

Book Reviews

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCES IN ARTHROPODS by A.W.A. Brown and R. Pal. 2nd Edn., World Health Organisation, Geneva 1971, p.p. 491 £3.60.

THE SECOND EDITION of Insecticide Resistance in Arthropods is the most comprehensive, authoritative and up-to-date book on resistance in arthropods and has been eagerly awaited by many research workers in this field.

It has seven chapters and three appendices, covering all important aspects of insecticide resistance. The authors have defined the nature of insecticide resistance and the methods of detection and measurement of resistance in arthropods. They have reviewed the variables affecting the susceptibility levels of different stages of insects and the magnitude of resistance developed in insects to different types of insecticides in the fields and in the laboratories. The effects of insecticide selection and resistance on the morphology and physiology of insects and on their control are discussed. Emphasis is also given to the mechanism and inheritance of resistance in insects to various compounds.

The problem of insecticide resistance is surveyed on a global basis and numerous references are made to the insecticide resistance situation in Malaysia and other Southeast Asian countries.

This is an invaluable reference book to field and laboratory research workers active on any facet of the problem and an excellent guide to entomologists and public health workers who are engaged in insect control and eradication programmes.

V. Thomas

CHEMOTHERAPY AND DRUG RESISTANCE IN MALARIA by W. Peters, Academic Press, London and New York 1970 p.p. 876 £13.00.

PROFESSOR PETERS, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, has done a great service to malariologists throughout the world by his timely and exhaustive survey of the literature on drug resistance in malaria. Chloroquine has long been regarded as the drug of choice against malaria but recently it has been shown that strains of *Plasmodium falciparum* exist in Southeast Asia which are not so susceptible to this drug. The war in this region and the consequent spread of these strains have intensified the interest in the chemotherapy of malaria, and research workers found themselves in need of a comprehensive and up-to-date review of the rapidly expanding literature on drug resistance. Professor Peters has fulfilled this need excellently. His intimate knowledge of the subject, to which his own contributions have been considerable, has helped him to produce a volume that is detailed and critical. By his close contact with co-workers in this field and by arrangement with publishers to include a substantial addendum, it has been possible for him to include even material that had not been published at the time of going to print.

After devoting the introductory chapters to the malaria parasite and host-parasite relationships, various techniques for the study of drug resistance are dealt with, followed by chapters on experimental drug resistance, drug resistance in human malarias and the pharmacology and mode of action of anti-malaria drugs. There is a chapter devoted to resistance as a problem in control and eradication of

malaria and an addendum on current research trends. There are more than 100 pages of references while about 50 pages are devoted to an index of authors and a subject index.

This is a volume which should find its way into every medical library and into the hands of every research worker in malariology.

SAMSON WRIGHT'S APPLIED PHYSIOLOGY — Revised by Cyril A. Keele and Eric Neil 12th Edn. Oxford Univ. Press. London. 1971 p.p. 576, figs. 481 Paper covers £3.50 net, Boards Edn. £5.00 nett.

THIS EXHAUSTIVE TREATISE, well recognised as a standard text on a very important topic for the serious medical practitioner and students of medicine and science, has been extensively revised to take into account the many existing advances that have been made in the last six years since the publication of the last edition.

There are 72 chapters in all, arranged in 12 parts, each chapter being followed by a list of references. The sections on Heart and Circulation, Respiration and the Autonomic Nervous System have been extensively revised or rewritten. New sections on the Chemical Senses, Pain, Immunity, Blood Clotting and the genetic importance of the Nucleic acids have been included.

This authoritative and comprehensive volume on applied physiology should be on the shelves of all medical and physiological libraries and be available for consultation by the serious student and practitioner requiring up-to-date information.

PHYSIOLOGY FOR PRACTITIONERS—Edited by Ian C. Roddie, Churchill Livingstone 1971 Edin. & Lond. p.p. 202 £1.50 net.

DR. W. A. R. Thomson, editor of the *Practitioner* in the foreword explains the genesis of the book. A middle-aged general practitioner, who found current textbooks and monographs so obtuse as to be almost incomprehensible, asked whether the *Practitioner* could publish a series of articles explaining the intricacies of modern physiology in as simple terms as possible. The 24 articles which appeared in the *Practitioner* throughout 1969 and 1970 have been so well received that they have now been published in book form. The busy practitioner of today who is anxious to keep up-to-date and thereby provide a better service to his patients will find this compact volume easy to read and digest.

A HANDBOOK FOR RESEARCH IN GENERAL PRACTICE — Edited by T. S. Eimerl and A. J. Laidlaw. Livingstone, Edin & Lond. 1969. 2nd Edn. p.p. 155.

THIS IS A HANDBOOK for research in general practice undertaken by the Editors for the Royal College of General Practitioners. It is becoming increasingly evident that organised research in academic and hospital circles can be usefully supplemented by the pooled observation by guided general practitioners who, after all, are the new ones to see the beginnings of illness, follow it through its stages and see it in its true perspective.

This book gives valuable information and advice to the general practitioner aspiring to undertake research either alone or within a group. A family doctor's ordinary records could, with a little forethought and discipline, be used as research material. By undertaking research, the general practitioner will not only be of service to medicine but will become a more knowledgeable person and be able to offer a better standard of care to his patients. This book gives in simple terms sound advice and guidance to research in general practice and should be in the hands of every doctor.

CORRIGENDUM

An earlier than final version of the paper: "Outpatient treatment of psychotic patients with a long-acting phenothiazine: Fluphenazine decanoate" was printed by error in the December 1971 issue of the *Journal*. For those interested, a final corrected version is available from the authors.

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