CORRESPONDENCE

EXTRA-CONJUNCTIVAL IMPLANTS

To the Editorial Committee of the BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

SIRS—Mr. Choyce has had the kindness to read my article. I would have appreciated his criticism all the more had he read it more carefully.

His choice of the word “disservice” is unfortunate and unjustified. This is a new departure in the technique of implants, with a minimum of foreign material buried under conjunctiva, in an attempt at preventing sepsis and extrusion.

My list of thirteen cases, dating from March, 1953, fully justifies further trial of this technique, inasmuch as, so far, there is no sign of sepsis or extrusion in any of them. I feel confident that in 3 years’ time the implants will still be *in situ*, in sockets as clean as they are at the present moment.

Yours faithfully,

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September 17, 1954.

REFERENCES

- CHOYCE, D. P. (1954). *British Journal of Ophthalmology*, **38**, 575.
NAIRAC, M. L. (1954). *Ibid.*, **38**, 378.

BOOK REVIEWS

Perimetry. By J. ZUCKERMAN. 1954. Pp. 391, 156 figs. Lippincott, London. (80s.).

This comprehensive treatise on perimetry introduces certain novel features. The full technique of visual field examination is described in detail, together with the anatomical features of the whole visual pathway. General information about the aetiology and symptomatology of the various abnormalities described is included as space allows, to clarify the perimetric features. The author feels that the clarification of the text requires considerable repetition of both descriptions and diagrams, which is valuable from the point of view of the student. Similarly, many of the Tables are most useful for classifying facts in the reader’s mind as well as for ready reference.

The anatomy of the visual pathway introduces the “Zuckerman Cross” to assist in the identification of the various parts of the visual connections, but it seems doubtful whether this makes matters more simple or merely provides an added complication. The “Zuckerman Cross”, which suggests standardization of the methods of indicating the isopters and scotomata, both for white and colour, appears to be a real advance, and might, if generally adopted, save much time and trouble.

The book is clearly presented, but there is too little contrast between the print of the text and that of the description of the diagrams.

This is a book which should be read by all ophthalmologists and neurologists, and general physicians will also find much to interest them. Students, in particular, will find it valuable, as it presents a simple account of modern perimetric practice and emphasizes its importance in both diagnosis and prognosis.