

the global impact of HIV/AIDS. Each chapter provides a well-referenced overview of its topic with many references as recent as 2003.

One of the real strengths of this book is a chapter on quantitative science that explores not only the history of HIV clinical trials, but also the design and importance of clinical trials in general. This chapter should be required reading for those considering clinical research in HIV. The chapters on Africa and Asia ably contrast the differences in these areas of highest prevalence. Another strength is the discussion of HIV in correctional facilities and the challenge of caring for this population, including their coexisting conditions and illicit drug use. Lastly, the discussion of the economics of AIDS is especially welcome in this era of efforts to increase access to drugs worldwide.

Overall, this book fills a valuable niche. A relatively concise text, it reviews many aspects of HIV with a focus on how each topic has evolved over the years. A few tables are small, but overall the diagrams and charts are clear and legible. This book would be of interest to infectious disease fellows, HIV caregivers, and those involved in public health and health policy. I heartily recommend this book and plan to keep it handy for future reference.

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Tick-Borne Diseases of Humans

**Jesse L. Goodman,
David T. Dennis,
and Daniel E. Sonenshine, editors**

**ASM Press, Washington, DC, 2005
ISBN: 1-55581-23-4
Pages: 440, Price: US \$119.95**

During the past 2 decades, the scientific landscape of tickborne diseases has changed remarkably. In part because of advances in molecular biology, more than 10 new rickettsial diseases, several ehrlichial diseases, and novel agents of *Borrelia* and *Babesia* genera have been recognized. This renaissance of interest in tickborne infections benefits from advances in molecular phylogenetics and diagnostics, immunology, and informatics that provide tantalizing insights into the complexities of vectorborne infection. Tick-Borne Diseases of Humans is a well-referenced textbook that encompasses

these new insights in vector biology and reviews the emerging epidemiology and clinical science of these diseases as they occur across the globe. The editors' goal of providing a "comprehensive" resource is admirably fulfilled.

The book, consisting of 20 chapters by 40 contributors, is divided into 3 sections. The first section includes excellent reviews of tick biology and systematics, tick-pathogen interactions, host responses, and vector management. This section provides a superb overview. While thorough and up-to-date, occasional redundancy occurs between chapters by different authors that could have been streamlined with additional editing. A concise and well-written chapter on the clinical approach to diagnosis and management of these diseases also seems misplaced; it would fit in better at the start of the next section.

Section 2 of the book includes summaries of major and lesser known tickborne infections. These chapters each provide detailed information on specific vectors and pathogens and on the epidemiology and clinical characteristics of the diseases they cause. While the description of the molecular biology and vector ecology of these infections is generally excellent, the clinical discussions often lack the nuance and detail of current infectious diseases texts. Nevertheless, each chapter provides current and well-referenced information on disease manifestations, diagnosis, and treatment. Several chapters, i.e., those on

Correction: Vol 11, No. 8

In "Laboratory Exposures to Brucellae and Implications for Bioterrorism" by Pablo Yagupsky and Ellen Jo Baron, an error occurred in the dosage for rifampin prophylaxis.

On page 1184, first column, first paragraph, the correct dosage of rifampin is 600 mg once daily.

The corrected text appears in the online article at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol11no08/04-1197.htm>

We regret any confusion this error may have caused.

Correction: Vol. 11, No. 10

In "Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Necrotizing Pneumonia," by Monica Monaco et al., an error occurred on page 1647, in the first full sentence of the third column. The sentence should read "On day 3 of admission, antimicrobial drug therapy was changed to linezolid (600 mg 2 times a day)."

The corrected text appears in the online article at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol11no10/05-0776.htm>

We regret any confusion this error may have caused.

anaplasmosis, relapsing fever, and Lyme borreliosis, are superb in all aspects.

Section 3 includes a series of global maps that depict the distribution of different tick vectors or the diseases they cause. While useful overall, maps on this scale do not convey the focality of tick distribution, and their organization in the text (i.e., mixing of vector maps with disease maps) could be improved. The maps are followed by a color atlas of tickborne diseases with plates depicting typical skin lesions and other clinical find-

ings along with examples of microscopic pathology. This part of the book is visually compelling, although the reproductions of microscopic pathology are often small and therefore difficult to view in detail. Section 3 concludes with an almanac of the geographic distribution of ticks and the diseases they cause. This information is often difficult to find, and its inclusion in a chapter of the text is useful.

In summary, *Tick-Borne Diseases of Humans* is an excellent resource for a diverse audience. Vector biologists

(whether molecular or ecologic in focus), infectious disease physicians, and those involved in the public health surveillance and control of these diseases will find this book to a valuable addition to current texts.

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