

Laboratory Diagnosis of Viral, Bedsonial and Rickettsial Diseases: A Handbook for Laboratory Workers.

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Laboratory Diagnosis of Viral, Bedsonial and Rickettsial Diseases: A Handbook for Laboratory Workers.

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Abstract

This book was written as a guide for those who have responsibility for the laboratory diagnosis of viral, bedsonial, and rickettsial diseases. The text is quite readable, concise, and practical.

The book is divided into three parts. One deals with the general properties of viruses, bedsoniae, and rickettsiae. The second part deals with general diagnostic

cases, diagnosis, and treatment. The second part deals with specific diagnostic procedures laboratory procedures and the third part deals with specific diagnostic procedures related to etiologic agents of disease as indicated in the title.

This book would be especially valuable to laboratory technician students and may be used as a general reference by microbiology diagnostic laboratories.

First Page Preview

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proper indications, contraindications, and precautions. This book will be useful to pediatric house officers.

RONALD G. STRAUSS, MD

Laboratory Diagnosis of Viral, Bacterial and Rickettsial Diseases: A Handbook for Laboratory Workers. By Abbas M Behbehani, PhD. Price, \$11.50. Pp 229. Charles C Thomas Publisher, 301-327 E Lawrence Ave, Springfield, Ill 62703, 1972.

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HENRY G. CRAMBLETT, MD

Postgraduate Paediatrics Series. Under the general editorship of John Apley, CBE, MD, BS, FRCP, JP. **Orthopaedics in Infancy and Childhood.** By GC Lloyd-Roberts, MChir(Cantab),FRCS. Price, not given. Pp 387. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Educational Division, Meredith Corp, c/o Allegheny Distribution Center, Conyngham Ave, Wilkes-Barre, Pa, 1971.

Orthopaedics in Infancy and Childhood by GC Lloyd-Roberts is part of the postgraduate series under the general editorship of John Apley. It is a small and concise book which is well written and well illustrated. It gives a small amount of information about a great variety of disorders. The first eight chapters deal with disease processes while the next seven chapters approach orthopedic conditions anatomically. The disease processes include a general approach to orthopedic development, generalized

orders of the central nervous system. The eighth chapter is a discussion of miscellaneous conditions which are not easily categorized otherwise. Chapters nine through 15 deal anatomically with the neck, shoulder and elbow, forearm and hand, spine and trunk, hip and thigh, knee and leg, and the foot. A brief discussion of general topics concludes the book.

Most conditions are discussed in a page or less and in some instances when the condition has no real significance for the orthopedic surgeon other than being a diagnostic curiosity, it is simply mentioned without any discussion.

This book may be of some help to the nonorthopedic surgeon in obtaining a brief introduction into the nature of a great variety of disorders. Because it lacks depth it would be of little use to the student. The bibliography is scanty; it would seem to be important for a book which gives so little information that it provide an accurate bibliography so that the person seeking detailed information could find it more easily.

EDWARD H. MILLER, MD
Cincinnati

Comprehensive Management of Epilepsy in Infancy, Childhood and Adolescence. Samuel Livingston, MD, assisted by Irving M Pruce, BS, with contributions by Dietrich Blumer, MD; Samuel Karelitz, MD, and A Earl Walker, MD. Price, \$27.50. Pp 657. Charles C Thomas Publisher, 301-327 E Lawrence Ave, Springfield, Ill 62703, 1972.

Medicine is both an art and a science. This volume is a compendium of 35 years experience with over 20,000 seizure patients. It is our good fortune that the senior author has been a student of epilepsy over this long period; his vast experience has been carefully documented, analyzed, and interpreted in this book. He recapitulates and updates those portions which have appeared in earlier publications including extensive discussions of petit mal, grand mal, and psychomotor epilepsy. Experience with febrile convulsions, now extend-

An equally impressive discussion of breath-holding spells draws upon experience with 384 cases.

Dr. Livingston has long been identified with efforts to treat the "whole patient." This book is an important contribution to "physicians, nurses, psychologists, social workers, school teachers, vocational rehabilitation counselors, employers and society at large" charged with care of children and adolescents with seizures. Valuable sources of vital information which enable the physician to help his patient cope with a sometimes devastating social problem, rather than just medicate a seizure problem, are chapters on "Services Available to the Epileptic Patient," "Education for the Epileptic," "Employment for the Epileptic," "Automobile Driving and Epilepsy," "Legal Aspects of Epilepsy," "Insurance for the Epileptic," as well as chapters on "Injuries and Longevity Relative to Epilepsy," and "Prognosis for the Child With Epilepsy Today."

A simple classification of epilepsy is presented which includes major motor (grand mal), petit mal, psychomotor (temporal lobe), and myoclonic seizures of infants and older children. Diagnosis is somewhat abbreviated since it will be presented in more detail in a companion volume. The authors draw on their extensive experience in discussing general management of seizure disorders, and delineate what should be told to the child, the parents, and the school teacher. Therapeutic regimens are discussed as well as pitfalls and toxicity. Discussions of medication are extremely clinical; regrettably, there are only superficial references to the neurophysiology or the neuropharmacology of seizures.

Chapters on the "Surgical Treatment of Epilepsy" by A. Earl Walker and "Neuropsychiatric Aspects of Psychomotor and Other Forms of Epilepsy in Childhood" by Dietrich Blumer are useful and valuable additions to this comprehensive compendium.

disorders of the skeleton, vascular and lymphatic conditions, metabolic diseases, bone cysts and neoplasia, infections of bone and joints, and dis-

ing over 25 years, gives the reader a lucid perspective and rationale for management. Three studies are summarized, one based on 622 patients.

Children with epilepsy have a better opportunity to lead normal lives today because of untiring efforts by the author. This book can do much to

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