Notes

Sociedad Venezolana de Oftalmologia

Officers, 1971–72

President: Dr. Francisco Rodríguez Díaz
Vice-president: Dr. Gustavo Ascanio Escobar
Secretary General: Dr. Gustavo Rodríguez Loreto

Secretary: Dr. Guillermo Pereira
Treasurer: Dr. Fernando Guarache Meléndez
Members of the Board: Dr. Yamil Najul Saldivia
Dr. Euro de la Torre

Obituary


E. H. L. Cook was one of the better known and best liked ophthalmologists in the north of England. He graduated at the University of Liverpool in 1940 and thereafter joined the Volunteer Reserve of the Royal Air Force. His final period of service was in India where he became attracted to ophthalmology, and on returning home he pursued that subject, becoming senior registrar in the (then) Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary in Liverpool in 1947. After holding several surgical posts in the surrounding region, he became a consulting ophthalmic surgeon to St. Paul’s Eye Hospital in Liverpool in 1958, and when his untimely death occurred he was senior consultant ophthalmic surgeon to the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board and the United Liverpool Hospitals and also lecturer in ophthalmology to his old university.

Correction

In the article by A. N. Barber, C. Catsulis, and R. J. Cangelosi, which appeared in the February issue ( Brit. J. Ophthal. (1971) 55, 91), please amend the following:

p. 93, l. 7, for sytoplasm read cytoplasm
p. 98, l. 3, for would read could

It is regretted that the authors’ corrected proofs were delayed by the Post Office strike.


This valuable treatise begins with some discussion regarding the primary functions of the human face, including vision, respiration, smell, intake of food, and speech. The face also has aesthetic functions. The osteology of the face is described with special emphasis on the orbital walls. The anatomy of the orbital adnexa and the orbital contents is discussed. Fracture mechanisms and types of fracture are listed and their aetiology is presented. The importance of the careful clinical examination of patients is emphasized and the clinical record sheet used in Amsterdam is shown. The value of the opinions of oto-laryngologists, neurologists, and plastic surgeons is stated. The various complications of facial injury are described, and the useful work of the orthoptic department is emphasized. Radiological examination of facial injuries is essential and this is described and illustrated. Many patients with facial injury suffer damage to the optic nerves with or without fractures of the optic canal. The treatment of all facial injuries is discussed and the surgical methods used are shown in detail. The book is concluded by statistical evaluation of 309 cases of orbital fracture, which shows most interesting results. The author also inserts a chapter on the responsibility of the ophthalmic surgeon in cases of orbital fracture.