from the largely underused clinical material available in this largest of all diabetic clinics. L’Esperance’s chapter is clear, careful, and well balanced. The one on vitreous fluorophotometry lacks criticism of both methods and results.

There probably is a little more emphasis on blood elements, as primary pathogenic mechanisms, than warranted from available evidence, but it is less than previously, and even Little concludes that they are probably ‘contributory.’ Colwell in his chapter on platelets starts with the endothelial cell, a much more likely candidate as the primary culprit in the evolution of retinopathy. The account of new work on renal and pancreatic transplants is welcome. The sections on carbohydrate metabolism and growth hormone, however, are already out of date because of the rapid advance in the field. The one patient who seemed to improve with continuous insulin is well represented in two separate chapters (16 and 17) by the same pictures. To established ophthalmologists, the chapters on phocoagulation and vitrectomy are probably not new, but those entering the field could not do better than read them. Indeed this book should be read by all interested in the problem of diabetic retinopathy.

EVA KOHNER

A Colour Atlas of Clinical Neurology. By MALCOLM PARSONS. Pp. 216. £35.00. Wolfe Medical Publica-

This compact book is a useful and pleasant way for the practising ophthalmologist to brush up his neurology. The aim is to help senior students. Indeed their interest will be sustained by an exceptional collection of clinical colour slides. These are supported by x-rays, CT scans, and other investigative procedures and where indicated pathological specimens. The teaching content is so good that Fellowship candidates would benefit greatly. Each subject is introduced by a few general remarks and occasional references. The complicated neurological pathways are simplified by excellent line drawings. The ophthalmologist will be particu-
larly concerned with about a quarter of the book dealing with the upper cranial nerves, parcellar region, and cerebral cortex.

The information contained is accurate and useful, though it seems amazing that, with so many forms of nystagmus of diagnostic value, the only one listed in the index is ataxic nystagmus, which has now been rendered obsolete in neuro-ophthalmology textbooks. Similarly the nucleus of Perlia has been resurrected for the section on the pupil. These minor errors, however, do not detract from this being an enjoyable, well produced book which will up-date the average ophthalmologist’s concept of neurology. The author is to be congratulated on assimilating this vast collection of material and informing us all that Henry III and his son Edward I both had a left ptosis of a congenital nature.

M. D. SANDERS

Drug-Induced Ocular Side Effects and Drug Interac-

This book has now been reissued as a 2nd edition and is designed as a reference volume for the busy ophthalmolo-
gist. The term side effects includes all probable and possible adverse reactions, some of which are unproved reports to the National Register in the United States. It is in the main restricted to ocular side effects with little mention of systemic reactions from topical medication. However, also included are possible interactions with systemic drugs the patient is receiving, which makes for an unbalanced approach. For example, 20 adverse reactions to the eye are described with echothiopate iodide (Phospholine) but only brief mention of the systemic reactions because this topic is outside the scope of the book.

In general there tends to be a long list of probable and possible ocular side effects and then a useful section on clinical significance to put this into perspective. However, possible drug interactions are quoted merely with an indication of an increase or reduction of activity, but no real explanation of clinical significance is given. Asthma and cardiospulmonary problems are listed as contraindications to timolol drops, but these are put under a heading of interactions with other drugs. Again, because of the book’s limited scope the systemic adverse reactions to acetazolamide are mentioned in 2 brief sentences without any details.

As expected, the drugs included reflect the different pattern of prescribing in the United States of America. Certain drugs are not available in the United Kingdom (e.g., Dipivefrin) and some used here, such as sodium cromoglycate, are not mentioned in the book. One senses that part of the thinking behind this book reflects the increasing litigation in the United States. The order followed in this volume does not follow any usual pharmacological one. For example, guttae adrenaline appears under vasopressor drugs, miotic drops are ‘drugs primarily used in ophthalmology,’ and guanethidine drops come under antihypertensive agents. There is a valuable index of drugs at the end preceded by an index of side effects. Each section includes some key references. In summary, this is a useful updating of a valuable reference book, though because of its scope it presents a somewhat unbalanced viewpoint.

S. J. CREWS


The writing of these 2 large volumes by Charles M. Schepens is a remarkable achievement by an author whose name has become a household word in the field of retinal surgery and who over the course of 40 years has seen all the major changes of modern retinal surgery unfold.

The subject is systematically approached. In volume I history and terminology are succeeded by basic considerations: examination, differential diagnosis, and medical management of the patient; general considerations about surgical treatment; and finally in part 5 of volume I recommended surgical techniques. Volume II is concerned with complex and unusual cases, vitreous surgery, complications, prophylaxis, and new and improved procedures. The volumes have been beautifully produced, and the illustrations are of high quality.

The introduction itself gives a key to the style of the work, and this magnum opus represents the author’s personal
experience of retinal surgery over a period of 40 years. Historically it represents the way vitreoretinal surgery has evolved under the author's leadership at the Boston Retina Foundation, and the reader will be reminded of the many techniques that are favoured by that school. Techniques developed in other centres are given little attention, and therefore one was not surprised to find as much space given to the description of diathermy techniques as to cryotherapy. Scleral dissection techniques and the encircling procedure are favoured in most situations. Little favour is found with non-drainage surgery. There is an enormous amount of useful well illustrated clinical information with a good bibliography to teach the apprentice retinal surgeon. There are also many anecdotal comments that are particularly interesting.

Few ophthalmologists in this country will find themselves buying this book because of the price, but it will certainly form a useful addition to most ophthalmic libraries.

A. H. CHIGNELL


This small book is written by American and German authors (from Kiel and Heidelberg Universities) with one contribution from Britain. It consists of seven chapters and starts with a general review of immunology, followed by review chapters on microbiology in uveitis, endogenous uveitis, exogenous uveitis, pathology of uveitis, therapy, and a review of present status of immunology in anterior uveitis.

I think the purpose of the book is to provide a current review of selected topics for those with a special interest in uveitis. Each chapter is well written and the black-and-white illustrations are of good quality. Useful lists of comprehensive references are given with each chapter. I found the chapter on endogenous uveitis, which provides a vignette of about a page or two on the clinical manifestations, pathology, appropriate investigations, and future diagnostic possibilities of a wide variety of different uveitic syndromes, to be excellent. It provides a useful and concise account of many of the more unusual causes of uveitis such as leprosy, brucella, or onchocerciasis, which is an excellent reference for clinicians who have to investigate the occasional case. The present state of knowledge of the pathogenesis and immunology of more common conditions, such as herpes zoster or simplex, is well reviewed and brought up to date, and the likely road which future advances will take is indicated.

The chapter on exogenous uveitis is a review of the clinical and experimental findings in sympathetic uveitis, and the chapter on therapy is practical but naturally contains little innovation. As a clinician I found the chapters on pathology and the current understanding of the immunology of anterior uveitis to be the highlights of the book. They are well written and provide much information on current basic research which is difficult to obtain from reading clinical journals. This work is clearly and logically interpreted and leaves the reader with a sense of satisfaction.

As a review this book will inevitably go out of date, but it is to be recommended for anyone with an interest in uveitis.

D. J. SPALTON


This is a very comprehensive text of how the principal author manages cosmetic oculoplastic surgery. He has written all the major surgical chapters himself and has enlisted the aid of colleagues for the ancillary chapters. He has, however, kept a very firm control over these separate presentations by summarising the main points of each chapter in an opening precis in which he states what he thinks is important as well as where he disagrees with what has been written. This lay-out ensures a remarkable degree of uniformity in this multi-author book. It is enhanced by the excellent diagrams, all by the same artist, which are without exception of the highest quality.

The topics covered include a history of blepharoplasty, which started as a technique very similar to the 'pinch technique' described later in the book by Crowell Beard. There are expected chapters on eyelid anatomy, evaluation, and selection of patients for the appropriate procedure, as well as the procedures themselves, which include upper and lower eyelid blepharoplasty, the surgery of brow ptosis, and the correction of complications. In addition there are chapters on the psychiatric issues involved, dermatopathology, photography, anaesthesia, chemexfoliation, and corrective eyelid make-up.

Inevitably in any book which describes surgical techniques there will be differences of opinion on the fine points of the techniques themselves and on their indications. The principal author prefers a lower lid skin flap blepharoplasty rather than a skin and muscle flap, and a higher incidence of complications is reported with the skin and muscle flap. Lower lid fat is excised by opening the whole length of the orbicularis muscle just above the orbital rim. He uses the conjunctival approach primarily in those patients requiring a graft to lengthen their lower lid retractors. In the chapter on the complications of lower lid blepharoplasty, ear cartilage grafts are recommended for the correction of severe lower lid retraction. All these points are controversial. Nevertheless the book does provide a very clear and detailed account of how cosmetic oculoplastic surgery can be successfully performed, and with the excellent diagrams it is extremely easy to read.

J. R. O. COLLIN