

The editors have admirably managed the task of summarising the increasingly complex field of ophthalmology in a concise volume, less than 200 pages in total. The illustrations, mostly in full colour, are well chosen and reproduced. I appreciate the inclusion of a separate chapter devoted to eye injuries and first aid, which will be useful to casualty officers and general practitioners. The chapter on examination techniques is particularly praiseworthy, as it clearly highlights the simple examination techniques that can be done in the absence of specialised instruments.

There are, however, some shortcomings. I would have liked to see clearly demarcated indications for referral for specialist care set out as tables or flow diagrams. These are most useful when the reader wants to look up something quickly. I would also have liked a separate chapter on non-traumatic ocular emergencies with guidelines about immediate management and subsequent referral. Although formal references are not needed in a concise text, a list of suggested further reading would not go amiss. Surgical procedures are outlined, but important developments such as topical anaesthesia, multifocal intraocular lens implants and non-penetrating surgery for glaucoma are not mentioned. Patient education and counselling are topics given minimal coverage in most textbooks, and this book does not provide an exception. Especially for common problems such as blepharitis, glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy, some notes about patient counselling would have been a useful addition.

The book provides a useful overview of the subject in a concise volume. In spite of some shortcomings, it will be a useful addition to the personal library of healthcare professionals who deal with ophthalmic patients.

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### **A Manual of Systematic Eyelid Surgery, 2nd edition**

J.R.O. Collin  
Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford, 1999,  
£45.00, ISBN 0 7506 4572 5

How do you improve on an acknowledged classic? . . . You don't, you just re-package it. This fifth re-print of the second edition of a highly respected text has an altered cover design but otherwise remains unchanged. It is still an immensely valuable reference text that should be accessible to all ophthalmic units.

The deceptively simple line drawings help to demonstrate the principles to follow for each procedure

described. Unfortunately it rarely appears as straightforward in practice and some representative colour photographs of key stages would enhance the overall impact.

The stepwise descriptions of procedures are logical and largely make up for things that are not clear in the diagrams, such that both complement each other well. Many useful hints and tips gleaned from years of experience are also passed on for the benefit of the reader and their patients.

The flow charts greatly facilitate decision making and develop an appreciation of the most pertinent parameters to take into account in tailoring the most appropriate procedure for each clinical condition.

As the manual is designed to be systematic rather than exhaustive it is not surprising that some details are not included; for example, recent changes in secondary implant material and alternatives to scleral wrap are not mentioned. Similarly there is no reference to endonasal approaches in the chapter on lacrimal surgery.

Despite these niggles this remains a very practical guide to eyelid surgery and represents good value – a must if not already available.

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### **Ocular Therapeutics: Pharmacology and Clinical Application**

Paul U. Fechner and Klaus D. Teichmann  
Slack, Thorofare, NJ, 1999, £44.95,  
ISBN 1 55642 312 8

This book provides an excellent review of current medical treatment options in ophthalmology. It starts by dealing with the pharmaco-kinetics of ophthalmic medication and later outlines current antibiotic treatment in the management of ocular infections, and includes tables on dosages of drugs and advice on reconstitution and administration. Current anti-fungal and anti-viral treatments, including reference to medical treatment options for HIV infection, are also outlined. The role of immunosuppressives including corticosteroids with reference to ophthalmic practice is defined.

The pharmacology of medications affecting intraocular pressure and the medical management of glaucoma is well presented, and includes the newer anti-glaucoma preparations available.

The text is comprehensive, and the format of the book makes it easy to read with useful headings and concise descriptions of ophthalmic conditions and their treatment, with relevant and up-to-date references. The practical

nature of the book makes it ideal as a quick reference guide to current ophthalmic treatment options.

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### **Manual of Cataract Surgery**

G.G. Bahadur and R.M. Sinskey  
Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford, 1999,  
£40.00, 0 7506 7082 7

This book is a short manual of the techniques of cataract surgery used by the authors. I found it to have quite an American perspective. The book follows the patient's progression through the experience, from pre-operative evaluation through the states of surgery to possible complications.

Cataract surgery today is a wide field with different variations in practice, and to summarise these in such a small volume has posed the authors a large challenge.

I was disappointed at the briefness of the discussion of important areas such as biometry and intraocular lens calculations. The options for anaesthesia were not fully discussed, and understanding of fluidics and tension, forces involved in capsulorhexis, would have also been good to include, giving the surgeon a better understanding of phacoemulsification. The surgical techniques are well described and the illustrative drawings are excellent.

The authors suggest their audience to be junior surgical trainees, and certainly there are many useful ideas in the book. It is always interesting for the established cataract surgeon to see what his or her colleagues are doing.

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### **Ophthalmology Companion**

W. Happe and D. Fischel  
Arnold, London, 1998, £29.99,  
ISBN 0 3407 4093 0

Ophthalmology, like all parts of medicine, is full of those facts that are rarely needed but which we all feel we should know. These facts are considered so important that all ophthalmologists in training are forced to memorise them for their fellowship examinations, yet all have been forgotten by the time the successful trainees have become consultants. How much more sensible it would be to commit these facts to a few sheets of paper that can fit into one's pocket. This is the purpose of this book: to be a companion, or a vade mecum, to help the maturing memory.