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Microbiology Today: Book Reviews:

ESSENTIAL PROCEDURES FOR CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY

H.D. Isenberg, Ed.

ASM Press (1998) (D/B Blackwell Science)

Although intended for use as a bench book for clinical microbiology, this volume may also serve as a useful reference for those teaching medical or microbiology students. Numerous tables provide concise information on a range of topics such as diseases or syndromes associated with specific pathogens, the taxonomy of micro-organisms of medical importance and the clinical use and mode of action of antimicrobial agents. There are also attractive diagrams and pictures dealing with, for example the structure of parasites. As the book has been produced by American authors, there is a strong bias towards the use of NCCLS methods and interpretative criteria, which may not suit readers in countries such as the UK, where these methods are little used. However, the sections on the clinical application of molecular methods are unaffected by such geographical considerations. This is a useful book for institutions where clinical microbiology is practised or taught.

Alan Johnson, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale

£50.00	pp. 833	ISBN: 1-55581-125-6
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Society for General Microbiology, Marlborough House, Basingstoke Road, Spencers Wood, Reading RG7 1AG, UK. Registered Charity 264017. Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England 1039582. Copyright © 2003 SGM

Essential Procedures for Clinical Microbiology. January 1999. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy. A. P. Fraise. Read more. Last Updated: 23 Sep 2020. Download citation. What type of file do you want? Clinical microbiology laboratories perform quality control (QC) for their analytical test methods, which is the initial level of controlling a procedure. QC requirements are mandated by regulatory agencies and specified in package inserts by the manufacturers of commercially prepared products. The next level of quality oversight is quality assurance (QA), where quality controls and quality indicators are tracked and trends are analyzed. Clear and timely communication of this information is essential for successful consultation in microbiology. Miscommunication or inadequate communication is often at the heart of errors. Therefore, it is paramount for the microbiology laboratory to develop effective communication strategies to avoid misinterpretations that may compromise patient care. Essential Microbiology. Stuart Hogg. The University of Glamorgan, UK. The carbon cycle The nitrogen cycle The sulphur cycle Phosphorus The microbiology of soil The microbiology of freshwater The microbiology of seawater Detection and isolation of microorganisms in the environment Beneficial effects of microorganisms in the environment. vii. 275 285 288 299 312. The term *in vitro* (= "in glass"™) is used to describe procedures performed outside of the living organism in test tubes, etc. (c.f. *in vivo*). 8 microbiology: what, why and how? Table 1.1 The discovery of some major human pathogens.