
In the preface the author states that this text is a step-by-step description of procedure in contact lens practice for the beginner.

The presentation is entirely in the form of question and answer: a method which leads to dogmatism, in both the choice of question and the mode of answering. The experienced practitioner will find himself in disagreement with many of the answers and the emphasis given to some of the questions. The student has no means of assessing the relative importance or the truth as presented in this form. This is unfortunate since this subject is riddled with the views of entrepreneurs. It is necessary, therefore, that argument be used to teach the value of many of the techniques briefly described in this text. The author rarely does so and as a text for the beginner this may prove dangerous.

The chapters on corneal anatomy, physiology, and pathology, considered in their entirety, are not sufficient for an ophthalmologist, but may be considered useful for the technician or optometrist since many pathological terms are described in elementary terminology.

The chapter on manufacture of lenses is presented in abbreviated form and will satisfy most clinicians, but if advances in technique are to come from clinicians they should know more about technical limitations.

The modifications to corneal lenses are well described and obviously based upon the Soper techniques. On page 47 the statement that the posterior optic zone is the bearing zone of a lens could be disputed. This is not always true. Many lenses are fitted with peripheral bearing zones.

Nevertheless, the book represents an interesting approach to what most ophthalmologists consider a difficult subject, and, in this particular form, the many questions will provide a basis for argument and discussion. There are several excellent illustrations but very few references.


While most symposia should not be published, the present one is an exception and should be read by all ophthalmologists. The contributions vary from the scholarly to the simply didactic but all are relevant and useful to the clinical ophthalmologist. The contents and contributors are as follows:

1. Problems in the use of antibiotics in ophthalmology (Leopold)
2. Developments in general anaesthesia for ophthalmic surgery (Swan)
3. Hyperosmotic agents (Becker)
4. Conservatism in glaucoma management (Shaffer)
5. Systemic drugs and adverse influence on ocular pressure (Grant)
6. Paediatric aspects of drug therapy (Apt)
7. Problems in drug penetration (Harris)
8. Topical corticosteroids: dose-response relationships (Kaufman)
9. Society and the testing of new ocular drugs (Newell)


This volume containing the papers presented at the 1967 postgraduate teaching course organized by the Rotterdam Eye Hospital covers three topics: angiopathies of the retina and choroid, ophthalmic plastic surgery, and visuo-medical aspects of road traffic safety.

In the first section various aspects of hypertensive and diabetic retinopathy, as well as occlusion of the central retinal vein, are discussed. Fluorescein fundus photography in occlusion of the