Figure Bone marrow appearances showing multilobed erythroblast nuclei and basophilic stippling.

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This emphasizes an important therapeutic point although the megloblasts in the cases of Saary *et al* appear to be in a different class of bizarreness.—Ed.

Book reviews

Guide to the Laboratory Diagnosis of Trachoma. Prepared by the participants in a WHO Symposium. (Pp. 40; 16 figures; Sw. Fr. 12.) Geneva: World Health Organization. 1975.

This booklet is intended to provide 'a system of recommended procedures for use especially in the diagnosis of trachoma in countries where . . . laboratory facilities may be limited'. Methods are given for collecting specimens, detecting inclusion bodies by ordinary and fluorescence microscopy, isolating *Chlamydia*, and typing strains. The amount of detail makes this a useful working manual; but sophisticated techniques such as the use of irradiated cell cultures for isolation and serotyping by microimmunofluorescence are over-emphasized at the expense of simpler methods such as iodine-staining of inclusions and isolation in unirradiated cells. One of the most valuable features is the set of good colour photographs of Giemsa-stained inclusion bodies and other intracytoplasmic objects that may be mistaken for them.

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Human Viral Hepatitis. By A.J. Zuckerman. (Pp. x + 422; illustrated, \$49.95) Amsterdam: North Holland Publishing Company. 1975.

The second edition of *Human Viral Hepatitis* is twice the length of the first, which appeared only three years ago as *Hepatitis Associated Antigens and Viruses*. The new title does not reflect a major change in approach. The original material has been revised and pruned, while the general balance of the book has been improved by its expansion to include a description of the newly recognized particles found in the faeces of patients with hepatitis A.

As before, each chapter consists of a review of the published work on a limited topic, and the reference lists will provide useful guides to the English language literature. The new illustrations are well chosen but several of the electron micrographs of hepatitis B show similar features and could be deleted. The reviews are written from an essentially academic standpoint and consist largely of abstracts of the findings reported in individual