

REFERENCES

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Jaroslav Šlais: The morphology and pathogenicity of the bladder worms *Cysticercus cellulosae* and *Cysticercus bovis*. *Academia Prague 1970* — Dr. W. Junk N.V., The Hague. 160 typewritten pages, 30 photomicrographs in black and white, 10 in colour, 50 drawings.

The monograph deals with the fundamental problems of the morphology, morphogenesis, histochemistry, diagnostics and pathogenicity of two species of cysticerci which are most important for man. The study is based on 12 cases of cysticercosis in man, muscle cysticercosis in swine and cattle and comparative material of various species of bladder worms. The results of the author's 10 year-investigations may be very favourable to promote further studies on the physiology, biochemistry and immunology of these parasites leading to the more effective elimination of the sources of infection. Following introduction, material and methods, the principal chapters are devoted to the morphology and morphogenesis of cysticerci (including histochemistry), pathogenicity (including differential diagnostics of various cysticerci in man and pitfalls in diagnostics of cysticercosis), conclusions and summary.

Several results documented in the monograph represent the author's priority, e.g. the con-

clusion that, even if scolices are not present, a differential diagnosis of *C. cellulosae*, *C. bovis* and *Coenurus cerebralis* can be made on analysis of the histological structure of the bladder wall. For the first time it has been possible to demonstrate the origin of racemose form from the extensive growth of the parasite's bladder during the degeneration of the scolex or before its development. Further, conclusive evidence is given that the larvae in skeletal and heart muscle are localised primarily in the lymphatic system, the other statements being of the same scientific importance.

The black and white figures are very impressive, the quality of colour illustrations is satisfactory. The reference list is comprehensive. The monograph should interest not only parasitologists and it is recommendable to everybody who is interested in this topic to gain both information and pleasure from reading this exhaustive study.

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