analysis employed by these authors did not provide "a precise assessment of the effect of diabetic duration on lens thickness." In terms of the diabetic subgroup the only similarity in the findings of these two studies was that they both demonstrated diabetic duration to be relevant to lens thickness.

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Hold-up of fluorescein in the arm

Str,-A potentially common cause of early arterial phase fluorescein angiographic delay is reported. A fit 36-year-old draughtsman with unilateral paracentral visual distortion of six months' duration and bilateral macular pigment epithelial changes was investigated by fluorescein angiography. 5 ml of 20% sodium fluorescein was injected by 21 gauge 'butterfly' into a dorsal hand vein, followed by 4 ml wash-through of 9% saline. No dye appeared in the retinal arterioles. The injected (upper) arm, resting on the fundus camera handlebar (fore-arm promoted), became uncomfortable above the elbow medially. This eased on lifting the limb. Fluorescein entered the retinal vessels 10 seconds thereafter (arm-retina circulation time1), 117 seconds after initial intravenous injection. The delay was caused by the tourniquet effect of the camera handlebar.

The dorsal veins of the hand drain medially into the basilic vein and laterally into the cephalic vein, which may drain almost entirely into the basilic by a median vein in the cubital fossa. Pressure on the medial upper arm in such individuals will slow venous drainage from the limb - not so if the proximal cephalic vein is larger.

In this patient the bolus effect was reduced, making identification of treatable leaking spots more difficult in the early phase angiograms. Upper limb position and support (previously described for antecubital injection)2 must be considered during fluorescein angiography.

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BOOK REVIEWS


This slim book was written for general practitioners. It is the second in a series co-authored by Dr Daily (the other covering neurology) and a very good buy at £5.95. Mr Kanski is well known for his books on many aspects of ophthalmology but I have never been able to read his easily read text and high standards of production.

The text is set out as questions which are then answered in language which general practitioners will understand. The authors cover all common conditions such as senile macular degeneration, glaucoma, and cataract. In addition there are useful sections on less obvious topics such as visual standards and blind registration. There is a two-page display at the end entitled 'Why to refer and to whom.' This sets out the rapidity of referral indicated for various conditions. The text is very well set out on the pages, easily read, and impressively free of spelling mistakes. Illustrations are used sparsely but effectively.

The ophthalmic content is of a high standard. The text represents a distillation of modern views on clinical management of ophthalmic problems. There are a few points which ophthalmologists might be interested to discuss among themselves. For example, the reader is advised to remove a metal foreign body from the cornea in the surgery and clear the rust ring. Some may consider this unnecessary and potentially excitational surgery of the slit-lamp. General practice elements are well covered - for example, the relationship between timolol and asthma, and the need for ophthalmologists to visualise senile macular changes before advising whether cataract surgery would be helpful. The index was particularly helpful in tracking items down.

This book really succeeds in two areas. First, it is short. This should encourage the potential reader to pick it up. The whole thing could be read in 10 minutes a day over seven days. Second, it offers solutions to problems general practitioners face during their daily work and is therefore much more 'user friendly' than a short textbook. The answers to clinical problems are given at a level which should not frighten anyone. A general practitioner who has struggled with conventional texts would probably find a few minutes with this book most enlightening. In conclusion we strongly recommend it for general practitioners.

JOHN BRAZIER
ROY MACGREGOR


I am glad to welcome the latest edition of this classic textbook, the previous third edition having been published in 1985. Some changes have inevitably taken place. The title is no longer 'Burian and von Noorden's...', it is now entirely under the name of Professor von Noorden, but to make up for this there is a picture of Dr Burian on the inside of the book, whereas previously we just had his name.

The third edition had 500 pages and 498 illustrations and the fourth edition has 557 pages with 504 illustrations. The main changes are that the chapter on neuroanatomy has been dropped, as the author feels that it is now impossible to give an adequate discussion of that subject in a general textbook and refers us very properly to Miller's edition of Walsh and Hoyt's textbook. To counterbalance this chapter on sensory signs, symptoms, and adaptations has been substantially increased from 72 to 85 pages, and this is a considerable benefit, as many textbooks do not go into as much detail in this area. In addition Professor von Noorden's recent interest in nystagmus is clearly reflected in the much enlarged section in the newer textbook.

I am glad to notice that Professor von Noorden now regards botulinum toxin injections as an adequate method of treatment of certain conditions, though he still seems to have his doubts as to its general applicability.

The surgical section has been reorganised, with new illustrations drawn by Rudolph Branner. I have to confess to a preference for the old illustrations. My view, however, is too detailed and tends to have become much busier with many more pictures. For instance, in the previous edition it was possible to illustrate a rectus muscle resection in six pictures, though many of us would think that fewer would be adequate. The sequence now runs to 15 pictures, including pictures of the conjunctiva being sewn up. This seems to me an overabundance of visual material. Similar objections could be raised to all the illustrations in the section of the book, and this, I think, a retrograde step, though perhaps in North America it is of great value to show everything in a step-by-step fashion for the occasional reader.

I am glad to notice that the index now refers to anomalous correspondence and not anomalous retinal correspondence but puzzled as to why there are two page references to 'ailerons' in the index. This is true, I think, as devices for turning aeroplanes around, and I can find no actual reference to the word on the page to which we are referred.

I am sure that this book will be referred to by all the very best ophthalmologists in every optician's shop, and I can recommend it to all persons with an interest in this area.

JOHN LEE


The ophthalmic subspecialities have given birth to a pantheon of learned texts, each filling a niche in the perceived requirements of the reading public. Some appear as atlases, others as multi-authored tomes held together by the editor, while others appear as the result of superhuman endeavour by a single author aiming to stamp his own personality on to his chosen field. Each of these is special, the common core of the sub specialty, embelished according to the author's perception of the niche to be filled. It is this core that Kanski and McAllister have captured.

In this slim volume, written in a clarity of style which the senior author has made his own, is summarised with admirable simplicity the whole of the subspecialty. Each chapter is well illustrated, with note presentation of information and clinical pearls boxed for extra emphasis. A short bibliography for further reading is available for the curious. The book forms an admirable launch pad for the tyro and a welcome text for the paraclyst. It is a text which any practitoner in the field would be proud to have produced but few could have achieved.

R A HITCHINGS