The text is clear and amplified by numerous illustrations but the bibliography, although considerable, lacks many important recent references. The English is excellent although terms such as dyscoric retinopathy (page 87) might elude the most knowledgeable reader. This book obviously suffers from certain disadvantages when an ophthalmologist enters such a complex and changing field. There is thus confusion between Batten-Mayou disease and juvenile GM₂ gangliosidosis, and the complex subject of Niemann-Pick disease could be clarified. The author states that the enzymatic defect of Farber's disease is not known although it was described in 1972.

However, the condensation of information into 173 pages is appealing, and this book is strongly recommended for ophthalmologists as a practical way to keep abreast of this exciting field.

M. D. SANDERS


This book is drug orientated. Three-quarters of it is devoted to basic pharmacology and the wider use of drugs in ophthalmology. In the remainder current therapy is considered primarily in connection with cataract and glaucoma.

The book is essentially on applied physiology and pharmacology and written by a clinician for clinicians. Most aspects are covered fairly comprehensively with extended chapters on antibiotics, autonomic drugs, and steroids.

In an early general section emphasis is placed on avoiding unnecessary, useless, and wasteful prescriptions and the possibility of serious side-effects of drugs. We are reminded that among contraindications for the use of a drug is often the lack of its specific indication.

The author has a pleasing style and does not hesitate to add his own views. From time to time a point is reinforced with an interesting or amusing anecdote.

D. GREAVES


The reports have been split into four sections dealing in turn with techniques, intraocular and orbital diagnosis, and oculometry.

In a series of communications, scanning was shown to be a useful tool in the diagnosis of vitreous haemorrhage and in excluding or confirming any underlying cause such as tumour or detachment. Similarly, scans may help to differentiate a solid from a fluid or simple detachment. Articles on intraocular foreign body and tumour localization by scanning, and evidence deduced concerning optic nerve and orbital pathology could be of assistance to the surgeon. The possibility of tissue differentiation and ultrasonic velocity change, as seen in cataract, was being explored experimentally as well as from the research point of view. Oculometry was used for measuring anterior chamber depth, eyeball length in myopia and the calculation of dioptric power for acrylic lens implants after cataract extraction. The last paper showed that the method had been helpful in noting changes in lens and anterior chamber size with the use of drugs.

This book is a useful addition to the literature on ultrasonics and follows as a natural companion to the report of the previous congress. The many diagrams and figures allow the book to be easily read and understood by the beginner. It will be a handy reference book for workers in the field and is to be recommended.

G. V. CATFORD