Epstein-Barr Virus
Edited by Alex Tselis and Hal B. Jenson
406 pp., illustrated. $188.95 (cloth).

This 406-page book explores the disease-inducing potential of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), its clinical features, and the pathogenesis of its associated diseases. The 19 chapters are well organized, of uniform quality throughout, and clearly written with consistent—albeit different—styles, because of its multiple authors. The opening chapter consists of an interesting description of the history of EBV, including major milestones and fascinating photographs of pioneering researchers. The 4 detailed chapters that follow are dedicated to (1) recent discoveries in terms of virology and molecular biology, with the description of EBVs structure, genome, replication, and latent and lytic infection; (2) its epidemiology, with data relating to both the prevalence and incidence of primary EBV infection and its related diseases; (3) its pathology, with descriptions of the histological characteristics of tissues involved in primary EBV infections and its related cancers and lymphoproliferative disorders; and (4) humoral and T cell immune responses during infectious mononucleosis and with EBV-associated tumors.

Following these are chapters describing the typical and atypical clinical features of infectious mononucleosis, and acute complications in relation to involved organs, and its serologic and virologic diagnoses that depend on the different clinical manifestations of EBV infection. There is a broad survey of EBV-related neurological diseases, including encephalitis, aseptic meningitis, cranial nerve palsy, demyelinating polyneuropathy, psychosis, autonomic neuropathy, and primary CNS lymphoma. Clinical findings and serologic and molecular diagnostics of various disease manifestations in immunosuppressed populations (e.g., HIV-infected individuals and patients with post-transplant lymphoproliferative disease) are also thoroughly detailed. There is an up-to-date and critical examination of all EBV-related neoplasias, such as Burkitt lymphoma and Hodgkin and T cell lymphomas.

The epidemiology, clinical findings, and diagnostic procedures of other diseases possibly related to EBV are discussed (e.g., nasopharyngeal carcinoma, leiomyosarcoma, and X-linked lymphoproliferative disorders), as is its potential role as a cause of rare manifestations of gastrointestinal tract, nervous system, lung, skin, genitourinary tract, kidney, eye, and autoimmune diseases. The last 2 chapters present current knowledge in terms of treatment strategies, including monoclonal antibodies and immune-based therapeutics, and the most recent vaccine strategies for the prevention of the entire spectrum of EBV-related diseases.

The reader will be fascinated by detailed scientific information derived from >4 decades of intensive research into the epidemiology, virology, molecular biology, immunopathogenesis, and pathology of EBV-related diseases. It will stimulate the reader to continue to ponder the many critical, unresolved, and unanswered questions regarding the behavior of EBV in the cell of its natural host, as well as how this interaction eventually causes the occurrence of a wide spectrum of diseases.

We should congratulate the editors of this book both for its conception and for assembling a group of internationally recognized experts to review the current state of knowledge on EBV infection. It would be a welcome addition to the bookshelves of any teaching institution or clinical virology laboratory. The reader should be advised that this book is a definitive guide for experts and specialists, rather than a springboard for further learning. This concise and comprehensive—albeit non-dogmatic—summa theologica of EBV disease will indeed become an important primary resource for both specialist clinicians (i.e., infectious diseases, virology, transplantation medicine, pathology, and hematologic experts) and their trainees.

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Papillomavirus Research: From Natural History to Vaccines and Beyond
Edited by M. Saveria Campo
424 pp. $300.00 (cloth).

This multi-authored text (55 authors), which contains 25 chapters and an introduction by the editor, is intended to summarize the work that has increased our understanding of papillomaviruses (PVs) as oncogenic viruses, to outline PV phylogeny, to describe the functions of proteins in both early and late phases of productive and transformation cycles, and to summarize the role of human papillomavirus (HPV) in cancers occurring outside the genitourinary tract. In addition, there are chapters devoted to infection and