

Arteriography of the External Carotid. Anatomical, Radiological, and Clinical Study. (Artériographie de la carotide externe. Étude anatomo-radiologique et clinique.) By C. AARON, D. DOYON, H. FISCHGOLD, J. METZGER, and J. RICHARD. 1970. Pp. 118, 135 figs, refs. Masson, Paris. (Frs. 66)

This is an excellently illustrated account of the anatomy of the external carotid distribution, methods of angiography, and findings in the normal and abnormal. There is also a correlative note on thermography and a less relevant short chapter on comparative anatomy. Although most of the book is of no practical importance to the ophthalmologist, it is of great interest to be made aware of the advances in another specialty. Although the orbit is supplied mainly by the internal carotid there are anastomotic branches from the external carotid, and examples of the importance of these are shown.

A useful feature is a book mark with a list of abbreviations used in the illustrations.

Congenital and Paediatric Glaucomas. By R. N. SHAFFER and D. I. WEISS. 1970. Pp. 221, 253 figs, 3 col. pl., refs. Mosby, St Louis (Kimpton, London). (£9.25)

This is a classical treatise on a difficult subject, beautifully presented and packed with most valuable information. The work is notable for its scrupulous honesty and accuracy of data and for its wide coverage of many associated conditions and the rarer syndromes.

The illustrations are of a strikingly high standard and help to bring home forcibly many of the important points made in the text.

Although the work is not essentially controversial in nature, the authors introduce at one point the tantalizing enigma of the precise cause of cupping of the disc in ocular hypertension. The reader may be justified in wondering whether fluorescein evidence of delay in disc circulation is also evidence of reduced circulation.

He may also wonder whether the point has been made in favour of the contusion angle deformity in traumatic glaucoma (a syndrome which the reviewer regards with deep suspicion). But these matters add piquancy to a delightful work.

There are several points which the reviewer found of great interest; for example the fact that a cup/disc ratio of more than 0.3 is so rare in normal infants, and the important part played by rubella in many infantile glaucomas, together with the intriguing suggestion that rubella glaucoma and cataract are mutually exclusive.

This book certainly makes absorbing reading and is highly recommended for ophthalmologists at all levels.

Symposium on Ocular Anti-inflammatory Therapy. Edited by H. E. KAUFMAN. 1970. Pp. 272 + xiv, 75 figs (some col.). Thomas, Springfield, Ill. (\$19.00)

The immense benefits which the development of anti-inflammatory agents have brought to the treatment of ocular inflammation have been offset to some extent by their complications, both systemic and ocular. The main purpose of this symposium was to evaluate the potency of different preparations and different methods of use in order to combine the optimum therapeutic effect with the minimum toxicity.

The adverse systemic effects can be reduced by local administration, and injections of a depot preparation into Tenon's capsule seem to have advantages over subconjunctival injections in the treatment of uveitis. Two papers suggest that steroids and antimicrobial therapy can be combined safely in the treatment of infective conditions, provided that the patients have normal immunoglobulins.

Although some promising results have been obtained with immunosuppressive agents in corneal grafting and ocular inflammation, the presently available drugs are too toxic and too limited in their