Book Review

Dengue and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, 2nd edition

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Dengue is a major global health problem. Mosquito-borne dengue flaviviruses are now endemic to some 130 tropical and subtropical countries, putting about half of the world's population at risk of infection. Nearly 400 million people are believed to be infected annually. The 4 serotypes of dengue virus may infect all human organ systems and cause diverse clinical manifestations ranging from mild undifferentiated febrile illness to severe and sometimes fatal hemorrhagic fever, depending on viral serotype and the infected person's age, immune status, and other factors. Dengue has no specific treatment, and its health care burden—especially during outbreaks—can be substantial.

Recent advances in the understanding of dengue virus biology, epidemiology, entomology, vaccinology, and clinical management are detailed in the second edition of *Dengue and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever*. This multi-authored (75 contributing authors), 29 chapter tome materially updates the first edition and provides a substantive single-volume reference text.

The book is divided into 5 parts, beginning with 6 chapters on dengue's history, epidemiology, societal burden, and emergence as a global public health problem

over the last several decades. *WEM* readers will find Chapter 5 on dengue infections in travelers especially pertinent. Part II contains 10 chapters on the clinical aspects of the disease, including its laboratory diagnosis, pathologic manifestations, and immune responses. The 4 chapters in Part III review dengue's virology. Part IV's 3 chapters describe virus–host interactions, while the final section contains 6 chapters on dengue prevention, focusing especially on various aspects of vector control. Chapter 28 provides a detailed review of the many efforts to develop an effective dengue vaccine as of about 2012. There have been several important developments in dengue vaccinology in the last couple years, so readers should supplement the information in this chapter with a review of the recent peer-reviewed literature. The chapters are detailed, extensively referenced, and well written, although as is typical of multiauthored texts, some are easier to read than others.

Overall, the second edition of *Dengue and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever* is an excellent single-volume reference book for persons seriously interested in this condition. Travel medicine and global health practitioners should have ready access to a copy. The book's price and deep subject matter coverage, however, will likely exceed the needs of persons having only a casual interest in dengue.

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