

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