

dealt with by R. van Heyningen. The remaining chapters are "Gross Anatomy and Embryology" (P. C. Kronfeld); "Intraocular Fluids" and "Intraocular Pressure" (H. Davson); "Vitreous Body" (A. Pirie); and "Cornea and Sclera" (D. M. Maurice).

Like Mr. Weller's knowledge of London, Davson's contributions to the physiology of the eye are "extensive and peculiar". Their extent is obvious; their peculiarity is perhaps only appreciated by considering who else would undertake such an integrated account (in the first place), be able to collect such a team of authoritative contributors, and persuade them all to revise and update their texts to produce this excellent volume.

**Atlas of Diagnostic Techniques and Treatment of Intraocular Foreign Bodies.**

By W. H. HAVENER and S. L. GLOECKNER. 1969. Pp. 197, 90 plates. Mosby, St. Louis; Kimpton, London. (£8 15s.)

This excellent book is similar in format to that produced in 1967 by the same authors dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of retinal detachment. The text has been clearly written and is profusely illustrated with line drawings, the number of which no doubt contributes to the high cost of this book.

The first part deals with diagnostic techniques, including slit-lamp microscopy, gonioscopy, use of the three-mirror lens, the electric locator, ultrasonic techniques, and radiological localisation by the method of Sweet, but there is no mention of the prognostic and medico-legal importance of recording the visual acuity. The main emphasis in this section is on the use of the indirect ophthalmoscope, with scleral depression, with a detailed account of the principles and techniques of this procedure. In the second part there is a comprehensive description of the surgical techniques available for removal of foreign bodies from different sites within the globe and the importance of prophylactic measures (particularly cryotherapy) to prevent subsequent retinal detachment is stressed. This section is liberally illustrated and contains many useful surgical tips.

This atlas can be highly recommended and should certainly be available for the use of ophthalmic residents; those who are faced only occasionally with an intra-ocular foreign body might well find it helpful.

**Fundamentals of Visual Science.** By M. L. RUBIN and G. L. WALLS. 1969. Pp. 435, 71 figs, 90 refs. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. (\$17.50)

This interesting book deals with the perception of light and space. It is written in a conversational style which may be initially irritating (but this soon passes), and the format suggests that it is derived from a series of physiology tutorials, the whole approach being physiological rather than clinical. The contents cover the nature of light, entoptic phenomena, photochemistry, electrophysiology, assessment of visual acuity, colour vision, and spatial vision. Several features make the book particularly attractive. The experiments are described critically where necessary and the reader is given a feeling of involvement. The references are well selected and it is evident that in many cases the authors know the workers, and their laboratories, which also adds to the personal interest.

For a clinician it may not be an easy book to read and, in view of the way it is written, it is difficult to go back to re-read certain parts as required. The discussion of spatial vision is prefaced by a glossary of terms to be used to avoid ambiguity. This book can be recommended to every ophthalmologist, and particularly to the candidate for the fellowship or other higher examination.

**Structure of the Uveo-Trabecular System** (Über die Strukturen Uvea-Trabekel-Systems.) By L. VALU. 1970. Pp. 69, 54 figs, refs. Thieme, Leipzig (Abhandl. Augenheilk., vol. 38). (DM 18.50)

The author gives a detailed description of the structure of the trabecular system of the anterior chamber angle as ascertained by histology, histochemistry, polarization, and electron microscopy.

The arrangement of the collagenous and elastic fibres will interest the anatomist more than the ophthalmic clinician. The ophthalmic surgeon may want to learn about the influence of a greater or diminished trabecular outflow resistance on the production and chemistry of the aqueous, or about the influence of a trabecular scar after a von Graefe knife section and iridectomy, but these matters are not considered. Senile changes of the tissue fibres are discussed, and the author also mentions that, in cases of absolute glaucoma, the trabecular network is found to be transformed into a coalescent hyaline mass. The action of pathological conditions on the trabecular tissue deserves more detailed treatment.

**Laser Photocoagulation and Retinal Angiography with Current Concepts in Retinal and Choroidal Diseases.** By H. C. ZWENG, H. L. LITTLE, and R. R. PEABODY. 1969. Pp. 297, 283 figs, 3 col. pl., refs. Mosby, St. Louis; Kimpton, London. (238s.)

This book is intended to help the practising ophthalmologist in his everyday work. In this regard it is an excellent summary of present concepts in dealing with macular disease, the accompanying fluorescein angiograms and photographs being of a high quality. Although there is an opening section on lasers in general, most of the chapters dealing with the clinical work are confined to use of the ruby laser. The effects of this instrument in macular disease are particularly impressive, and the authors continue their policy of cautious optimism.

This book has been published only at the dawn of work with the Argon continuous wave laser, and although this instrument is mentioned the authors have had little opportunity to include their results with it.

The number and quality of the pictures are admittedly high, but the book is extremely expensive.

**Symposium on Ocular Therapy.** Volume 4. Edited by I. H. LEOPOLD. 1969. Pp. 145, 13 figs, bibl. Mosby, St. Louis; Kimpton, London. (126s.)

The book presents, with certain additions, the information presented at the Drug Symposium of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and the Association for Research in Ophthalmology joint meeting in Chicago in 1968.

There are chapters on drug metabolism, management of conjunctival disorders, effect of Phospholine Iodide on anterior chamber depth, the lens, problems of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, topical corticosteroids, lens changes and Phospholine Iodide, ocular toxicity of systemic drugs, therapy of retinal vascular occlusions, drug-induced pseudo-tumour cerebri, drug therapy in uveitis, antibiotics in ophthalmology, and sedation of children.

The opening chapter by Leopold, who has edited the whole book, presents much fascinating data, particularly on the genetic aspects of human responses to drugs; it is written in a masterly fashion as one would expect from this author. Chapter 2, also by Leopold, is a classic which should be required reading by every ophthalmologist. It deals with the causes of surgical infections, their management and prophylaxis, with a magnificent account of the characteristics, side-effects, dosage schedules, and even prices of practically all known antibiotics; anti-fungal therapy is also covered in this chapter.

The rest of the book is a mixed bag of shortish statements on the standard facts of pharmacology and therapeutics in various clinical situations and on a variety of therapeutic agents; original articles on particular facets of drug action or toxicity (such as for example the cataractogenic features of Phospholine Iodide, dealt with in two separate chapters); and a general account of recommended procedures in evaluating the safety of a new drug.

It is obvious that the proceedings of a symposium published in book-form cannot be, and are not intended to be, a complete text on the subject concerned. In this the present volume is no exception. But there is no denying the wealth of information useful to the clinician which it contains.