Foreword

The best books are those which take from the reader the least amount of time and money in return for the most information. Dr. Citow and colleagues have done yeoman work in distilling the vast corpus of clinical neuroscience into this concise, yet readable book. The illustrations portray essential information. Young neurosurgeons preparing for the hurdles for professional examinations will find this to be a most valuable aid. I suspect that those who use it and become familiar with its contents will continue to browse through it as the years go by to refresh their memories. All those involved in the care of patients with neurological diseases will read this work to their advantage. It is remarkable that Dr. Citow had the ability to write this book while still in his residency. Future residents will have reason to be grateful for his industry.

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Preface

The neurosciences are an ever changing field, continuously evolving as information provided by more advanced research techniques is used to update and occasionally replace current concepts. Our knowledge of the innumerable connections and interactions in the nervous system is constantly growing, though the basic framework remains stable. This anatomy book draws its information from some of the classic texts as well as some more recent sources. Because most students of neuroanatomy do not have the well-needed time to delve deeply into the more intricate details of the nervous system, I have attempted to organize the more relevant points in a concise and easily referable manner. This book is certainly not intended to replace the more comprehensive texts that I have used as references, though it should provide its audience with a comfortable place to start.

Jonathan Stuart Citow, M.D.
References

The first surgeon to practice neurosurgery in Quebec was Edward Archibald. He also practiced thoracic surgery but wrote a paper on cerebral compression published in 1907 and a monograph on head injuries that appeared in 1908.21-23 He became professor of surgery at McGill and invited Penfield to join him. The first full time neurosurgeons in Quebec, arriving in 1928, were English speaking Americans, Penfield and Cone. The Division of Neurosurgery at the University of Alberta currently consists of 14 neurosurgeons. Our team is committed to excellence in teaching, research and the delivery of clinical neurosurgical care. The Division of Neurosurgery has a long tradition of integrating academic medicine into clinical practice, and contributing to the development of new neurosurgical knowledge. The division's focus on research began with the neurovascular laboratory of Dr. Bryce Weir in the 1970s and 1980s, followed by the contributions of Dr. Kenneth Petruk to neuro-oncology in the 1990s. Today, the division is actively focused on research in perioperative imaging, functional neurosurgery, epilepsy, degenerative spinal conditions, and neurovascular clinical trials.