

Parts of this book are good and the clinical approach sound, but at times advice is given which is based on slender evidence and is bound to diminish confidence in the whole. Thus the suggestion that Thygeson's keratitis might be due to yeast-like bodies is of interest, but the success of hourly nystatin or flucytosine over a period of 4 months in 2 out of the 3 patients without controls or follow-up does not constitute sufficient evidence. The last 2 chapters, on marginal keratitis and management, are too short to be of value. External disease specialists will want to dip into this book from time to time but they may not want to buy it.

ANTHONY J. BRON

A Colour Atlas of Nutritional Disorders. By DONALD S. McLAREN. Pp. 109. £15.00. Wolfe Medical Publications: London. 1981.

The greater part of this book is a pictorial account of the effect of dietary deficiencies both in children and adults. A small part is devoted to the appearance of the patient with disorders of lipid carbohydrate and amino acid metabolism together with the effect of food toxins and disorders of uncertain nutritional aetiology. The illustrations are excellent and the text very readable. However, as this is a general account of these disorders, the eye changes, although well illustrated, form but a small proportion of the text. The book may thus be of more limited interest to those solely concerned with ophthalmology.

R. F. FISHER

Pharmacological Denervation and Glaucoma: A Clinical Trial Report with Guanethidine and Adrenaline in One Eye Drop. By PHILIP F. J. HOYNG. Pp. 150. Dfl.70.00. Junk: The Hague. 1981.

This 150-page monograph is divided into 2 parts: an extended pharmacological introduction consisting of the anatomy, physiology, and biochemistry of the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems in the human eye, followed by a study of the eye after denervation, with special stress on supersensitivity to adrenergic chemical transmitters, and its application to the treatment of glaucoma. The main part of the book is devoted to clinical investigations, and consists of 9 independent papers (by P. Hoyng and C. L. Dake). They cover various aspects of treatment with guanethidine and adrenaline: short-term and long-term trials, a study of the biphasic IOP response (hypertension followed by hypotension), the pupillary response, aqueous dynamics (by tonography), and maintenance therapy. The book is well presented, with numerous clear graphs and tables.

JOHN ROMANO

Neuro-Ophthalmology Board Review Manual. By FRANK J. BAJANDAS. Pp. 141. \$9.00. Charles C. Black, 6900 Grove Road, Thorofare, N.J.08086, USA. 1980.

This book presents a diagrammatic and numerical approach to the learning of neuroophthalmology. Intended for neurologists, neurosurgeons, and ophthalmologists about to take their Board examinations, it is based on the clinical teaching in Miami and dedicated to J. Lawton Smith, Joel S.

Glaser, and Robert R. Daroff. In addition to the numerical approach to localisation and diagnosis, it is supported by numerous diagrams, depicting the anatomy, visual field abnormalities, and pupillary diagrams. There is a useful bibliography at the end of each section.

This is a sound manual, which would be of value to candidates approaching the FRCS. Additionally, by condensing the basic core of a complex subject in a compact form, it may stimulate readers to consider the modern definitive works on the subject with greater confidence.

M. D. SANDERS

Textbook of the Fundus of the Eye. 3rd edn. By ISAAC C. MICHAELSON. Pp. 910. £65.00. Churchill Livingstone: Edinburgh. 1980.

This is the third edition of a well established textbook which is unique in ophthalmic literature. It represents perhaps the peak of the contribution of a distinguished author who has long toiled in this field, particularly with the problems of retinal circulation. The learning displayed herein is immense, with references freely quoted, reminding the reader of Duke-Elder's *System of Ophthalmology*. There is, however, a very selective approach, stated in the preface, where the author, referring to the changes in the text since the last edition, says, 'I like to think that Professor Arthur Ballantyne would have approved these developments and would have seen in them a continuation of the search for the histological equivalents of clinical fundal appearances and the basic principles which he taught all of us.'

The book is an education for the discerning ophthalmologist but will prove disappointing as practical guide. The first 50 pages, on 'Methodical investigation of the fundus,' are confined to objective examination and demonstrate the wealth of information to be obtained rather than the art of acquiring it. Throughout the book the clinical descriptions, though adequate, are subservient to the larger issues of pathology in its broadest sense, and treatment is mentioned in outline only save in the chapter on uveitis. While it is understandable that the complexities of retinal and vitreous surgery should be omitted, it is disappointing to find so little up-to-date information about the role of photocoagulation in diabetic retinopathy.

Those who are unfamiliar with previous editions should realise that the scope of the book is broad, covering disease of the retina, choroid, vitreous, and optic nerve from the clinical, pathological, epidemiological, and preventive aspects. Indeed there is a final chapter summarising the preventive aspects of various fundus disease. Two chapters particularly attract attention, on 'The chronic arteriolar capillaropathies of the ocular fundus' and on 'Diseases of the choroid and anterior uvea,' contributed by Dr David BenEzra. The first summarises the author's unitive approach to the chronic vascular retinopathies, whether due to local vascular change, deficient regional perfusion, or blood disorder. The second contains a valuable survey of present trends in the understanding and treatment of disorders of immunity in relation to uveitis.

The reviewer would hate to damn with faint praise a reference book of such unique value and scholarship, and it is to be hoped that even in these austere days this edition will find a place in all comprehensive ophthalmic libraries. On