eyelids, and it is of great value to have so many of them collected in this text.

J. R. O. COLLIN

Fifth International Visual Field Symposium, Sacramento. 1982. *Doc Ophthalmol Proc Ser* 35. Ed. E. L. GREVE AND A. HEIGL. Pp. 516. \$86.00. Dr W. Junk: The Hague. 1983.

This volume maintains the high standard of its predecessors. The International Perimetric Society, from whose meeting these papers are derived, represents a happy point of contact between all interested in perimetry, be they ophthalmologists, physicians, psychologists, or physiologists. In consequence the papers tend to be diverse and of interest. As before, the papers presented are collected in this volume within sections. On this occasion sections are entitled, firstly, glaucoma (*a*) correlation of disc, retinal nerve fibre layer, and visual field (*b*) visual field and low tension glaucoma; and (*c*) general. Other sections are devoted to ergoperimetry, neuro-ophthalmology, automated perimetry, and general topics.

With this cornucopia of perimetric papers a number are especially notable. Bynke noted, for the historically minded, that Hippocrates (whether this was *the* Hippocrates or a physician of the same name was not clear) identified visual field loss in a migraine-like illness. For the medicolegally minded the section of ergoperimetry has assessed the functional visual field (that is, the effect of visual field loss on a patient using both eyes simultaneously as opposed to the normal perimetric technique of testing one eye independently of the other) and is essential reading. Among these papers was one by Gandolfo with the welcome knowledge that the visual field is, if anything, improved following the ingestion of ethylalcohol. Neuro-ophthalmologists benefited from a large section containing a number of useful papers, together with comments by Keltner on the importance of testing the central field alone for the identification and monitoring of visual loss in neurological disease. It is, however, to the glaucoma orientated ophthalmologist that large sections of the proceedings are directed.

The glaucoma section was divided into three; one of these sections was a special topic on visual field loss in low tension and chronic simple glaucoma. It was reassuring to note that the authors presenting these four papers could not agree as to whether there was any real difference in the type of visual field loss seen in low tension and chronic simple glaucoma. The general glaucoma section introduced the concepts of ocular fatigue during (prolonged) perimetry, the observation that acetazolamide improved while timolol and epinephrine decreased visual function, and included a paper on the long term fluctuation in differential light threshold which would effect visual performance at different times.

The section that discussed automatic perimeters was in general agreement about their worth. In part this general agreement stemmed from the inability of obtaining reliable perimetrists and the necessary reliance on a machine to do

the same job. However, it was also noted that the sophisticated computer driven perimeter in use today is able not only to produce a far more accurate visual field than the best perimetrist-guided kinetic field testing but also that sophisticated statistical analysis can glean even more information than the surface appearance of the visual field would suggest.

In summary, this volume provides a useful up to date message for all ophthalmologists, and others, who are interested in perimetry today.

R. A. HITCHINGS

Rehabilitation in der Augenheilkunde. By WOLFGANG HAMMERSTEIN. Pp. 142. DM 49. Ferdinand Enke Verlag: Stuttgart, 1983.

The 96th volume of this ongoing series 'Bucherei des Augenarztes' is a contribution by Wolfgang Hammerstein on rehabilitation in ophthalmology. Once again the editors of this popular series are to be complimented on their originality in choosing a subject that embraces several different aspects of the specialty. Methods of improving visual function are discussed from anatomical, physiological, and optical standpoints, and there are instructive chapters on visual aids and blind rehabilitation. An English translation of this edition would be a valuable addition to the libraries of ophthalmologists and opticians.

T. T. FFYTCH

Notes

Intraocular Implant Lens Council

The Fourth Meeting of the European Intraocular Implant Lens Council will be held on 28-31 October 1985 at Cannes, France. It will cover meetings of the French Implant Society, the French Society of Contact Lenses, the 3rd European Meeting of the Intraocular Society of Refractive Keratoplasty, the 2nd Cannes Film Festival of IOLs, and the award of the Kiewiet de Jonge prize. Details from the Congress Secretary, APCO, Palais Armenonville, 06400 Cannes, France.

Eye disease epidemiology

The National Eye Institute is holding its Second NEI Symposium on Eye Disease Epidemiology on 5-7 June 1985, in Bethesda, Maryland, USA. People interested in attending are invited to register for the meeting as soon as possible and to submit abstracts if they also wish to present papers. Early registration is advised because space is limited. Abstracts must be received by 15 January 1985. Details from Dr Daniel Seigel, Office of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Eye Institute, Building 31, Room 6A-33, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20205, USA.