

BOOK REVIEWS

L'exploration neuroradiologique en ophtalmologie. By P. GUILLOT, H. SARAUX, and R. SÉDAN. 1966. Pp. 784, 650 figs, bibl. [Annual Report to the French Ophthalmological Society.] Masson, Paris.

This book of nearly 800 pages is an outstanding piece of work which successfully aims at showing the ophthalmologist how neuroradiology can assist him in many of his diagnostic problems. It has been put together by leading ophthalmologists, neuroradiologists, neurosurgeons, anatomists, and neurobiologists from Paris and Marseilles. The guiding hand of Fischgold, the French doyen of neuroradiology, can be seen throughout.

In that disorders of so many parts of the brain sometimes affect the visual system, the logical French mind has tackled procedures as diverse as orbital phlebography and pneumography of the posterior fossa.

In essence this is a text-book of neuroradiology, but it is very much to be hoped that ophthalmologists will consult it and perhaps find means whereby their neuroradiological colleagues can help them in some of their diagnostic problems. It is all very up to date and describes such procedures as the isotopic diagnosis of orbital tumours (Pianiol and colleagues) and the technique of "subtraction" for the angiographic analysis of the ophthalmic artery and its branches, together with the older established radiographic contrast methods of the orbit and brain.

Those readers with little French should not be put off. Much can be learnt from the 650 illustrations and the comprehensive bibliographies at the ends of the chapters.

No medical man concerned with neuro-ophthalmology should fail to look at this fine work. The well-known Parisian publishers, Masson, have enhanced their reputation with this publication; it is to be hoped that they will translate it into English.

L'angiographie par soustraction de l'artère ophtalmique et de ses branches. By D. DILENCE, H. FISCHGOLD, and M. DAVID. 1965. Pp. 146, 122 figs, 72 refs. Masson, Paris. (NF 110).

This excellent book on angiography of the ophthalmic artery and its branches will more readily find a place in the radiologist's library rather than in the ophthalmologist's or neurosurgeon's. Nevertheless this should not detract from the value of the book which contains an abundance of positive prints of X-rays involving the ophthalmic artery. Many of the prints are accompanied by outlines designed to aid with their interpretation while the quality of the prints is beyond reproach. Criticisms of the book are minor and limited to typographical items and the absence of an adequate index. The book is comprehensive in its coverage of the subject and well worth having.

Reconstructive Surgery of the Eyelids and Ocular Adnexa. By ALSTON CALLAHAN. 1966. Pp. 359, 373 figs. Aesculapius Publishing Company, Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A.

This is a comprehensive and interesting book which deals with the corrective surgery of the eyelids, the lacrimal apparatus, and the ocular adnexa when they are congenitally deformed or have become diseased or injured. An interesting first chapter describes new advances in instruments and techniques, such as operating microscopes, suture materials, and the use of silicone; a second discusses the types of anaesthesia suitable for the sometimes extensive surgical procedures frequently required; the remainder of the book describes in detail the surgical techniques best suited to each of the many conditions wherein plastic surgery may be advisable or necessary. The major part is occupied with the many deformities of the lids and the methods of their repair and reconstruction. Every condition is mentioned until we reach the reconstruction of an exenterated orbit with a temporalis transplant. The book is well and clearly written and beautifully and plentifully illustrated—so plentifully as sometimes to make the reader think it unnecessary to read the text. It is the first publication of the Aesculapius Press of Alabama; and we wish the new publishing venture well.