

it is discouraging to find 'refactory' and 'dentritic' on page 98. Even worse is the consistent misspelling of Wiesel's name in the many references to his seminal work. Using figures from original papers has the danger that reduction in scale has made some illegible. It is harder to excuse the almost impenetrable fundus photograph on page 273.

It would be easy to give more examples of similar mistakes in details, and this would be to ignore the many good ideas and clear exposition of difficult subjects such as horopters, space perception, and stereopsis. It is easy to correct spelling and the quality of reproduction of figures. The inclusion of red and green anaglyphs with viewing spectacles for depth perception would be a great advantage.

It is to be hoped that these minor criticisms will be taken to heart for the next edition, since the general concept of the book is to be admired and it will undoubtedly deepen the understanding of all who read it.

PETER FELS

**Fortschritte der Kiefer-und Gesichts-Chirurgie.** Vol. 24. **Plastische Chirurgie im Mund-, Kiefer-und Gesichtsbereich.** By H. von Karl Schuchardt and Norbert Schwenzer. Pp. 151. DM190. George Thieme Verlag: Stuttgart. 1979.

This book is a collection of articles on plastic surgery of the face and head. The topics which may be of interest to an ophthalmologist include the treatment of some bony defects in the skull and periorbital region, blepharochalasis, port-wine stains, and dermabrasion. There are a good series of clinical photographs, but since the book is written in German and most of the articles do not relate to ophthalmology I doubt whether it will be of much value to readers of this journal.

J. R. O. COLLIN

**Advances in Ophthalmology.** Vol. 39. Eds. M. J. ROPER-HALL, H. SAUTTER, E. B. STREIFF. Pp. 273. S.Fr188. Karger: Basel, Switzerland.

This multiauthor, multilingual book contains 6 chapters on varying aspects of ophthalmology. Subjects include pathophysiology of the retinal circulation (French), mitotic properties of the pigment epithelium (German), and the P-32 test (German). The 3 papers in English are on retinoblastoma, ultrastructural changes in the iris after laser, and ocular manifestations of demyelinating disease. Much of this information is provided elsewhere in original papers, so that at £49 this would appear an expensive purchase.

M. D. SANDERS

**Ocular and Adnexal Tumors.** By FREDERICK A. JAKOBIEC. Pp. 929. Dutch Guilders 260. Kugler Medical Publications: Holland. 1978.

This very well produced large book brings together in 58 chapters contributions from 71 authors, all of whom are personally concerned as clinicians and pathologists in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with the misfortune to have some type of neoplastic disease involving the eye, the orbit, and its neighbouring tissues. This outstanding volume is dedicated to the memory of

the late Dr Algernon B. Reese, who personally contributed so much to this aspect of ophthalmology in his writings, in his personal care of patients, and in the teaching of those who had the privilege of attending or working in his department. It is edited by, and includes several contributions from, one of his disciples—Frederick A. Jakobiec, who is now director of the A. B. Reese Laboratory of Ophthalmic Pathology at the E. S. Harkness Eye Institute at the Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

The text is very clearly printed and therefore a pleasure to read. There are over 800 illustrations, including well-reproduced clinical photographs, histological photomicrographs, x-rays, ultrasound, and CT scans and tables; references to the literature follow each separate chapter. There is an author index and subject index.

All aspects of the pathology, natural history, clinical diagnosis, methods of investigation, treatment, and prognosis of ocular and adnexal tumours are considered in 5 sections. These deal successively with intraocular melanoma; nonmelanomatous intraocular tumours, including retinoblastoma and vascular lesions; diagnostic techniques, including isotope uptake tests, ultrasound and CT scanning, cytology, enzyme studies, and immunology; lid and conjunctival tumours; inflammations and tumours of the orbit. The text includes the first A. B. Reese memorial lecture by L. Zimmerman on the histogenesis of conjunctival melanoma, and this follows an outstanding clinicopathological study of this disease contributed by the editor and his colleagues and an account of its natural history by P. Henkind.

Many chapters include comments and discussion about the various methods of treatment that are available for ocular and orbital tumours. These include radical removal by enucleation, or exenteration of the orbit and the various techniques of localised surgical excision with preservation of lid, conjunctiva, and the eye; also methods which attempt to destroy the tumour *in situ* by diathermy, photocoagulation, cryotherapy, chemosurgery, and the various techniques of radiotherapy. There is some discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of observation without specific intervention unless there is unequivocal evidence of actual growth in certain tumours.

The major content of this book, however, concerns description of the detailed pathology of certain ocular tumours, including some relatively rare conditions. Each of these chapters individually is excellent but especially that concerned with the ultrastructural characteristics of ocular tumours, which itself occupies nearly 100 pages and is accompanied by excellent illustrations.

Without any doubt this beautifully produced volume, reflecting the work of many people, is an outstanding contribution to the literature of ophthalmology. To those particularly concerned in their clinical work with patients having some type of ocular tumour it will be a great source of information and help, and they certainly will wish to obtain the book for their own personal use. It certainly should be made available in the libraries of eye hospitals and also in those hospitals whose pathologists are called on to help in the diagnosis of ocular tumours.

P. A. MACFAUL



## Ocular and Adnexal Tumors

P. A. Macfaul

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