In addition to providing current information on immunizations, the authors provide thorough information on malaria, including some individual country maps displaying areas of risk. Although the malaria review is comprehensive, caution should be exercised when deciding not to provide prophylaxis for travelers to a country where malaria is endemic.

Part 2, Infectious Health Risks and Their Prevention, is the familiar chronicle of travel-related infectious diseases. This section includes numerous maps and tables describing the epidemiology of the diseases. The authors have updated this part by adding several diseases, including severe acute respiratory syndrome.

The book provides pertinent information on travelers’ medical kits, water disinfection, and noninfectious health risks such as high altitude, arctic travel, diving, jet lag, and ultraviolet radiation. New for this edition are informative chapters on deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism and in-flight accidents.

Another strength of this work is the section on posttravel medical treatment. This chapter presents concise guidelines for the clinician who is treating posttravel patients (with diarrhea, fever, malaria, dermatologic disorders, eosinophilia, sexually transmitted diseases) or screening expatriates after prolonged stays in tropical regions. A particularly useful feature is the dosing recommendations, many of which are for infrequently used drugs.

In conclusion, the Manual of Travel Medicine and Health, Second Edition, should be a useful textbook for travel medicine physicians and those in training who want to learn more about the field. While the traditional topics are covered in customary detail, the strength of the book is its comprehensiveness and portability, providing a convenient reference.
Bloom was previously a Mycobacterium immunologist at the Albert Einstein School of Medicine and is now dean of the Harvard School of Public Health. Dr. Lambert is a vaccine immunologist at the University of Geneva.

The Vaccine Book first covers the impact of disease, including chapters on vaccine economics and finance policy, and the potential for widespread vaccination to change the epidemiology of the target disease. One example is the herd effect of childhood rubella vaccination, which postpones infection in nonimmunized women into their childbearing years. The next section reviews the immune system, and here lies the book’s greatest disappointment. Its chapter on basic immunology is confusing and presumes familiarity with terms and concepts without antecedent explanation. It lacks a logical flow in describing what is yet known of the (infinitely?) complex immune system and its many "up-" and "down-regulating" feedback loops. Readers hoping for a chapter-length "Immunology 101" course would be advised to turn elsewhere (1,2).

The phased stages of clinical trials are covered in excellent chapters by accomplished authors with practical insights. Another section shows how knowledge of microbial pathogenesis can affect vaccine design, including Rolf Zinkernagel’s well-written chapter on immunologic memory. Another chapter on parasite pathogenesis, however, delves too deeply into the immunity of Leishmania as a case study.

Stanley Plotkin’s thoughtful overview of the 11 disease-specific chapters annotates new vaccine technologies as well as current issues of debate, such as replacing the live oral polio vaccine worldwide with injectable, inactivated polio vaccine once the eradication program breaks the chain of wild-virus circulation, to avoid reverse mutations and resulting vaccine-associated paralysis. Plotkin also provides a comprehensive table of vaccine types currently available or in active clinical development.

Remaining sections of The Vaccine Book cover the ethics of research and use of vaccines, their safety and controversies, and their introduction into healthcare systems. The editors conclude with major future challenges, such as circumventing microbial escape, vaccines for chronic and autoimmune diseases, and maintaining public support of immunization in the face of antivaccine movements.

The breadth of vaccinology inevitably requires leaving out some topics. There is no chapter on measles vaccines, used universally for a major cause of childhood death and disability. Manufacturing steps such as fermentation, purification, formulation, fill, and finish are not described. There is little on quality assurance and regulation, such as the investigational new drug application process and current good manufacturing practice, although good clinical practice is mentioned. Despite these gaps, compared to this field's authoritative encyclopedia (3), at three times The Vaccine Book's mass and four times its pages, this handy 1.1-kg compilation is a more comfortable read, indeed.

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References

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www.cdc.gov/eid

To receive tables of contents of new issues send an email to listserve@cdc.gov with subscribe eid-toc in the body of your message.
The Vaccine Book, Second Edition provides comprehensive information on the current and future state of vaccines. It reveals the scientific opportunities and potential impact of vaccines. Although vaccines are now available for many diseases, there are still challenges ahead for major diseases, such as AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. This book is designed for students, researchers, public health officials, and all others interested in increasing their understanding of vaccines.

VACCINATION BOOKS (ENGLISH) Vaccine books [There must be 50 books here, most of which will blow vaccination clean out the water. The editors' favourite writers are Tim O'Shea DC and Neil Miller, they keep their information up to date, and Tim covers disease theory which is an important part of vaccination deconstruction (his DVDs are great also). The book from Dr. Paul Offit and Charlotte A. Moser addresses many concerns that parents have about vaccines and answers questions about vaccine safety, vaccine ingredients and preservatives, immunization schedules, and information about individual vaccines that your kids get. Vaccines and Your Child: Separating Fact from Fiction is a great complement to Dr. Offit's other vaccine books which deal more with the anti-vaccine movement but don't have a lot of information on individual vaccines.

7. The Virus and the Vaccine. Unlocking Jake. Vaccination, Social Violence, and Criminality. Vaccinations: A Thoughtful Parent's Guide. Vaccine A: The Covert Government Experiment That's Killing Our Soldiers. A new book documenting the link between complications of infectious diseases and vaccines which can result in chronic inflammatory diseases and disorders such as autism, learning disabilities, ADD/ADHD, seizure disorders, severe allergies, asthma, diabetes, inflammatory bowel disease and other chronic illness. Vaccine Books cover the ethics of research and use of vaccines, their safety and controversies, and their introduction into healthcare systems. The editors conclude with major future challenges, such as circumventing microbial escape, vaccines for chronic and autoimmune diseases, and maintaining public support of vaccines. The work makes an historic review from Jenner and Pasteur to ours days about the clinical and epidemiological research in vaccines. With a special emphasis in the expanded