

Many of the chapters should not be used as a primary learning source for core forensic mental health topics such as informed consent, competency, insanity, child custody, and duty to warn or protect, because of the brevity and superficiality of the presented material. For example, when discussing *Tarasoff v. Regents of the University of California*, the authors list only three of the four causes of action for the original lawsuit.

Some chapters deserve special mention for illuminating the given topic, namely the chapters on hypnosis, criminal profiling, and alcohol and drug abuse, and dependence. The authors also include intriguing but sometimes disappointing “Where Are They Now?” updates that comment on the current status of many of the individuals mentioned in the cases described, such as Ernest Miranda of *Miranda v. Arizona*. Unfortunately, many of the updates merely stated that current state prison rosters did not contain the name of the individual.

Even with its shortcomings, this book may serve as a refresher on various forensic mental health concepts and landmark cases for well-trained forensic mental health professionals.

In sum, the authors accomplish their goal of providing a supplementary book for advanced students and professionals with fundamental knowledge of forensic mental health. For this readership, this book can provide an informative and entertaining overview of forensic mental health. However, the brevity and superficiality of the subject matter may confuse the uninitiated.

Sexual Deviance: Theory, Assessment, and Treatment

Edited by D. Richard Laws and William T. O’Donohue.
2nd edition. New York: The Guilford Press, 2008. 642 pp. \$70.00.

Reviewed by Todd Tomita, MD

This book is an essential starting point for any forensic practitioner involved in the assessment and treatment of sexual deviance. I suspect that many forensic practitioners who work in the area of sexual deviance will have a copy of the first edition of the book on their shelves.

The editors have once again crafted a book that makes clinical sense. Those familiar with the first edition of the book will be glad to see that the new edition has followed the same format. I particularly liked the perspective of the editors, which is conveyed through their introductory chapter. The editors are frank in their assessment of the current state of the field of sexual deviance and clear in their opinions regarding continuing problems. I sensed the influence of this sober and realistic editorial tone filtering down into the individual chapters, which have a pragmatic orientation. The individual authors appear agnostic regarding particular theories and treatment modalities and provide a balanced and evidence-based summary of the research literature.

Each one of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR) defined paraphilias is addressed over two chapters. The first chapter deals with psychopathology and theory. The second chapter addresses assessment and treatment. All the paraphilias are dealt with including: exhibitionism, fetishism, frotteurism, pedophilia, sexual sadism, sexual masochism, transvestic fetishism, voyeurism, and paraphilia not otherwise specified.

This edition of the book covers new ground as well. There are chapters on the etiology of sexual deviance, legal concerns with sex offenders, and a public health approach to sexual violence. One strength of this book is the inclusion of other chapters devoted to areas of growing interest in the field of sexual deviance. For example, there are chapters devoted to neurobiological processes and comorbidity, online sexual offending, and sexual deviance in females.

The chapters on sexual deviance in females summarize data that are difficult to find elsewhere. There are surprising findings. For example, prevalence data suggest that women are responsible for between four and five percent of all sexual abuse. Although quite high in absolute numbers, other data suggest that rates of sexual recidivism in females are quite low. The chapter authors make a point of challenging societal beliefs, assumptions, and biases regarding female nature as being incompatible with sex offending. There is a useful framework for assessment of female sexual offenders that will help forensic practitioners organize data for comprehensive examinations.

There is an excellent chapter on sexual deviance over the lifespan that proposes a new category of risk

factor for assessing sexual recidivism: maturation. Based on review of present evidence, the chapter authors note a pattern of gradual, linear decrease in average recidivism rates from ages 25 to 70, at which point the estimated recidivism rate is close to zero. The chapter also provides a concise review of the effects of aging on male sexual physiology, which complements the information in another chapter dealing with medical models and interventions in sexual deviance.

This is not a book that is likely to be read straight through. Instead, I suspect that the forensic practitioner will more productively use the book by first reading the chapters that are broadly relevant and afterward choosing chapters which are relevant to clinical cases at hand. Used in this manner, the chapters dealing with the assessment and treatment aspects of each paraphilia are particularly useful. For the less common paraphilias, this book alone will be more than sufficient. For the more common clinical syndromes, such as pedophilia, and rape, this book will serve as a useful starting point or a source to turn to for a quick review of up-to-date information.

Even for those who have the first edition on the bookshelf, this second edition is recommended. The additional areas covered in this new edition of the book alone make it worth the purchase price. For those considering this book for the first time, it is highly recommended. The book is a definitive starting point for any review of sexual deviance and paraphilias. I expect that it will replace the first edition as one of the key references in the field of sexual deviance.

Neuropsychology in the Courtroom: Expert Analysis of Reports and Testimony

Edited by Robert L. Heilbrunner. New York: The Guilford Press, 2008. 273 pp. \$55.00.

Reviewed by Stephen I. Kramer, MD

This book serves as a sequel to the editor's previous volume, *Forensic Neuropsychology Casebook*, published in 2005. Both publications are primarily intended for graduate students in neuropsychology, although forensic psychiatry fellows, attorneys, and judges are also likely to benefit from reading this new contribution. Individual chapters are written by sub-

specialty neuropsychology experts who use a curious mixture of conversational tone and technical interpretation of neuropsychological test performance to illustrate concepts and to educate readers.

Heilbrunner divides the text into three parts: case analyses, forensic case analyses with opposing expert reviews of the same materials, and special topics. Topics of interest to forensic psychiatrists include adult and child traumatic brain injury, anoxic brain injury, electrical brain injury, personal injury litigation, toxic torts, disability assessments, and independent educational evaluations.

Contributors comment on their individual methods of case review and forensic examination; this material lends a supervisory tone to the entire work. The analyses of specific neuropsychological tests and profiles are quite technical. Familiarity with the specific instruments is almost essential for readers to benefit optimally from the discussions; however, they should be relatively easy for the seasoned forensic neuropsychiatrist to follow.

There is considerable commentary about forensic practice ethics, confidentiality, *Daubert* challenges, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), and neuropsychological report review that will reinforce basic concepts for the beginner, but may prove somewhat tedious for the more experienced forensic practitioner. Some authors display an entertaining degree of bravado as they recount the march to case settlement.

Two chapters devoted to multiple chemical sensitivity syndrome could have been combined to improve the introduction to the entity and to sharpen the authors' focus on disability claims review. On the other hand, separate chapters on opposing expert reviews of the same materials related to a case of minor traumatic brain injury are well-designed and quite instructive. The chapter on misdiagnosis of minor traumatic brain injury contains superb discussions about false-positive diagnoses and the psychometrics of test batteries. The chapter deserves a place on required reading lists for forensic fellows.

There are particularly excellent discussions for the novice forensic examiner, including: detecting incompetent reports, the effects of pain on neuropsychological test performance, the selection of fixed or flexible approaches to testing, the pitfalls of deficient analysis of case material, the development of questions for cross-examination, and the misdiagnosis of minor traumatic brain injury. Bibliographic refer-