

of the evidence for and against these hypotheses, which remain speculative, is evenhanded and up-to-date. His accounts of the human and social effects of epidemic diseases and the origins of public health are full of lively anecdotes and colorful detail. Interspersed throughout are personal asides, clinical pearls, and lengthy tutorials on basic science topics, such as DNA replication and gene splicing.

Although this book is far more information dense than are popular books for the lay public, its many shortcomings in terms of organization, depth, and documentation (including surprisingly few references) diminish its value to scholarly readers. More than anything else, it resembles an intellectually inspired but somewhat disorganized professor's medical school lecture, which would probably be more fun to hear in person than to read. Meanwhile, those who are interested in a 21st-century account of the battle of the genomes may want to wait. Rapid advances in genomic science and technology are opening the way to better understanding of biology, evolution, and medicine, but the full integration of these disciplines is still at a relatively early stage. The idea that genes of 1 species can influence whole ecosystems, described by Richard Dawkins in 1982 as the "extended phenotype" (2), is only now giving rise to new perspectives on community genetics (3).

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Atlas of Human Parasitology, 5th Edition

Lawrence R. Ash and Thomas C. Orihel

American Society for Clinical Pathology Press, Chicago, Illinois, USA, 2007
ISBN: 0891891676
Pages: 525; Price: US \$200.00

The 5th edition of Ash and Orihel's Atlas of Human Parasitology is a superb, up-to-date compendium of protozoan and metazoan parasites. It also covers vectors and uncommon parasites found in humans. The authors present the material in a clear and concise manner that encourages one to delve more deeply into the structure and function of these unique and fascinating organisms. It is a must for persons interested in medical zoology and geographic medicine. Laboratory personnel, directors, and teachers who need a refresher course or additional training will find the book very valuable.

The Atlas of Human Parasitology is an essential treatise for helping to protect our citizens at home, deployed military personnel, and global travelers from parasitic infections. The quick keys to the identification of protozoans, helminths, and arthropods are helpful for distinguishing pseudoparasites from harmful ones. The labeling of various stages of the color images with letters, numbers, and arrows is extremely useful.

Attention has been given to opportunistic infections found in patients

with AIDS. This book opens new vistas in helping to understand the global impact of AIDS and parasitic infections. The glossary and current references provide a ready resource for those interested in learning more about host-parasite relationships.

As an extra bonus, readers will find this edition a visual feast that integrates science and the arts. This book is highly recommended reading.

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Food Safety: Old Habits, New Perspectives

Phyllis Entis

ASM Press, Herndon, Virginia, USA, 2007
ISBN: 9781555814175
Pages: 414; Price: US \$49.95

Anyone who works in food safety sooner or later discovers that one of the most valuable tools for prevention is simply reading about and understanding how past outbreaks have occurred. Using major and frequently famous or at least newsworthy outbreaks, Phyllis Entis in Food Safety: Old Habits, New Perspectives illustrates how critical factors come together to produce tragic and largely preventable results. This nicely written reference book reads more like an engaging novel in some ways, complete with bad guys (pathogens and sometimes careless corporations) and good guys (intrepid and resourceful outbreak investigators). The author's unique style, usually avoided

The Atlas of Human Parasitology is an essential treatise for helping to protect our citizens at home, deployed military personnel, and global travelers from parasitic infections. The quick keys to the identification of protozoans, helminths, and arthropods are helpful for distinguishing pseudoparasites from harmful ones. The labeling of various stages of the color images with letters, numbers, and arrows is extremely useful. Attention has been given to opportunistic infections found in patients with AIDS. This book opens new vistas in helping to understand the global impact of AIDS and parasitology. 2nd ed., by L. R. Ash and T. C. Orihel. 212 pages, illustrated. American Society of Clinical Pathologists Press, Chicago. 1984. \$65.00. Steve C. Pan. View Affiliations Hide Affiliations. Affiliations: 1 Department of Tropical Public Health, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts 02115. Thus, this edition now covers all of the important endoparasites of humans. With some minor exceptions (e.g., epimastigotes of *Trypanosoma cruzi* and promastigotes of *Leishmania*, etc.) most photomicrographs and their reproduction are outstanding, making this atlas one of the best available for students, teachers, laboratory technicians, pathologists, and researchers dealing with human parasites.