want a succinct source of comparative information on the oral cephalosporins as a group, then this may be the book for you. The eight chapters, mainly by authors in continental Europe, are admirably up to date and cover everything from chemical properties of the agents to adverse reactions, stopping off along the way to consider therapeutic use in upper and lower respiratory tract and urinary tract infections. Coverage is quite comprehensive, although there is an understandable tendency to dwell on the newer compounds. Some of the earlier oral cephalosporins, including cefadroxil, cefatrizine and cefroxadine, which are in use in some countries, receive little or no mention. One point of interest is the understandable tendency to dwell on the newer compounds.

Coverage is quite comprehensive, although there is an understandable tendency to dwell on the newer compounds. Some of the earlier oral cephalosporins, including cefadroxil, cefatrizine and cefroxadine, which are in use in some countries, receive little or no mention. Overall, this volume should definitely find a place in libraries and will be of interest to anyone working in the general field of antimicrobial agents.

D. GREENWOOD

50 years of Antimicrobials: Past Perspectives and Future Trends


This book is the latest volume in the Society for General Microbiology's Symposium series and the timing of its publication is apt as it coincides with the 50th anniversary of the Society. As suggested by the title, the book covers a large subject area, dealing with antimicrobial agents active against bacteria, viruses, fungi and protozoa. The editors have achieved a good mix of chapters that are informative, include up-to-date references and most of which are easy to read. The organisation of chapters is sometimes a little surprising, with some that address related topics not grouped together. Inevitably, this results in some minor repetition between contributions from different authors.

The book opens with the text of a lecture given by Sir Alexander Fleming in 1946 and this serves as a useful reminder of the state-of-the-art at the time. Other chapters also have a firm historical perspective covering the discovery or synthesis of new classes of antimicrobial agents and subsequent synthetic modifications made to improve their activities. Also included are chapters that tackle the questions ‘Why do we still get epidemics?’ and ‘Why do micro-organisms produce antimicrobials?’ The book presents a number of different perspectives on established topics. For example, the chapter ‘Who needs new antimicrobials?’ concentrates on the need to develop agents for protozoal diseases in the developing world rather than the more usual need to tackle antibiotic-resistant bacteria in hospitals. However, as pointed out by several of the contributors, the development of new antimicrobial agents is very often profit-driven and those diseases affecting individuals in countries with the ability to pay are attractive targets.

The only real criticism is the inclusion of a chapter on the use of baculoviruses as insecticides for agricultural use. This seemed to be misplaced and out of context with the rest of the book, particularly as any future potential for developing these agents against the arthropod vectors of infectious disease is not discussed.

One point of irritation was the correct use of the new generic names Stenotrophomonas and Burkholderia for bacteria formerly known as Xanthomonas maltophilia and Pseudomonas cepacia, respectively, in a chapter which stated, incorrectly, that the mechanism of glycopeptide resistance in enterococci is ‘not known’. Similarly, in another chapter, the phrase ‘Enterococcus hirae (formerly Streptococcus faecalis)’ might cause confusion. The latter species is now Enterococcus faecalis and is distinct from E. hirae, which did not exist before the inception of the genus Enterococcus.

N. WOODFORD

A Practical Guide to Clinical Bacteriology


This book was an enjoyable read as well as a refresher in the basic principles of clinical bacteriology and its application to modern medicine. The level of detail contained in the book suggests that it is aimed primarily at medical and dental undergraduates, junior medical staff, laboratory technicians and students of human biology rather than clinical microbiology trainees studying for MRCP. The layout is logical and well structured, beginning with general principles of bacteriology, classification and antimicrobial therapy. Each of the medically important genera is described in turn, in a uniform style of presentation that allows for easy reading. Although, on first impressions, some of the chapters on the more medically prevalent organisms such as staphylococci and streptococci appear brief, a large amount of information on each genus is incorporated, without overloading the reader with clinically irrelevant facts. Each of the generic chapters has a boxed resume on the first page, summarising the salient features of the genus under six subheadings—transmission, clinical features, complications, laboratory diagnosis, therapy and prophylaxis. This allows easy, rapid reference. The tables in chapter 8 discussing clinical syndromes are well laid out, again providing the essential facts and figures. The humorous illustrations are supposed to convey information about the particular aspect of bacteriology under discussion and aim to promote retention of a bacteriological principle or clinical characteristic of an organism group in an amusing manner.

For the breadth of clinical bacteriology that is covered in this book, it is good value for £12.95 and a handy quick reference source for various health-care workers interested in bacteriology.

P. FLANAGAN

Problems in Medical Microbiology


Microbiology and Immunology Casebook


The GMC has recommended that the undergraduate medical curriculum should encourage analytical thinking through problem-based learning methods and both these books claim to be a response to this directive. However, they are as