

Clinical vision research

A course on clinical vision research: epidemiological and biostatistical approaches will be held 28–30 April 1982 in Sarasota, Florida (immediately before the 1982 ARVO meetings). The course is an introduction to contemporary methods and principles of clinical vision research. It is sponsored by the National Eye Institute. Further information from Fred Ederer, Chief, Office of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Eye Institute, Building 31, Room 6A-10, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20205, USA.

New Mexico meeting

The New Mexico Ophthalmological Society will hold its 25th Annual Meeting in Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA, on 8–10 July 1982 at the Hilton Inn. Frederick Blodi, MD, will speak on 'Orbital disease and pathology' and Robert Drews, MD, will speak on 'Intraocular lens implantation'. Further information from Dr Walter J. Levy, FRCS, Secretary NMOS, 465 St Michael's Drive, 114 Santa Fe, NM 87501–5669, USA.

Intraocular lens congress

The First Congress of the European Intraocular Implant-lens Council will be held on 30 September–2 October 1982 at the Netherlands Congress Centre, The Hague, Holland. Further details from the secretariat of the congress at Holland Organising Centre, 16 Lange Voorhout, 2514 EE The Hague, The Netherlands.

Book reviews

Cluster Headache: Mechanisms and Management. By LEE KUDROW. Pp. 162. £12.50. Oxford University Press: Oxford, 1980.

'Cluster headache' is the name commonly used in North America for what is more often described in Europe as migrainous neuralgia. This term was coined by Harris, who was the first to identify this type of headache. Dr Kudrow does not like it, but cluster headache, while dramatically descriptive of the common periodic variety of the headache, becomes rather self-contradictory when applied to the chronic variety which the author recognises. However, we most of us know what we mean. This condition is one with

which ophthalmologists should be familiar. They will also be aware that these episodic periods of vascular pain must be distinguished from acute episodes of ocular hypertension, but for others it is unfortunate that they will be none the wiser about this possibility after reading Dr Kudrow's book, where this is not mentioned in the chapter on diagnosis. This is an omission which might hopefully be corrected when a new edition appears.

The book is a useful comprehensive account of cluster headache and its management. The chapters are short and clearly written and the references are well selected and up to date. The chapter on treatment is particularly helpful, though the author's optimistic view on the effect of lithium would not correspond to experience elsewhere.

In its organisation the book is what a good monograph ought to be and has none of the discursive treatment of the chosen subject which so often turns monographs into minor textbooks with long chapters full of information better available elsewhere.

C. J. EARL

Orbital Tumors. 2nd edn. By JOHN W. HENDERSON. Pp. 607. \$70.00. Thieme-Stratton: New York, 1980.

This is the second edition of what has become a standard reference book on orbital tumours. The book is divided into 3 sections. The first deals with the applied anatomy of the orbit and methods of examination and reviews the currently available diagnostic techniques. Dr Henderson's wide experience is apparent in this section, with its emphasis on obtaining a careful history and thoroughly examining the patient.

The second section includes 20 chapters each dealing with a specific group of tumours. The clinical features, pathology and suggested management of the different lesions, are described and the relevant literature reviewed. It is the combination of personal clinical experience and evaluation of the literature which makes this book so outstanding; each chapter ends with a comprehensive list of the more important references.

The third section describes the surgical management of orbital tumours. This is probably the weakest part of the book. My assessment of this section must be incomplete for the review copy arrived with the binding cracked and the first 4 pages of the section missing.

This is a superb book, skilfully written with both clarity and elegance. We are indebted to Dr Henderson for providing a book which should be essential reading for all who are interested in orbital disease. One can only hope that the binding can survive the frequent use the book deserves.

JOHN E. WRIGHT