



dissociation. The various report has been reported both presence and absence of albumino cytological dissociation (3, 4), but nerve conduction study were consistent with GB syndrome.

GB syndrome resulting due to enteric fever could be also proved by the fact that after treatment with ceftriaxone there was dramatic improvement in power and patients recovered. Dutta et al. has also reported similar case (5). Exact pathogenesis of acute polyneuropathy is not known but could be attributed to immune mediated capillary damage, toxic oxygen radicals, neurotoxin release and metabolic disturbance.

It is concluded that present case report is a rare manifestation of very common illness present in our country. Enteric fever should also be considered as a

differential diagnosis of any patient presenting with history of fever and symmetrical polyneuropathy.

References

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BOOK REVIEW

Adverse Drug Reactions

Pharmacovigilance is the study of adverse drug reactions (ADR, events - AE). Impact of human drugs on environment is another emerging problem. Recent withdrawal of diclofenac use in veterinary medical sciences and many other such instances which have direct relation with environment heralded a new discipline - Pharmacoenvironmentology. Evaluation of the potential environment risks posed by the medical product is thus needed. The ADR multi-centric reporting system in India was established as ICMR Project (1989) and ICMR Taskforce Project (1992). WHO established working relationships with two centres in India as 'special centers' collaborating with the WHO Drug Monitoring Programme (UMC) in 1997. 'National Pharmacovigilance Centre' and Society for Pharmacovigilance, India (SOPI) in addition was designated in 1998. In the meantime, the Pharmacovigilance system in India developed a number of communication and training packages with the intention of advocating safer medicines and rational drug use. Eventually, a comprehensive structure for ADR Monitoring viz. National Pharmacovigilance Program (NPP) in India was developed by CDSCO, MoH & FW, Government of India in 2004 but till now no comprehensive book on this subject has been written by any Indian authors. The book **"Adverse Drug Reaction"** written by **Dr. Dinesh Badyal and Dr. R. S. Bhatia** is the first book distinctively written on ADRs. In the book, authors looked at the affairs of ADRs in Indian perspective. It is an excellent pocket-size book with complete information on Pharmacovigilance. Apart from general information like definitions, history and classification of ADRs, authors have also very logically cited examples of ADRs in different systems of the body. In addition, they discussed about the drug induced fever and emergencies; ADRs associated with drug interaction, self medication and alternative medicine and methods on how to minimize ADRs. Correlated with ADRs, topics like drug allergy, TDM and CPA are also covered. Last chapter although mentioned as "Examples of ADRs" is all about relevant information in tabular form. The book is significantly for those scholars who are working on Pharmacovigilance / reporting ADR. The book will definitely help in contributing to the prevention, recognition and treatment of ADRs. It should be available at all Zonal, Regional and Peripheral Centers of NPP. A person may adopt with intricacies of Pharmacovigilance if he / she reads this book thoroughly. The book could have been better if the references were also cited in the text. However, authors need to be congratulated for writing such a nice book with substantial facts on ADR.

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