
The papers presented in this book represent the contributions to the “Symposium on Photography in Ophthalmology” held at the Horacio Ferrer Eye Institute in Miami in 1970. The publication of symposia, though it may be profitable for the publishers, always presents a great problem for libraries and individual purchasers. These volumes are often expensive and ephemeral, the individual contributions in so far as they are original are usually published elsewhere, and the overall responsibility in editing and proof-reading is often diffuse.

This volume certainly has a great many short papers (some only one page!) on interesting subjects by recognized authorities in their field, but the subjects are not treated in anything like the comprehensive manner that one might expect of a textbook nor are they treated in the depth that one would find in original publications in learned journals. The individual articles do, however, make interesting if light reading. In the reviewer’s experience this book is outstanding for the number of its orthographical errors.

And yet it would be quite wrong to be carping about this book. This conference was obviously a most stimulating and important symposium on (1) specialized photography in ophthalmology and (2) fluorescein angiography including apparatus, techniques, dynamics of circulation, and panels on diabetic retinopathy and on diseases of the macula. It is the fact that one is enabled to meet many authorities in their field in one place at one time that makes symposia such as this so very important and valuable. Whether, however, the separate publication of their contributions adds to the value of these meetings is still in many instances an open question. The editors are to be congratulated on publishing this symposium before the Symposium of the Gonin Club which met to discuss similar subjects earlier in the same year.


This book is based upon the symposia on ocular motility held at the Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia in 1968 and 1969. Despite Dr. Manley’s careful editing the result is an uneven presentation. The editor himself contributes three chapters, totalling 80 out of 125 pages of text; although these are well written, they are designed for beginners in strabismus, and include detailed descriptions of the cover test in its various forms, the 4-prism dioptrte test, and the use of Bagolini’s striped glasses. A full account is given of the monofixation syndrome with a welcome return to Ogle’s statement on fixation disparity.

The first half of the book is devoted to esodeviations and continues with chapters on sensory adaptations, the management of eccentric fixation and anomalous retinal correspondence, and the secondary surgical correction of esotropia. The chapter on functional failures could well have been omitted, and a report on the use of traction sutures in two cases of paralytic esotropia scarcely merits inclusion.

The second half of the book is concerned with exodeviations. A helpful analysis of the clinician’s AC/A ratio is given, i.e. comparing the deviation at distance and at near and the application of this knowledge in squinting patients. Vertical deviations and lateral incommittance in exodeviations are usefully discussed. The surgical results do not yet allow a final decision to be made between bilateral lateral rectus recessions and unilateral recess/resect procedure, but an immediate postoperative over-correction of up to 20Δ of esodeviations is universally approved.

The final chapter gives a well-balanced account of the A-V patterns. As is the custom in many symposia, a verbatim panel discussion is included. This reviewer feels that the information can always be imparted more elegantly by other means but this discussion is a reasonable example of its kind.

In summary, a useful book if used selectively. The high cost may restrict its purchase to libraries, which would be a pity since all ophthalmologists will find much valuable information here.