

ADVANCES IN PARASITOLOGY. ED BEN DAWES. VOLUME 6.  
*Academic Press, London and New York, 1967. 416 pp.*

Volume 6 of *Advances in Parasitology* contains the following contributions:

R. Elsdon—Dew, The Epidemiology of Amoebiasis (p. 1—62). The introduction and a brief historical review is followed by discussions on the importance of tetragena, minuta and hartmanni and on problems of large and small races of *Entamoeba histolytica*. The next chapters deal with iatrogenic amoebiasis and amoebic hepatitis, with the geographical distribution of the parasite and the disease and with recent advances in the therapy and serological diagnostic methods of amoebiasis. F. Köberle: Chagas' Disease and Chagas' Syndromes: The Pathology of American Trypanosomiasis (p. 63—110). A comprehensive account is given on the history and pathology of Chagas' disease, especially of the megacolon and megaesophagus, of cardiopathies and cardiomegaly.

O. Jírovec, M. Petrů, *Trichomonas vaginalis* and Trichomoniasis (117—178). The authors discuss the most important papers published since 1947 on this wide-spread infection of man. The individual chapters deal with the taxonomic position of *T. vaginalis*, its morphology (light and electron microscopy), reproduction, the cyst problem, the specificity of human trichomonad species, cultivation, biochemistry, serology and immunobiology with reference to the various reactions (CFR, AR, IDT, HT, IFR, PT, MAR, SFR). The discovery of serotypes, the transmission of bacteria-free cultures to laboratory animals by intraperitoneal, intravaginal and subcutaneous inoculation and the identified pathogenicity of *T. vaginalis* for cell cultures offer important data for clinical treatment. Nowadays, the venereal transmission of trichomoniasis as a clinical entity has been generally acknowledged. The next chapters deal with the influence of trichomonads on the vaginal mucous membrane (possible errors in the diagnosis of carcinomas) and on sterility. The dynamic aspect of the course of infection helped in elucidating various questions on the pathogenicity of *T. vaginalis*. The last chapters

discuss trichomoniasis in girls and men, the diagnosis of *T. vaginalis* infection in the human female and male, chemotherapy, epidemiology and cultivation methods.

B. Maeagraith, Liver Involvement in Acute Mammalian Malaria with Special Reference to *Plasmodium knowlesi* Malaria (p. 189—224). Reflection on the involvement of the liver in malaria of man, monkey and rodents.

J. Pellegrino, N. Katz, Experimental Chemotherapy of Schistosomiasis mansoni (p. 233 to 277). Until the present, about 250,000 chemical compounds have been tested on animals to assess their antischistosomal activity. The authors discuss in detail the mass culture of snails, their infection by miracidia, infection of laboratory animals with cercariae, drug testing in vitro on the surviving schistosomes and in vivo on mice. Some new compounds were found to display remarkable antischistosomal activity in laboratory animals (e.g. Trichlorophene-Bayer, SN-10 275-Merck, S-201 — Hoechst, Nicarbazine — Merck, Niridazole — Ciba, Hycanthone — Sterling. Winthrop).

Volume 6 is concluded by a set of short reviews by contributors to Volume 1.

C. G. Huff, Recent Experimental Research on Avian Malaria (p. 293—309). P. I. Long, C. Horton-Smith, Coccidia and Coccidiosis in Domestic Fowl (p. 313—323).

W. P. Rogers, R. I. Sommerville, The Infectious Process, and its Relation to the Development of Early Parasitic Stages of Nematodes (p. 327—346).

D. Poynter, Parasitic Bronchitis (p. 349 to 357). J. E. Larsh, Jr, Experimental Trichiniasis (p. 361—371). J. Llewellyn, Larvae and Larval Development of Monogeneans (p. 373 to 383).

This volume maintaining the same high standards as the previous volumes provides excellent information on recent advances in parasitology and all related branches.

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