

including their differential diagnoses and possible treatments. There follows a section on basic techniques such as wound closure, Z-plasty, rotation and transposition flaps. The second half of the book is on the actual procedures which can be used in individual areas and this is amply illustrated with clear line diagrams.

Only six pages are specifically devoted to eyelid surgery, but the book aims at covering a wide field and is not just for ophthalmologists. Although it is entirely written in German, the illustrations are easy to interpret and the 520 references make it a useful introduction to the techniques of and indications for plastic surgery.

J. R. O. COLLIN

**Modern Ophthalmic Nursing.** By PETER WILSON. 1976. Pp. 64, 72 figs. Edward Arnold, London (£1.50)

This book makes a valiant attempt to help a generation taught by visual images, and for this reason I think it regrettable that a line scale is not given.

The text is more assured on personal medical knowledge than on an accepted nursing range, and for student nurses the section on clinical studies could well have preceded that which deals with abnormal conditions.

J. WILLIAMS

**Ocular Photocoagulation: A Stereoscopic Atlas.** By F. A. L'ESPERANCE. 1975. Pp. 337, figs. Mosby, St Louis; Kimpton, London (£38.25)

Photocoagulation has now become one of the most effective methods of treatment available to the ophthalmologist, but because of the expense of the equipment and in many countries the lack of training facilities, only a small fraction of the patients who would benefit actually come to treatment. This book supplies a long-felt want and will be of inestimable help to all oculists; those actively engaged in photocoagulation will benefit from the knowledge and experience of one of the most experienced and skilful exponents in the world; those in training or who are relatively inexperienced in photocoagulation will find clear instructions on the techniques employed in dealing with every type of lesion, and those whose role must be primarily that of referring patients to other centres will find considerable help in the selection of suitable candidates for treatment.

The book, which is well produced and very readable, has some excellent opening chapters, including one of great value (by Dr Vassiliadis) on the physics and optics of photocoagulation, and another on the effects of photocoagulation on the ocular tissues. The advantages and disadvantages of xenon-arc and argon laser in dealing with different disease conditions are discussed objectively, and readers may be relieved to find that for most lesions there is little to choose between the two energy sources.

The main bulk of the book deals with the actual technique of light coagulation in a wide variety of fundus diseases. The author shows sound judgement in the space he devotes to the more difficult problems, such as new vessels arising from the disc in diabetic retinopathy, and various types of disease involving the posterior pole.

The illustrations are mainly black and white photographs of the fundus, but they are numerous and well selected. There is also a set of 100 or so stereoscopic fundus photographs in colour which can be mounted in a small plastic viewer (also supplied in the back flyleaf) and these are particularly useful for teaching small groups.

Dr L'Esperance is to be congratulated on producing an excellent textbook which may well prove to be an ophthalmic classic.

J. H. DOBREE

**Ophthalmic Diagnostic and Operating Clinics in Rural Asia.** By R. W. B. HOLLAND. 1976. Pp. 28. Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, Haywards Heath (No price quoted)

It is a privilege to review this booklet written by one of the famous names in cataract surgery. It is about Eye Camps and is essential reading to those who would do this work and of value to all cataract surgeons.

Eye Camps are essentially a second best, but in an expanding Indian population, temporarily estimated at 550 million of which 2 per cent are blind from cataract, there is no choice. Essentially an Eye Camp is an extraction production line with the blind going in and the seeing coming out, but a carefully documented sample reveals excellent results.

The siting of the camp, the logistic problems, and the surgical techniques are described. Graefe section with a conjunctival flap is recommended, extracapsular extraction if the lens bulges after the incision is a common procedure, and the importance of good anaesthesia is stressed. It is interesting to learn that leaving the wound unsutured has as good results as stitching provided there is an adequate conjunctival flap. A neat method of improvisation involves the use of a hand-held lid speculum to prevent pressure on the globe. As time is so important valuable advice is given on the choice of lid operations and a rapid method of carrying out dacryocystorhinostomy.

JOHN SALMON

**Orthoptics: Past, Present, Future.** By S. MOORE, J. NEIN, and L. STOCKBRIDGE. 1976. Pp. 592, figs, tables, refs. Stratton, New York (\$19.95)

This beautifully-bound volume covers the transactions of the third International Orthoptic Congress. It contains 69 papers read at the Congress from ophthalmologists and orthoptists who are recognized as the leading authorities throughout the world in the study of orthoptics.

Tribute is paid to Dr Hermann M. Burian who unfortunately died before he could take up the office of President.

The book is excellent; it is easy to read and well illustrated. The history of orthoptics is covered by copious references in all the papers; the present state of orthoptics and the close association between the ophthalmologist and the orthoptist in the investigation, treatment, and research in all conditions involving abnormalities of ocular muscle balance is amply covered. There is no doubt that this book illustrates world-wide views held in the history, the present position, and the

future of this important branch of ophthalmology.

There are interesting papers on stereopsis and the physiology of unocular and binocular cortical stimulation. Amblyopia is well presented although perhaps the older generation would object to such terms as normalization and penalization.

Aspects of the problems associated with dysthyroid disease, cerebral palsies, and operative techniques are well presented. The volume is one that should be found on the bookshelves of all those interested in the problems connected with binocular vision.

G. T. WILLOUGHBY CASHELL

**Phacoemulsification and Aspiration: the Kelman Technique of Cataract Removal.** By D. KELMAN. 1975. Pp. 137, 262 figs. Aesculapius Publishing Co, Birmingham, Alabama (\$42.50)

The subject matter is a new, but more difficult method of cataract removal—the phacoemulsification of the adult cataractous lens with an in-flow-aspiration powered titanium tip vibrating 40 000 cycles per second.

There are certain advantages and disadvantages of this technique. For the operation to be performed the surgeon must have binocular functions, and be a skilled microsurgeon. With this operation the margin for error is small, since the operation is performed in the anterior chamber of the eye in the narrow space between the corneal endothelium and the posterior lens capsule. The advantage of the operation is that it is of immeasurable benefit to the patient, who is allowed all activity the next day and can resume a normal life immediately after the procedure. He can wear a contact lens within one or two weeks.

Dr Kelman began work on this new method in 1962, performing the first phacoemulsification on patients in 1967. He has now performed this operation on more than 3000 patients.

In 1971, Dr Kelman started instruction courses for qualified eye surgeons. The book deals largely with details of the course as given to participants.

This book is very well illustrated. It includes among its contents: introduction to the Kelman technique, history of aspiration, mechanical considerations, selection of patients and preoperative preparation, the surgical technique, equipment and instrumentation difficulties, the postoperative patient, late complications, preparing the surgeon for the Kelman technique.

This book is intended to be a supplement to a recognized course in the Kelman technique of cataract removal, and to be used as a reference book for the experienced surgeon.

E. J. ARNOTT

**Plastic Surgery of the Orbital Region.** By G. SCUDERI. 1976. Pp. 384, figs, tables, refs. Edizione Minerva Medica (27 000 lira)

This book is written in Italian to record the ideas expressed at the Symposium of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery of the orbital region organized by the ophthalmic clinic of the University of Bari in 1973. It is laid out in a logical manner beginning with anatomy

and basic techniques and then proceeding with individual chapters on topics such as entropion, ectropion, ptosis, and eyelid surgery. A wide range of different operations is described in each chapter and the reader is therefore given a good overall view of the available choices. The book is distinctly written for the ophthalmologist as opposed to the plastic surgeon and major plastic surgical repairs are little discussed. There is for instance no discussion of burns in the orbital region and split skin grafting is only briefly mentioned. From the ophthalmic point of view, however, not only are the standard procedures reviewed but also new techniques such as vein grafting for conjunctival replacement in pterygium surgery. The book is well illustrated with both diagrams and photographs and achieves its aim of giving the ophthalmologist a review of those oculoplastic procedures which come within his province.

J. R. O. COLLIN

**Practical Management of Eye Problems: Glaucoma, Strabismus, Visual Fields.** By F. H. ROY. 1974. Pp. 217, refs. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia (London, Kimpton) £4.75)

The author is a pioneer and has applied the concept of problem-oriented diagnosis, developed by Dr Lawrence Weed, to three aspects of ophthalmology. Dr Weed's concept is fascinating; the method of its development, presented by Dr Roy, is often confusing although always thought-provoking. I question whether the resident will find the plan, as it is presented here, useful in clinical situations, for the extensive knowledge of ophthalmology is often required in order to use meaningfully many of the lists compiled by the author. This book should, however, be read by all interested in ophthalmic education.

BARRIE JAY

**Pupillary Dynamics and Behavior.** Edited by M. P. JANISSE. 1974. Pp. 264, figs, tables, refs. Plenum Press, New York (\$25)

Dr Janisse has edited the papers presented to the University of Manitoba Symposium on Pupillometry in 1973. Apart from an introductory chapter, the work is that of the individual authors and the style of the papers is thus highly variable, although, in general, they make hard reading for a clinical ophthalmologist not well versed in the subject.

Pupillometry is the study of the effects on the autonomic nervous system by psychological factors as registered by changes in pupil diameter. As such, it is a subject of interest to psychologists rather than ophthalmologists, and this volume generally reflects the views and aspirations of the three major departments working in this field in North America.

The pupillary effects of concentration, anxiety, fatigue, and psychosexual awareness are examined in different papers. Additionally there is a long and detailed attempt to justify the use of pupillometrics in the assessment of psychiatric disorders, and a complex report on the construction of a mathematical model of the pupil which functions in accordance with known motor characteristics. Data presented in most of the