Anybody reading the book will come away with increased knowledge of this complex and challenging topic. I thoroughly enjoyed it and would recommend others involved in this work to read it.

A H CHIGNEILL


These two volumes are the latest additions to the series 'Advances in Ophthalmic Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery'. 'Advances' is a misnomer, as the volumes contain reprints of classic historical monographs and dissertations on long-accepted techniques. However, the two volumes provide an extensive review of the topic with much of interest to the general ophthalmologist.

Both are multiauthors texts, and the reader is exposed to different approaches to common problems such as blow-out fracture and the anophthalmic socket. The absence of unanimity highlights the fact that more advances are needed before ideal solutions are found.

The scope of the books is broad, with separate and often several chapters on traumatic optic neuropathy, fractures, traumatic ptosis, burns, and penetrating and gunshot wounds. Much of both volumes is devoted to fractures in the orbital region, with contributions from neurosurgeons, otolaryngologists, and plastic surgeons. These additions serve to inform the reader of techniques available to their patients and as such are valuable to the ophthalmologist. Each chapter has an extensive bibliography and each volume has a key word and author index.

A McNAB


The second volume of this atlas continues the same excellent pattern of combining superbly clear illustrations with a concise text; it has 18 internationally respected authors.

The first four sections cover anterior segment microsurgery of the cornea, chamber angle, ciliary body, lens, and trauma, with descriptions of 29 different procedures ranging from eight techniques in the management of cataract to more esoteric operations, including three types of block excision of the ciliary body. The final section describes the management of corneoscleral lacerations and anterior segment reconstruction.

The editors point out that it is not possible to include every surgical procedure. There is certainly a comprehensiv coverage of anterior segment procedures, but I think the account of keratorefractive surgical techniques should have been expanded beyond radial keratotomy, particularly to include the management of astigmatism. Modification of the techniques described would cover most other eventualities.

The particular value of this book is in allowing the reader to study in detail the techniques developed by surgeons highly skilled in these anterior segment procedures. The 561 step-by-step illustrations are accompanied by a short didactic text. The artwork is remarkable in its clarity, and there is never any confusion about the manoeuvres being demonstrated.

I would recommend this book to ophthalmic surgeons at all levels. The initiate would appreciate the clear step-by-step approach to the individual surgical procedures both to complement the early teaching and to clarify those operations not yet experienced. Many experienced surgeons studying this atlas may choose to modify their established technique in routine surgery and would like to refer to the book before performing the less common procedures.

R WILSON


While certain areas of refractive surgery have deservedly attracted a bad reputation, this burgeoning subspecialty has much to offer selected patients. This multiauthors volume is an excellent, up to date guide to the main techniques. Lamellar procedures such as epikeratophakia, keratomileusis, and plastic corneal inlays are covered as well as the incisional procedures such as radial keratotomy and relaxing incisions. Every chapter is easy to read, authoritative, and includes a comprehensive reference list. Inevitably some authors are rather too keen on their own techniques, but the average critical British ophthalmologist should have no problem in sorting the wheat from the chaff.

B L HALLIDAY


The authors of this book, which is in French, aim to cover all disorders affecting the eye which have an input from the immune system. In the introductory chapters they attempt to summarise current concepts in general immunology and specific knowledge of immune mechanisms in the eye. They describe in detail the immunopathology of a wide variety of ocular diseases, including infections, chronic inflammatory processes of all types, ocular tumours, and also corneal grafting.

In general, they achieve their aim, and the book will be useful for reference. An English edition would be necessary for readers whose French has not advanced beyond, at best, O-level standard.

SUSAN LIGHTMAN