

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.