BOOK REVIEW

Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Computed Tomography: Clinical Neuro-orbital Anatomy

J. D. Wirtschafter, E. L. Berman and C. S. McDonald
American Academy of Ophthalmology, San Francisco, 1992

This American Academy of Ophthalmology publication is essentially an atlas of neuroanatomy and orbital anatomy illustrated by CT and MRI scans. The first chapter gives a non-mathematical introduction to these methods of imaging and the remaining chapters are headed anatomically to include globe and orbit, periorbital structures, brain, affer-

ent visual pathway, sella and parasellar structures and finally a chapter on temporal bone, base of skull and cranial nerves. The main concern of the book is with the normal anatomy. It is intended to teach the ophthalmologist to be more specific when ordering CT or MRI scans by showing how different types of scan can show different anatomical relationships.

The illustrations have been produced well and the book should be of interest to all ophthalmologists in view of the rapidly advancing nature of this field.

N. Galloway

ERRATUM

M.C. Corbett, G.A. Shun-Shin and P.N. Awdry. Keratometry using the Goldmann tonometer. Eye 1993;7:43–6.

The reference to the shaded area that appeared in the legend to Fig. 5 should be read in conjunction with Fig. 6. The correct legends for these figures are as given here.

Fig. 5. *Scatter diagram of the power error (difference between the power determined using the Goldmann tonometer and by Javal–Schiotz keratometry) against the mean of the two methods. The 95% confidence intervals are shown.*

Fig. 6. *Scatter diagram of the axis error (difference between the axis determined by the Goldmann tonometer and by Javal–Schiotz keratometry) against the power determined by Javal–Schiotz keratometry. The frequency of the different axis errors can be seen. The shaded area shows where sutures may have been removed from the wrong axis.*