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## BOOK REVIEWS

### *Fluorescein Angiography: Technique and Interpretation*

J. W. Berkow, D. H. Orth and J. S. Kelly  
American Academy of Ophthalmology, San Francisco,  
1991.

It is now over three decades since the first description of fluorescein angiography was published, and in the early years of its use as a clinical test a considerable number of excellent fluorescein atlases were produced. Almost every modern textbook on retinal disease will contain numerous illustrations and references to the technique, and many diagnoses of fundus abnormalities cannot be made without it.

Ophthalmologists in training will have experience with angiography at a very early stage of their careers, and any new manual on the technique and interpretation of the investigation should amplify the information already available. Sadly this well-illustrated book on fluorescein angiography fails to add anything to our existing knowledge, and indeed, by concentrating mainly on descriptions of abnormal fluorescein patterns, rather than on the underlying pathological processes and treatment, it somewhat limits its value. The conditions described cover a wide range of fundus diseases, some very rare, and there is a useful glossary.

The book is designed for continuing education in the United States, and Category 1 Credits can be obtained from the American Academy by completing a self-study examination answer sheet at the back. UK ophthalmologists may be unfamiliar with this type of teaching, which is geared for a different system and readership, and they may well feel that the level at which this is set is too basic.

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### *Diagnosis and Management of Ocular Motility Disorders, Second Edition*

Joyce Mein and Roger Trimble  
Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1991.

This book is the second edition of an excellent textbook, the first edition of which was written by Joyce Mein and the late Brian Harcourt. The second edition has been written by Joyce Mein and Roger Trimble, a distinguished strabismus expert from Liverpool, and it shares many of the virtues of its predecessor. When the first edition came

out it was welcomed by many reviewers, including this one, as a book which met a considerable need for the training of both junior ophthalmologists and orthoptists.

There are some differences between the two volumes. The first edition had 310 pages of text and 15 pages of references. The new edition has 347 pages of text and 10 pages of references, but as these have been done with a different typeface, there are in fact more references in the new volume than in the old. In summary, there are 43 more pages and one more chapter than in the first edition. Another notable change has been that the typeface and layout have been changed throughout the book, I think with considerable benefit in terms of clarity and ease of understanding. The present authors have kept the layout originally used, with one exception. They have taken 'Paralytic squint-neurogenic' and broken this into two, introducing a new chapter called 'Introduction to paralytic strabismus' and then discussing incomitant strabismus under 'Neurogenic', 'Myogenic' and 'Mechanical', which is a distinct improvement.

Overall, sections have been re-read, re-edited and brought up to date, in most cases with considerable benefit. The section on strabismus surgery has not changed very much, although there is now a distinction made between slipped and lost muscles. There is a substantial improvement in the section on amblyopia, with an improved classification, and full-time occlusion is now seen as the recommended mode of treatment. Particularly improved is the section on infantile esotropia, which in the original was difficult to follow and is now much easier to read. There has been substantial addition to the chapter on defects of convergence and accommodation, which is always a weak point in any strabismus book, and this is now one of the best available, particularly in its classification of defects of convergence.

In the neurogenic section, the Knapp classification has been dropped with benefit of clarity and the new layout for the paralytic strabismus section is to be welcomed.

Like all reviewers, however, one has some quibbles and hairs to split. Throughout the text it is suggested that botulinum toxin can be used in the prophylaxis of contracture of muscles; that matter is highly debatable and one would not wish to make that statement. The very valuable use of botulinum toxin in the management of consecutive esotropia following overcorrecting surgery for exotropia is not discussed. The trans-antral approach for repair of blowout fractures is not described, and the value of pupillary testing in dysthyroid optic neuropathy is not brought out, although in the new edition the usefulness of colour