

of the nervous system, of the eyes and the internal organs. In women with a pathological pregnancy diagnostic Toxoplasma tests are 3—5-times more frequent than in healthy women. The fifth chapter is dedicated to pathologically-anatomical changes particularly in a Toxoplasma encephalitis. Chapter 6 deals with clinical and laboratory diagnostic methods and the interpretation of results of laboratory examinations. In chapter 7 a description is given of therapeutic procedures, and the use of a combination of chloridine (pyrimethamine) and sulphodimezine, applied also during pregnancy. The last chapter discusses preventive measures. The authors consider toxoplasmosis to be a disease with the character of natural focality excluding the participation of blood-sucking arthropod vectors. The main route of transmission is alimentary; therefore, the writers

recommend to pay greatest attention to products from infected animals. The most frequently occurring clinical manifestation is the lymphoglandular form and therefore, patients with these symptoms should be examined and treated. They also recommend to examine for toxoplasmosis all women with a pathological pregnancy. The authors emphasize the importance of a constant collaboration of the health services in the district and the veterinary services and recommend the systematic registration of infected persons. Information should be obtained on the infestation rate in the various settlements and also in professionally endangered groups; consultative, diagnostic centres for toxoplasmosis should be opened in all bigger departments of infectious diseases.

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## DIAGNOSTIKA TOKSOPLAZMÓZA (DIAGNOSTICS OF TOXOPLASMOSIS) EDITOR: D. N. ZASUKHIN.

*Publ. House "Medicina" Moscow, 1966, 182 pp., 36 ill., 7 Tab. in the text. Price 55 kop.*

The Editor of this book, Professor D. N. Zasukhin, Head of the Laboratory for the Research of Toxoplasmosis, Institute of Gamaley, Moscow, edited in collaboration with eleven workers a very practical textbook of laboratory and clinical diagnostics of toxoplasmosis.

The 17 chapters of this book deal with the diagnosis and the differential diagnosis of congenital, acquired and ophthalmic toxoplasmosis, roentgenographical diagnosis, pathological anatomy, principles of laboratory diagnostics, parasitological methods and, in detail, with the individual serological reactions: Sabin—Feldman,

complement-fixation, haemagglutination, fluorescent antibody tests, agglutination, flocculation and precipitation. Also the skin test, the specificity of immunological reaction in toxoplasmosis and their interpretation are discussed. In the bibliography comprising 9 pages of home- and foreign literature, some of the references are not very exactly cited.

This book reviews the present scientific stage and gives the views and experiences of the Moscow group on the problem of toxoplasmosis.

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