

FAUST E. C., RUSSEL P. F.: CRAIG AND FAUST'S CLINICAL PARASITOLOGY. *Seventh revised edition 1964. Publ. House Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia; reprinted 1968. 1099 pp., 352 ill., 8 coloured plates.*

After the death of its first author new editions and reprints of this well-known American textbook on Clinical Parasitology have been published under the cooperation of P. F. Russel. The last thoroughly revised edition has been completed with new information and illustrations obtained during the last tens of years, whereby its original volume has been retained. In the preface to the seventh edition it is said that important successes have been achieved in the control of parasitic diseases and that namely malaria has been eradicated in numerous regions of various countries. On the other hand, numerous parasitic diseases such as ancylostomosis, filarioses, and schistosomiasis still dominate man in many areas. Many other diseases of man such as toxoplasmosis, visceral larva migrans and arthropod-borne virus infections, are becoming more important. Many of these are fundamentally parasites of various lower animals, hence the need for increased emphasis on zoonoses in relationship to human exposure and susceptibility.

The book is divided into five sections and contains 49 chapters. Important general references to the pertinent literature are added to each chapter.

Section I (General Introduction and Orientation) deals with parasitological questions of a general character containing definitions of terms commonly employed in parasitology, questions on host-parasite interrelationships, epidemiological terms such as exposure to infection and portal of entry into the body, problems of the incubation period, the metabolism of animal parasites, radioisotopes in medical parasitology. The following chapters deal with the geographical distribution, with epidemiological methods for investigating parasitoses, with nomenclatural aspects and classification, with the pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment, control and prevention. The last chapter of this section contains a short paragraph on the history of parasitology and a list of 19 fundamental textbooks on clinical parasitology

which, with the exception of two books—one in French by Brumpt, the other in German by Nauck—are all of Anglo-American origin.

The following chapters on specialized problems are presented in a textbook-style common to all such books on parasitology. They cover most of the volume of this book and, following the nomenclatoric system, are divided into sections on protozoa and protozoan diseases, helminths and helminthic infections and arthropods. Each chapter on diseases caused by parasitic protozoa and helminths is completed with information on the history, geography and epidemiology, morphology, biology and life cycle of the infectious organism and with notes on the pathogenesis, symptomatology, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. In addition to manifestations produced by bites of blood-sucking insects, the section on entomology contains information on arthropod-borne infections caused by viruses, rickettsiae, bartonellae, bacteria, spirochetes, protozoa and worms.

Section II (Protozoa and protozoan infections) contains an introduction into the morphology, biology, physiology, life cycles and classification of Protozoa. The following chapters deal with parasitic Protozoa of the digestive tract and genitalia and with blood and tissue flagellates, with malaria plasmodia and with malaria. The chapter on parasitic flagellates contains also information on *Balantidium coli* and several coprozoic amebae. A chapter on protozoan parasites with kinship to the Sporozoa—*Toxoplasma gondii* and *Pneumocystis carinii*—closes this section.

In Section III (Helminths and helminthic infections) the general introduction is followed by chapters on roundworms (Nematoda), flatworms (Platyhelminthes), Trematoda, Cestoidea, Acanthocephala and Hirudinea. Each of these chapters contains data on the morphology, biology and classification followed by a special chapter on the diseases produced by these worms.

Section IV (Arthropods and human disease) introduced by general considerations on arthro-