rapidly as eye movement physiology. Secondly the meeting
was sponsored by the European Communities, and served
as the editors state, to bring together specialists of ‘oculo
motricity’ from Europe and North America. This
apparently new term may well be appropriate, in signify-
ing how far this field has descended (or ascended) into the
realms of basic science, and the number of ophthalmologists
contributing is minimal.

Brief chapters are concerned with (1) gaze displacement
in man, (2) the vestibulo-ocular reflex, (3) the optokinetic
reflex, (4) effects of lesions on VER and OKN, (5) visuo-
vestibular interaction, (6) saccadic system, (7) eye–head
co-ordination. Many of the world’s leading authorities are
numbered as contributors, and these include neurologists,
neuropsychologists, biomedical engineers, and psychologists.

Although some understanding of eye movements is
advisable for ophthalmologists, the present text would seem
to be aimed at those with a deeper interest in this complex
subject.

M. D. SANDERS

JAMES L. KENNERLEY BANKES. Pp. 125. £9.95.

The book is divided into 15 short chapters starting with the
examination of the eye, continuing with chapters on
refractive errors, rapid changes in refractive errors, colour
vision defects and various other pathological conditions,
and concluding with disorders of the optic nerve and visual
pathways. The layout is most unusual for a medical text-
book, being more akin to a brochure. Glossy paper is used,
the text is brief and heavily captioned, and there are
coloured photographs on most pages. The general effect is
pleasing and probably very attractive to beginners,
especially medical students, casualty officers and general
practitioners. A small textbook on a big subject should
include as many common conditions as possible and leave
out most of the rare ones. The selection of material is not
easy, but the author has managed very well in his 120 pages.

REDMOND J. H. SMITH

Recent Advances in Ophthalmology. Ed. SIDNEY I.
DAVIDSON. Pp 113, £9.95. Churchill Livingstone:

It is 8 years since the last edition of Recent Advances and
there have been considerable changes in ophthalmology.
The intention of the new editor is to provide an overall view
of recent literature for the general ophthalmologist, but
with the complete omission of the anterior segment the aims
of this volume are far from being fulfilled.

The 6 chapters cover vitreous and retina, glaucoma,
ocular motility, medical ophthalmology, ocular
therapeutics, and the orbit, including the diagnosis of
dysthyroid eye disease. Vitreous and retina are com-
prehensively covered by John Scott in a didactic chapter,
with the aetiology of detachment and the important Linoff
and Gieser paper on finding the hole. He stresses the
importance of prophylaxis and its lack of complications.
The surgical procedures include useful hints on the use of
silicone oil, although its use will probably still remain
limited to certain centres even though the initial hostility to
the technique is lessening. He concludes with a questionable
plea for open-sky vitrectomy. Three-quarters of the
glaucoma section is devoted to the mechanism of angle
closure—a disproportionate amount. The excellent chapter
on ocular motility is exactly what one hopes to find in this
volume. It takes the uninitiated through the complexities of
modern thinking and should dispel the idea that squints are
small, medium, and large and that they need commensurate
surgical correction. The medical ophthalmology chapter
proves the need for specialist centres if the problems of
inflammatory and vascular diseases are to be understood,
and for a closer co-operation between the clinician and
pathologist. Ocular therapeutics covers the use of Ocuersets
and soft contact lenses as drug delivery systems and
summarises the present state of prostaglandins and beta-
adrenergic blocking agents. The orbital chapter emphasises
the importance of computerised tomography, which with
thyroid function tests can increase the accuracy of diagnosis
of orbital disease to well over 90%.

The book is only one-third of the size of the fourth and
fifth editions, so that the lack of the anterior segment
chapter is not the only reason for its slimness. In fairness
it must be said that it is intended to publish more frequent
editions, which should help to redress the balance.

M. G. GLASSPOOL

Presurgical Evaluation of Eyes with Opaque Media.
By DWAIN GORDON FULLER and WILLIAM L. HUTTON.
1982.

The book’s aim is to serve as a practical guide for ophthal-
mologists evaluating eyes with opaque media. The first
section deals with the initial clinical evaluation of patients,
with a subsection devoted to retinal function tests. The
following 3 sections cover electrophysiological tests and
give a comprehensive and clear description of the signifi-
cance of findings. The ultrasound section, occupying over
half of the total text, is a refreshing description of the
authors’ experiences of their findings in eyes containing
vitreous opacities. Two subsections particularly useful to
those beginning in the world of ophthalmic ultrasound
concern the ultrasonic appearance of eyes having had
previous surgery and artefacts. Other sections are devoted
to foreign bodies, trauma, and paediatric assessment.

This book is comprehensive and easy to read. It clearly
sets out the scientific foundation of ocular evaluation and
will hopefully form a sound basis on which the ophthalmolo-
gist can build his clinical problem solving—that is, which of
the tests will be of value for a given clinical problem, and
what surgical approach, if any, is appropriate thereafter.

MARIE RESTORI
DAVID MCLEOD

Note

Implantlens congress

The Third European Intraocular Implantlens Council
Congress will be held on 11-14 September 1984 at Harrogate.
Details from Miss J. Wilson, Postgraduate Medical Centre,
Harrogate General Hospital, Knaresborough Road,
Harrogate, North Yorkshire.