

## BOOK REVIEWS

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 MANSON'S TROPICAL DISEASES, Eighteenth Edition. Edited by P. E. C. Manson-Bahr and F. I. C. Apted. Baillière Tindall, London (U.S. distributor: Macmillan Publishing Co., Riverside, NJ). xiv + 843 pp. \$75.00.

The eighteenth edition of "Manson's Tropical Diseases" has appeared in a striking new format. In addition to the larger page size, the cover has a full page scanning electron micrograph of the head of a male *Aedes aegypti*—almost sufficient reason for acquiring a copy. Besides new joint editors (P. E. C. Manson-Bahr and F. I. C. Apted), six major contributors are acknowledged, including two entomologists from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (D. M. Minter and G. B. White).

Of the 13 sections of the book, those on diseases caused by Protozoa, helminths and viruses will be of the greatest interest to our readers. Three of the four appendices (medical protozoology, medical helminthology and medical entomology) will provide much useful information on the identification of pathogens and their invertebrate hosts.

G. B. White has extensively revised Appendix III, Mosquitoes. Vectors of malaria and filariasis are outlined in tables. An extended table, Mosquitoes implicated as hosts involved in transmission of arboviruses affecting man, contains much useful information not available elsewhere. Perusal of the table reveals numerous groups of mosquitoes that require biosystematic study to clarify host-pathogen analyses. Information is provided on the rudiments of mosquito morphology, though regrettably, the terminology of Harbach and Knight (1980) is not used. Illustrations of Christophers' stages of follicular development will be of value for those who require a ready reference for investigating gonotrophic cycles.

Although White makes it clear that *Culex quinquefasciatus* "... has priority and is therefore correct" over "the alternative name *Culex fatigans* . . .," both *Culex p. quinquefasciatus* and *C. p. fatigans* are discussed as vectors of *Wuchereria bancrofti* in the chapter on filariasis. Lapses such as these should be relatively easy to correct in subsequent printings.

Most of the book is quite current and it is of interest that permethrin-treated jackets made of wide-mesh netting are suggested for possible protection against the bites of tsetse flies. It is hoped that the relatively high cost of this book in the U.S.A. will not detract from its acceptance as it merits a prominent place on the bookshelf of anyone interested in tropical areas and their development.—R. A. Ward.

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 WESTERN ENCEPHALITIS IN MANITOBA. Edited by L. Sekla, 1982. Manitoba Health Commission, 296 p. \$10.00. Direct correspondence regarding publication to Dr. L. Selka, Cadham Provincial Laboratory, 750 William Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba R360P8.

This monograph represents a compilation of the experiences in control of an epidemic of Western equine encephalitis (WEE) in Manitoba, Canada in 1981. It is the fourth publication that summarizes such experiences in this region. The 3 prior epidemics were in 1941, 1975 and 1977. This publication is essential to any individual concerned with

gaining an understanding of the circumstances that lead to such epidemics and the ensuing control effort. Dr. Selka and the many contributors are to be commended on the completeness and depth of their scientific concerns in studies of this epidemic. The epidemic included 25 human cases with 2 fatalities and 128 cases in equines with 27 deaths. The control effort entailed spraying of 455,545 ha with 199,478 liters of Baygon MOS (profoxur) at a cost of \$1,977,030 for an average cost of \$2.60 per person in the controlled area.

The publication is divided into 11 chapters that include 33 summary reports. Chapter 1 is devoted to historical aspects of the disease and the organizational aspects of development of a surveillance and control program. Chapter 2 is on vectors and summarizes data on *Culex tarsalis* populations, associated climatic conditions, forecasts of vector populations and isolations of viruses from vector pools. Chapter 3 reviews data on equine cases. Chapter 4 reviews the monitoring of viral activity in sentinel chicken flocks and the impact of aerial adulticiding. Chapter 5 summarizes viral isolations and serological testing. Chapter 6 represents clinical studies including neurological sequelae and epidemiological characteristics of cases. Chapter 7 is devoted to the many facets of vector control including the choice of procedures, organizational details and evaluation of effectiveness. Chapters 8 and 9 evaluate the safety of insecticides with a focus on the human health aspects. Chapter 10 is devoted to concluding critiques by 11 invited panelists following a Workshop that reviewed the basic findings presented in this monograph. These remarks provide a most valuable and constructive summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the program. The final chapter presents recommendations for future research, surveillance and control programs on WEE in Manitoba.

Each of the individual contributions are succinct and rarely extend discussion beyond the limits of available data. A principal value of the publication is its frankness in admission of the difficulty in obtaining definitive data on the degree to which the emergency control program abated or limited the epidemic. At the same time, the discussion clearly presents the concepts behind and goals of emergency programs to abate an impending epidemic. The activities of the Manitoba Arbovirus Surveillance Committee can serve as a model for preplanning, identification of epidemiological circumstance for epidemic prediction and the provision of advice to governmental officials on the need, justification and timing of specific control procedures.

Stress is placed throughout the publication on the importance of stable funding to assure: the maintenance of an effective epidemiological surveillance system, a core of vector control resources, continuation of basic research on viral cycles and the development of alternative approaches to control including vaccine development. Scientists and administrators concerned with any aspect of arboviral control will find new information and summaries in this publication that will add to their knowledge.—William C. Reeves, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.