

intestinal symptoms, fever, and eosinophilia (chapters 129-131), as are tropical infectious diseases presenting by system (chapters 132-138), human immunodeficiency virus (chapter 139), and tropical infectious diseases during pregnancy (chapter 141). Physicians who have been contacted by patients with delusional parasitosis will find chapter 140 on this topic appealing.

It is hard to be critical of the third edition of the *Tropical Infectious Diseases*, but it is important to follow up on the small number of criticisms of the second edition. One of those criticisms appears to have been addressed, in that color images are of better quality and are now distributed throughout the book rather than being confined to a color photograph section. This provides better linkage between the clinical appearance and the discussion of the manifestations of each disease, including relevant life cycles and distribution maps of infectious agents. The only remaining concern in this regard would be the presentation of the Giemsa-stained blood smear images and associated text (p 663); the presentation is difficult to read and could have occupied a whole page, given the half-page of white space at the end of chapter 96, "Malaria." Most of the other criticisms of the second edition also appear to have been largely addressed, perhaps in part through an expansion of the contributor base. It is fair to say that, while the textbook is developed primarily for use in the first-world environment, most chapters do mention the limitations imposed by developing-country settings.

The third edition provides no biographies of the 3 editors; however, each is well known in the fields of international health, tropical medicine, and infectious diseases, and current affiliations can be gleaned from the introductory pages. There are also an incredible 270 contributors from 38 countries, which gives the reader some insight into the complexity and scale of this publication. Most of the contributors are based in the United States and, although 103 contributors are from other countries—a number almost doubled from the previous edition—many of the remaining contributors are from Canada and the United Kingdom. Nonetheless, this group could be described as among the *Who's Who* of experts on tropical infectious diseases.

Tropical Infectious Diseases: Principles, Pathogens and Practice provides encyclopedic coverage of the topic. It is an essential reference book for general and specialist physicians working with tropical infectious diseases, especially in developing countries. Physicians working in dedicated travel clinics and in academic and clinical centers with programs in tropical and travel medicine will also find this a useful reference text. Although the book might be prohibitively expensive for students, academic and research institutions of tropical and travel medicine and infectious diseases should consider acquiring it for their libraries for students undertaking advanced undergraduate and postgraduate courses in these fields. The

third edition of *Tropical Infectious Diseases* is a worthy addition to the exclusive portfolio of major reference textbooks in tropical medicine and infectious diseases.

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NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY: DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT

By Grant T. Liu, Nicholas J. Volpe, and Steven L. Galetta
2nd ed, 720 pp (with DVD-ROM), \$182
Philadelphia, PA, Saunders/Elsevier, 2010
ISBN-13: 978-1-4160-2311-1

NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY ADDRESSES THE RELATIONSHIP between the eye and the brain associated with visual symptoms. Common neuro-ophthalmic conditions include optic neuritis, ischemic optic neuropathy, visual field defects from brain tumors and strokes, pupillary abnormalities, and ocular motor disorders causing double vision. To enter the subspecialty, one usually begins by completing a residency in either ophthalmology or neurology, followed by fellowship training specific to this particular area.

Neuro-Ophthalmology: Diagnosis and Management was coauthored by 3 well-known and respected neuro-ophthalmologists (Grant T. Liu and Steven L. Galetta are neurologists; Nicholas J. Volpe, an ophthalmologist). At the time the first edition (2001) and this edition were written, all 3 coauthors were faculty members in the Division of Neuro-Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania (recently, Volpe has become Chair of Ophthalmology at Northwestern University in Chicago). Because the book was written by 3 colleagues at a single institution, it has a cohesion simply not possible in a book in which chapters are written by different authors from multiple geographic locations. The second edition contains little duplicative material.

The book is divided into 4 parts—history and examination; visual loss and other disorders of the afferent visual pathway; efferent neuro-ophthalmic disorders; and other topics—comprising 21 chapters. Because of cost restraints, in the first edition black-and-white figures were interspersed in the text and all color figures were confined to a separate section. With advances in publication technology and reductions in costs, the second edition is able to provide additional color figures now located in the appropriate chapters, making the text much easier to use. Moreover, since the first edition,

optical coherence tomography—a noninvasive technique for obtaining detailed cross-sectional images of the optic nerve head and retina—has become an important diagnostic tool in the field of neuro-ophthalmology, and the second edition contains a wide variety of excellent color reproductions of optic tomography scans.

A particular strength is the included DVD, divided into videos and images. The video section contains 64 short videos. As the authors correctly point out in the preface, “Some concepts, such as nystagmus and opsoclonus for example, cannot be taught adequately with words alone, but are more aptly demonstrated in videos.” The videos were filmed in the clinic or at the bedside. Most are excellent; however, a few are difficult to interpret because of poor lighting quality. For example, the lighting in the video on Horner syndrome is such that it is quite difficult to see what the examiner is describing. A few of the videos also contain distracting ambient background noise. All of the images included in the print text are available in the image gallery section of the DVD.

Neuro-Ophthalmology: Diagnosis and Management is an outstanding textbook and is highly recommended. It contains not only a great amount of information but wisdom as well. In the preface, the authors state that “We believe that students, residents, and fellows of neurology, ophthalmology, and neuro-ophthalmology will find this well-illustrated text to be a practical guide to patient management and a source for guidelines and references.” I completely agree.

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ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO: MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF USE, ABUSE AND ADDICTION

By Otto-Michael Lesch, Henriette Walter, Christian Wetschka, Michie Hesselbrock, and Victor Hesselbrock
354 pp, \$99

New York, NY, Springer Wien, 2011
ISBN-13: 978-3-7091-0145-2

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO ARE THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF substance abuse and dependence worldwide. In the United States, excessive alcohol consumption is associated with approximately 75 000 deaths per year and is a factor in approximately 41% of all deaths from motor vehicle crashes.¹ More deaths are caused each year in the United States by tobacco use than by human immunodeficiency virus, illegal drug use, alcohol use, motor vehicle injuries, suicides, and murders combined.² Alcohol consumption and tobacco use are closely linked behaviors; therefore, the concurrent use of alcohol and tobacco is of particular concern given the adverse combined health consequences and sig-

nificant adverse economic effects of this drug combination on the individual and on society.

In this context, the book by Otto-Michael Lesch, Henriette Walter, Christian Wetschka, Michie Hesselbrock, and Victor Hesselbrock is of special importance, because the authors focused their research on the nexus of smoking and the development of dependence, especially alcohol dependence. In the introduction, Lesch points out that he sought to present scientific findings from the past 30 years in such a way that they can be integrated into the daily practice of addiction treatment. In the first 2 chapters, this well-written book provides a thorough overview of the etiology and pathology of addiction, emphasizing that brain dysfunction underlies the variable biological vulnerability to substances of abuse. Lesch points out that these individual vulnerabilities challenge clinicians to optimize the differential diagnosis and treatment of abuse and addiction. Simple diagnostic approaches, which define groups of diseases, should be enhanced by typologies based on individual assessment and prognosis derived from clinical research and science. Lesch's emphasis on typology is important, because it can be used as a tool to predict the therapeutic response to different therapies, especially in alcohol dependence. Lesch's 4-group typology of alcoholism reflects the clinical heterogeneity of this disease and identifies the majority of patients. It represents a psychiatric classification system having a biological focus and forms the conceptual framework of this entire book. The identified alcoholic subgroups are relevant for therapeutic considerations and prognosis and include subgroups of dependent smokers who need different therapies.

The authors point out that smoking causes pathophysiological changes similar to those produced by alcohol and that the adverse consequences of combined nicotine and alcohol addiction results in more severe sequelae and more acute withdrawal symptoms. The importance of such a typology-based approach is evident in the discussion of pharmacotherapy for withdrawal management and relapse prevention, outlined in chapter 9. Lesch stresses that the type-specific choice of a suitable anticraving medication can double abstinence rates, whereas the inadequate treatment for the wrong type can double the occurrence of relapses. The strength of his analysis lies not only in the thorough and methodical review of all available pharmacotherapeutic options but in his ability to integrate these therapies within the context of his typological approach. The tables and slides contained within this chapter provide clear and easy-to-understand guidance for any health care professional for clinical application in the practice of addiction medicine or addiction psychiatry.

The tenth and final chapter comprises almost a third of the entire book and is focused on the sociotherapy of alcohol and tobacco dependence with regard to Lesch's typology. Lesch reiterates that the influence of social factors on development and progression of substance abuse