

described in detail, whilst others, less common, are presented superficially.

I would recommend this text for basic students in schools of nursing, and for nursing staff who require a clear introduction to the principles of Ophthalmology. For such an audience, the book will provide clear facts and assistance in understanding the needs of those patients in their care who have an ophthalmic disorder.

I would recommend the book to nurses undertaking post-basic courses in ophthalmic care, only as a revision of experience gained in basic courses or as a brief introduction to principles of ophthalmology. Such a book may be recommended for pre-course reading. It is my opinion that the text lacks the development and application of detail required for nurses specialising in ophthalmic care.

The book, as its title suggests, is concerned with an account of ophthalmology for nurses, this it does very well, but, the approach is medically orientated, without application to individualised patient care and this, I feel, needs to be acknowledged to students or nurses to whom the text may be recommended.

M. Rowell

Open Angle Glaucoma by G. Weinstein.
Churchill Livingstone £40

Surely all ophthalmologists will find this a most useful book. After all, glaucoma is common. Indeed in the preface the point is made that glaucoma is now the most common cause of blindness in the United States.

The thirteen chapters all relate to frequently encountered clinical problems. The topics range from signs of early damage to the eye, including an account of low tension glaucoma, to descriptions of medical and surgical treatment. The particular problems posed by the patient with glaucoma and a cataract are discussed and the specific difficulties that may be experienced when advising patients with glaucoma who have earlier had an intraocular implant inserted are helpfully reviewed. The management of complications is not shirked. There is a chapter on glaucoma associated with corneal disorders and another

on valves and drainage implants in neovascular glaucoma.

The chapters have been compiled by twenty-three contributors all but three of whom practise in America. However, such is the international nature of ophthalmology that it is only the occasional phrase that grates. The following two sentences might raise a few other European eyebrows; 'Many businesses have non-contact tonometers. Patients should be encouraged to take multiple measurements of intraocular pressure throughout the day in their normal environment.'

There is widespread evidence of a strong editorial hand which has paid dividends. The text has a relatively uniform and attractive style. The chapters are much the same length. Each has ample references; never less than thirty and in one instance almost a hundred. Thus there is plenty of scope for further reading.

The many black and white illustrations and diagrams are mostly of a good quality. Surprisingly, the diagrams in one chapter let the side down badly for the sketches do not make their points at all well. The book is well laid out and the tables and printed text are clear. Unfortunately, many of the pages of my copy are badly defaced by several black stripes. Let us hope mine is a single rogue copy. There is a good index.

In short, I recommend this book to other clinicians for they will find in it many useful tips which will help them in managing their patients who have glaucoma.

A. R. Elkington

Oculoplastic Surgery—Second Edition Edited by Clinton D. McCord and Myron Tanenbaum

This is an excellent up-to-date definitive textbook of all aspects of ophthalmic plastic surgery. It covers eyelid, lacrimal, orbital and socket disorders, and this edition has new chapters on anatomy, Graves disease, and essential blepharospasm. The preface states that details of surgical techniques not emphasised in the current oculoplastic literature will make this text of interest to the surgeon with