

in critical care. It will serve its readers well as a reference textbook that includes state-of-the-art chapters and offers an international perspective on intensive care medicine.

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Tuberculosis & Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Infections, 5th edition. David Schlossberg MD. New York: McGraw Hill. 2006. Hard cover, illustrated, 523 pages, \$105.

In September 2006 there was news about a cluster of extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB) in southern Africa, which had extremely high mortality (52 of 53 patients died). Tuberculosis remains one of the leading causes of death worldwide; approximately 2 million people die of TB yearly and one third of the world's population is infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The current epidemiology makes TB one of the most important pathogens in the world.

Tuberculosis & Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Infections, 5th edition, is a comprehensive, multi-author textbook of TB and nontuberculous mycobacteria. Many of the contributors are internationally distinguished TB experts. The book has a hard cover, 523 pages, 39 chapters, and 3 sections. This new edition includes new chapters on bacillus of Calmette and Guérin, new TB vaccines, and paradoxical reactions and the immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome. The book is most suitable for pulmonologists, infectious disease specialists, and public health practitioners involved in the field of mycobacterial diseases. There are complete and current reference lists at the ends of the chapters. Most chapters contain many tables and figures that highlight important points in the text. The index is comprehensive and accurate.

Part I, "General Considerations," includes TB epidemiology, pathophysiology, laboratory diagnosis, latent TB infection, and TB treatment. The chapter on TB epidemiology discusses the intriguing issue of "epidemic waves" of TB and gives a historical perspective on how TB has affected the world. The chapter on TB pathophysiology

is a concise yet comprehensive review, with many citations for new basic scientific findings. The chapter on latent TB infection includes a discussion of the QuantiFERON test, a relatively new whole-blood interferon gamma-release assay to diagnose latent TB infection. The chapter on multiple-drug-resistant TB contains the up-to-date approach for the treatment and management of the most important and lethal strains of TB. The chapter on bacillus of Calmette and Guérin and new TB vaccines includes the horizon of new candidate vaccines. The chapters on TB in "enclosed populations" and "role of the health department" will be useful to readers in the public health sector, to optimize local TB control.

Part II, "Clinical Syndromes," consists of 20 chapters, which cover the clinical presentation of TB, including pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB, pediatric TB, TB and human immunodeficiency virus, and diagnosis and management of specific TB sites (eg, ocular TB, genitourinary TB, and gastrointestinal TB). The chapter on endocrine and metabolic aspects of TB describes the interaction between the endocrine system and active TB. The chapter on hematologic changes in TB reviews the known hematologic effects of TB and its therapy.

Part III, "Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Syndromes," consists of 7 chapters on clinical manifestation and treatment of disease caused by nontuberculous mycobacteria. These chapters deal with mycobacterial disease commonly seen in clinical settings (*M. avium*, *M. kansasii*, *M. marinum*, *M. scrofulaceum*, and rapidly growing mycobacteria).

The editor states in the preface, "the goal of this book is to provide clinicians with a comprehensive yet practical resource for understanding, diagnosing, and treating TB." I believe he achieved his goal and provided a practical and informative resource for health care professionals who manage TB patients, at-risk populations, and patients with nontuberculous mycobacteria disease.

Unfortunately, the reproduction of some of the radiographic images was suboptimal. In addition, there are some illustrations in which color would have been beneficial (eg, World Health Organization statistics and graphs, and clinical physical images, including endoscopy images), but I understand the cost issue.

In summary, **Tuberculosis & Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Infections** is a valu-

able reference textbook for clinicians who encounter TB patients in their practice, and will also be a useful reference for public health practitioners in the field.

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Reichman and Hershfield's Tuberculosis: A Comprehensive International Approach, 3rd edition. Mario C Raviglione, editor. *Lung Biology in Health and Disease* series, volume 219, Claude Lenfant, executive editor. Boca Raton: Informa Healthcare. 2006. Hard cover 2-volume set, illustrated, 1,246 pages, \$229.95.

The resurgence of tuberculosis (TB) in the United States and other developed nations over the last 2 decades, and recognition of the magnitude of the global TB epidemic have resulted in unprecedented levels of interest, investigation, and program development in this field. Major advances have occurred in our understanding of TB epidemiology, microbiology, genetics, pathogenesis, and host-pathogen interactions. We have new TB diagnostic tests, new therapies, better approaches to the management of drug resistance, and better understanding of TB co-infection with human immunodeficiency virus. New TB-control approaches have globally uniform principles yet can be tailored to the resources and priorities in different countries and regions. These programs rely on collaborative international interactions between governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, novel pharmaceutical industry programs, and local health care providers and volunteers.

Through these exciting times, Reichman and Hershfield's **Tuberculosis: A Comprehensive International Approach** has served as a reliable and authoritative guide to the key global developments in TB, and is written by an international "who's who" of TB experts. This text is part of the National Institutes of Health's *Lung Biology in Health and Disease* series, edited by Lenfant. The first and second editions were published 10 years apart, in 1990 and 2000.