TABLE 1: Patients with various diagnoses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>FA</th>
<th>USG</th>
<th>RIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Disciform macular degeneration with subretinal haemorrhage</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Haemangiomata</td>
<td>±</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Neovascular melanoma</td>
<td>±</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Proliferative vitreoretinopathy</td>
<td>±</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Retinal pigment epithelial dystrophy</td>
<td>±</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FA = fluorescein angiography. USG = ultrasonography. RIS = radioimmunoscintigraphy. NA = not available.


This is a single author textbook which is going to provide an important reference source for any electrodagnostic clinic. Although the author writes from the point of view of the electronic engineer, his scope is wide. The book is in three sections. The first is divided into technical and mathematical considerations, the second is on basic research, and the third is on clinical applications. The main emphasis of the book concerns basic research and research techniques, and, although the clinical section is fairly short, it has been well written. The book is concerned with all forms of evoked potential, including visual, auditory, and somatosensory.

The author is a well-known authority in the field, and in this work his original textbook has been greatly expanded and updated. It will be welcomed by anyone concerned with the electrophysiology of the brain.

N R GALLOWAY


There is no better testimony to a successful book than the appearance of a second edition within five years after its original publication. In Clinical Ophthalmology Jack Kanski demonstrates the art of the master textbook writer: the text is well laid out, brief yet comprehensive. It covers all the important ophthalmic conditions, with the salient features of their clinical histories, physical signs, and management. Although the text is not referenced, there is an adequate list of suggested reading, which is as up to date as any newly published textbook can provide. The illustrations by Terry Tarrant are superb, and they admirably complement the wealth of colour photographs.

It is difficult to fault this excellent book. It has become the standard text for trainee ophthalmologists, both in Britain and elsewhere, and can also serve as a comprehensive reference book for practising ophthalmologists.

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This is a beautifully produced book which covers most clinical aspects of diabetic retinopathy. It also has chapters on pathology, together with four chapters on diabetic tissue damage and coagulation changes. There is a useful chapter on differential diagnosis of diabetic retinopathy. The book could be particularly useful to residents wanting to learn about this common condition which is a major cause of blindness in the developed world.

But there are also many shortcomings. Papers are cited and reviewed without any criticism, and all statements made by different authorities are cited without any indication of which studies are based on too few patients or inadequate statistical analysis. Nor do the authors come up with definite suggestions or conclusion at the end of the chapters; this is most noticeable in chapter 14, on medical treatment of diabetic retinopathy.

A further shortcoming is that, when discussing pathogenic mechanisms, the authors do not mention the tremendous amount of work done in the field of diabetic retinopathy.

The papers quoted are extensive, but there are almost none from 1987 and few from 1986. Thus, although a new book, it is in the non-clinical aspects already out of date. This is really an indication of the rapid expansion of work in the field of retinopathy and the slow production of books.

While the book is a useful addition for residents, I do not think that it is of value to the researcher in the field of diabetic retinopathy.

E M KOHNER


This superb collection of illustrations covers a wide range though at times eclectic collection of topics on contact lenses. They demonstrate the author's breadth of expertise in many areas of contact lens practice, particularly in lens materials and design and in the fitting of the abnormal eye. The text is sometimes too concise to illuminate the understanding of the pedestrian reader, though the diagrams do much to overcome this. The book is an entertaining compendium to more formal texts on contact lens practice.

JOHN DART


The Rodin Remediation Conference has acquired a reputation for excellent, but occasionally eccentric, meetings, in which a goodly collection of eminent speakers from a wide variety of disciplines have been found a willing and handful of more controversial and shadowy figures from the world of dyslexia research. In the early meetings there was a strong emphasis on visual factors, but this has progressively declined to the point where in these proceedings less than one-third of the papers are concerned with the visual system.

This is not a book for the novice. The papers do not follow a coherent theme, and the editorial contribution is largely confined to