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Book Review

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stream via the lymphatics, is carried to the brain stem where the infection localizes, and accounts for the clinical signs. Ophthalmic examination may likely reveal a corneal opacity and an associated unilateral blindness. The partial seventh nerve paralysis reduces lacrimal secretion and the cornea becomes dry. Listeriosis victims are neurologically very similar to TEM patients, especially with unilateral or asymmetrical bilateral cranial nerve involvement. Listeriosis animals differ in that they are much more ambulatory and not as helpless as animals affected by TEM. Listeriosis victims separate themselves from the herd and wander aimlessly or in circles. Drooling saliva is a constant sign with secondary corneal opacity following loss of seventh nerve function.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


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**Book Review**

By

Keith W. Prasse, D.V.M.*


The use of laboratory methods in solution of clinical problems in veterinary medicine has increased remarkably in recent years. As stated in the Foreward of this new text, the most severe limitation to full utilization of laboratory data is at the stage of interpretation. For this reason A Textbook of Veterinary Clinical Pathology will be a useful addition to the bookshelf of practitioners and students.

Discussion is directed to the relationship between anatomical, physiological, and biochemical changes in disease and the changes to be expected in laboratory-measured parameters. Chapters which are notable for in-depth coverage include: Liver Function Tests, The Pancreas and its Diseases, Kidney Disease and Urinalysis, Urinary Calculi, Hydrogen Ion Concentration-Anion-Cation (Acid-Base) Balance and Endocrine Function. Chapters related to hematology adequately cover basic subjects. The chapter entitled, "Blood Coagulation and Hemorrhagic Disorders" has been written in great depth compared to the usual treatment of this subject in veterinary literature. Chapters on laboratory methods in diagnosis of bacterial, viral, mycotic, and parasitic diseases are included in the text. The book also includes chapters on evaluation of transudates and exudates, diagnostic cytology, semen evaluation, and pregnancy diagnosis.

In summary, this textbook will provide the student and practitioner with good interpretive information on laboratory results. It will not suffice as a source for laboratory methodology by itself, although some methods are outlined in detail. The book has excellent reference lists.

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