

the problems faced by persons with mental health disabilities and the equally complex work environments in which they are expected to function.

Within the sections, chapter authors also include discussions of traumatic brain injury and personality disorders, two diagnostic categories not often addressed systematically in mental health disability literature. In contrast, a discussion of substance use disorders, another major source of mental health disability in the workplace, unfortunately is not offered. In addition, the chapters move back and forth between discussions of supported and competitive employment environments and interventions, which at times can be confusing.

Nevertheless, this text is an excellent and comprehensive resource. Schultz and Rogers have provided an integrated research and evidence-based approach intended to facilitate the development of new effective clinical and occupational practices and policies for individuals with mental health disabilities. This book will broaden the understanding of mental health disability, stigma, and discrimination in the workplace, and the variety of evidence-based interdisciplinary, social, and occupational interventions that can maximize or preserve occupational functioning. This text can assist general and forensic psychiatrists in understanding their patients' or evaluatees relationships to the workplace, in methods of utilizing the benefits of employment to improve mental health and occupational outcomes and in providing disability evaluations that look beyond the limitations of the medical model.

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Handbook of Forensic Neuropsychology, 2nd Edition

Edited by Arthur MacNeill Horton, Jr, and Lawrence C. Hartlage. New York: Springer, 2010. 608 pp. \$125.00.

The editors organized this revision and expansion of their book's first edition¹ into four broad domains: foundations of neuropsychology, legal and ethics-related concerns, topics related to practice, and special areas and populations. The stated intent is to address the broadest range of professional interest in forensics for clinicians, adjudicators, educators, and police officers. There are 42 contributors in addition to the two editors, all psychologists or attorneys, who represent various types of forensic practice. The chapters are written to stand alone.

Section 1, "Foundations of Neuropsychology," consists of seven chapters and begins with an overview of forensic neuropsychology that attempts to distinguish cerebral dysfunction from brain damage based on neuroimaging results. Curiously, there is no mention of neuropsychiatry. The authors of a chapter titled "Principles of Brain Structure and Function" contend that the neuropsychologist recommends physical treatments and medications, without discussing relevant scope of practice. In addition, the material presented is overly simplistic, incomplete, and potentially misleading for clinical correlation purposes. An illuminating chapter examines the history of the uphill battle to have neuropsychologists proffer expert testimony regarding causation and prognosis in organic brain syndrome-related litigation. Case law and legislative interventions are cited to illuminate the discipline's success in this regard. The degree of training, knowledge, and experience, rather than the professional title and degree, is rightly emphasized.

A well-written chapter on the neuropsychology of intelligence with a fine review of Luria's brain-behavior model declares that hemisphericity now supersedes cerebral dominance as a concept. The Halstead-Reitan battery is redefined as more of a flexible system than it generally is. A review of normative data and scaling with useful examples devoid of statistical challenges follows and elucidates pitfalls in test interpretation.

Useful tables and figures accompany the chapter on detecting poor test effort and malingering. The authors believe that clear evidence of poor effort on

any test makes the entire set of results questionable and that screens and tests for this should always be included in the forensic evaluation. Specific tests and indices are discussed in detail, and the authors emphasize the need for further research.

The book's first section closes with a review of the literature on the neuroimaging of aggression and mental disorders, traumatic brain injury, and epilepsy. Various neuroimaging methods are accurately described and cautions related to introducing neuroscience evidence in legal proceedings are nicely outlined.

Section 2 concentrates on legal issues and ethics, beginning with maximizing test security. There are detailed instructions on how to manage discovery demands for test materials and raw data and a discussion about conflicts regarding releasing the information. The authors of a discussion about the security of test data rely on *Watts v. United States*,² when they state their beliefs that psychiatrists are not qualified to receive psychological materials and data, although release to the opposing side's neuropsychologist, who can inform the attorney, is acceptable. Chapter authors opine that the neuropsychologist has legal and ethics-based obligations to oppose fervently the release of raw test data, based on Federal Rules of Evidence Rule 26, nondisclosure laws that exist in 18 states, contractual agreements with test publishers and distributors, copyright laws, the American Psychological Association ethics codes, the principle of nonmaleficence, and the need to reduce the risk of attorneys coaching litigants.

An odd definition of testamentary capacity appears in the discussion of civil competency in Chapter 10. This is one of the few chapters that mentions physicians and psychiatrists and contains fleeting references to the MacArthur projects. The clinical and forensic aspects of the nested concepts of privacy, confidentiality, and privilege are examined in another chapter; the authors recommend an ethical decision-making model. There is a detailed discussion of conflicts of interest and other expert witness practices and pitfalls, along with hints for self-preservation. A variety of fee arrangements are substantively explored.

Commonly encountered practice issues appear in Section 3. Chapters address making depositions, preparing for courtroom testimony, dealing with minority groups, measuring change in test scores, and estimating premorbid intelligence. Included is a dis-

ussion of the ecological validity of neuropsychological testing in traumatic brain injury cases. The assertion that the neuropsychological examination provides the most comprehensive and accurate data concerning central nervous system insults sounds authoritative, although it is debatable. Some authors attempt to mount counterarguments to the general proscription against the treating clinician's serving in a dual role as the expert witness.

A brief review is provided of the effect of third-party observers on test performance and case law permitting such observers or the recording of testing. The authors opine that "diffuse [sic] tensor imaging" MRI and fMRI may supplant neuropsychological testing in the diagnosis of traumatic brain injury and enthusiastically recommend the use of visual aids to assist testimony. Bayesian methods of determining meaningful change in test results garner enthusiastic support, accompanied by good references and software resources. Can neuropsychological testing stand alone in diagnosing traumatic brain injury in the forensic setting and determine functional impairment? Authors answer with a resounding "No" with good case examples.

Section 4, "Special Areas and Populations," reviews the admissibility of neuropsychological evidence, disability evaluations, age-specific examinations, autism spectrum disorder, substance use disorders, and neurotoxicology. These chapters have a broad range of readability, quality, and formatting but should not be skipped over. Readers will find clinical pearls, such as the critical importance of interpreting test scores, along with behavioral observations during the testing and the neuroimaging overlap of traumatic brain injury with normal and abnormal aging and the difficulties in determining capacity for specific tasks. There is a discussion of mirror neurons and the theory of mind related to autism spectrum disorders, which may be mistaken for antisocial personality disorder because of the absence of empathy and true remorse. These defendants may be easily manipulated to participate in a crime and to confess under interrogation. Generous case examples accompany these chapters.

A discussion of the future of forensic neuropsychology explores training and credentialing, the importance of board certification, the need for research into ecological validity of test results, and Internet threats including "beat the test" sites.

The text contains several strengths, including references through 2009, very fine reviews on privilege, estimating premorbid IQ, minority group testing and interpretations, and only rare proofreading errors. However, this book suffers from its attempt to address an excessively broad audience. Also, there is a lack of medical input in chapters obviously requiring such expertise, insufficient editing, and categorical statements that are debatable or only weakly supported.

References

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Psychology and Law: Bridging the Gap

Edited by David Canter and Rita Žukauskienė. Hampshire, UK: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2008. 262 pp. \$49.95.

The cover of *Psychology and Law* describes the book as a tool to “build bridges between the two very different disciplines of law and psychology, and establish the true nature of the interaction between the two.” In doing so, the book includes contributions from an international group of authors from North America and Europe. Besides being from different countries, the authors come from diverse backgrounds in law, psychology, sociology, and criminology. The book is co-edited by David Canter, a Professor in the Department of Psychology at University of Liverpool in the United Kingdom, and Rita Žukauskienė, a Professor in the Department of Psychology at Mykolas Romeris University in Lithuania.

The book opens with an overview by David Canter. Immediately following is an overview of the complexities of the offender profiling work originally done by Canter. Brief descriptions of Canter’s profiling equations in the areas of criminal pertinence, contingency destabilization, criminal salience, and integrative modeling and inferential fluency are presented. This leads into an examination of legal uses of the polygraph in Europe. The next three chapters

discuss aspects of identification: eyewitness research, identification in court, and profiling evidence in court. These include in-depth discussions of the errors and bias that can be introduced in using these techniques.

The heterogeneity of individuals with antisocial behavior is then covered. Civil liability for another individual’s criminal behavior is reviewed. This area of liability consists of civil suits for alleged negligence that may have allowed or facilitated the commission of a crime. One common example occurs if a visitor to a property is attacked; the victim may allege that the property owner provided negligently inadequate security. The next section looks at the psychological consequences of prison. Psychopathy is then covered as a past, present, and future construct. Two chapters are devoted to actuarial, clinical, and computer-assisted violence risk assessments. The final two chapters close with public policy discussions of the role of psychology in legal matters.

The book’s collection of international authors provides a broad view of the interaction between psychology and the law. Many of the chapters focus on history and current practice from countries in North America and Europe and thus give the reader a glimpse into how different approaches, as reflected by legislation and legal precedent, have played out in various countries.

This reader found two chapters to be particularly engaging due to a combination of prior and piqued interest. The first, on polygraph testing, went into great detail about the underlying theories and different processes used in testing. This section illuminated a test that many professionals in the field will never witness. The author then gave a thoughtful analysis of the possible benefits and errors as a result of the underlying theoretical approach as well as the manner in which the tests are conducted. Discussions such as these provide a greater level of understanding of factors that may satisfy a reader’s curiosity or help in a forensic case.

Another fascinating chapter considers the psychological ramifications of incarceration. These range from the traumatizing effects of prison to the problems associated with attempting to return to life outside of prison. Of particular interest are the possible functional adaptations that may occur in prison that lead to dysfunction later. The author delves into these with an insight that is highly illuminating. Finally, the multitude of problems