drives and the importance of memory and the superego in different forms of aggression, continue to challenge researchers to match the complexity and usefulness of this early model.

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## CHILD PSYCHIATRY

**Pediatric Psychopharmacology: Principles and Practice**, edited by Andrés Martin, Lawrence Scahill, Dennis S. Charney, and James F. Leckman. New York, Oxford University Press, 2002, 791 pp., \$129.95.

The ever-expanding field of psychopharmacology in child and adolescent psychiatry seems to be hungry for more books summarizing and categorizing new findings and developments. The latest arrival among such books is this imposing volume, an enormous editorial feat. Just a brief look at the list of 56 chapters authored by 117 experts would fill the reader with enthusiastic expectation to read the latest synopsis of