

in macular disease; others reported the clinical use of the xenon arc and argon laser in macular disorders and in diabetic retinopathy. Other papers were given on vitrectomy and the use of vitreous substitutes. A final section of the book is devoted to the diagnosis and natural course of malignant melanoma, treatment by photocoagulation and excision, and on the long term follow-up of retinoblastoma.

The extensive and interesting discussions which went on throughout the meeting are fully reported. D. GREAVES

Ocular Differential Diagnosis, 2nd ed. By F. H. ROY. 1974. Pp. 612, refs. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia; Kimpton, London (£8.30)

This is a reference book written to help the ophthalmologist to make a quick diagnosis and to prevent his overlooking a possible disease. The book contains comprehensive lists of possible conditions described under the different parts of the eye. For example, there are 39 syndromes associated with nystagmus and 48 with congenital cataract.

The second edition has been enlarged by 144 pages, several sections have been added, including those on granulomatous and non-granulomatous uveitis, and on ultrasonography of the orbit; there are also tables of comparison. The index would be easier to use if the main reference to a disease could be italicized. Actinomyces (p. 250) is still wrongly listed under bacteria, and prematurity associated with anoxia or hypoglycaemia is not mentioned as a cause of congenital lamellar cataract.

This book is a real mine of information and should be of value to the established ophthalmologist and to juniors preparing for examinations. C. A. BROWN

The Ocular Fundus; Methods of Examination and Typical Findings, 3rd ed. By A. NOVER. 1974. Pp. 169, 150 figs. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia; Kimpton, London (£9.25)

This third edition of a small textbook on the fundus has been translated from the German by Frederick Blodi. A chapter on diseases of the vitreous has been added for this edition.

The first part is mainly concerned with methods of examination. However, it is difficult to decide for whom the book is intended, as the descriptions are too brief for the ophthalmologist and yet not sufficiently practical for the non-ophthalmologist.

The second part is essentially a colour atlas of the fundus with a text describing the conditions, their ophthalmoscopic findings, and differential diagnosis. Colour prints of the fundus are difficult to reproduce but these are excellent and the book is recommended as an atlas to students, physicians, and junior ophthalmologists. MARTIN CRICK

Ocular Motility and Strabismus. By M. M. PARKS. 1975. Pp. 195, 150 figs, refs. Harper & Row, Hagerstown, Maryland (\$25)

In the description of the contents of this book, emphasis is made on the fact that strabismus is primarily a disorder

which occurs in the paediatric age group. It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that this new contribution to the subject of the disorders of ocular motility is made by such a person as Dr Marshall Parks, who has achieved world-wide recognition as a paediatric ophthalmologist with a rare ability to combine academic excellence with a great degree of practical skill.

An appraisal of the structure and function of the normal extrinsic ocular muscles is given in a clear and yet detailed way in the early chapters. This is followed by an essay on the meaning of the complex phenomenon of binocular single vision, and this leads naturally to a discussion on the different forms of squint and on the methods which are adopted in their detection. The important role of the mechanism of accommodation in the production of squint is discussed in a chapter dealing with the vergence movements of the eyes, and this includes a straightforward description of the AC/A ratio.

The sensorial adaptations in squint—suppression, amblyopia, eccentric fixation, and anomalous retinal correspondence—are dealt with in an up-to-date manner with a detailed discussion on the methods of examination which are concerned in their detection and with a realistic appraisal of their importance, particularly in regard to their prevention and treatment. This is followed by excellent chapters on the management of esodeviation, exodeviation, and vertical squint, with a separate chapter devoted to the A and V phenomena which are features of many basically horizontal squints. There are also descriptions of the squints which follow cranial nerve palsies, congenital anomalies, and various forms of trauma.

The book is of a remarkably non-controversial nature. Certain parts, particularly the discussions on the monofixation syndrome and intermittent exotropia, reveal the personal views of the author, but these have been acquired as the result of prolonged experience and the contrasting opinions are included in the discussion. Indeed, the text as a whole provides 'a breath of fresh air' in a field of ophthalmic practice which tends to be obscured sometimes by an unnecessary obsession over tedious detail so that the main aim in the treatment of squint in the young child—the achievement of a satisfactory form of binocular association—tends to be overlooked in the frequently fruitless task of trying to achieve a state of perfection. KENNETH WYBAR

Ocular Pathology: A Text and Atlas. By M. YANOFF and B. S. FINE. 1975. Pp. 762, figs (25 in colour), refs. Harper & Row, Hagerstown, Maryland (\$60.00)

Having previously provided a superb account of the normal structure of the eye, Dr Yanoff and Dr Fine have now produced an equally masterly survey of ocular histopathology. The coverage is comprehensive with virtually no ocular disorder escaping mention, and the authors are to be envied in their ability to depict so many of the conditions they describe. By dint of careful montage and judicious pruning of all but the immediately relevant areas, an incredibly lavish array of photographs has been included and, on the basis that one good illustration conveys more than a barrage of