BOOK REVIEWS


The Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences made the occasion of the XVII International Congress of Ophthalmology in September, 1954, an opportunity to organize a symposium on Primary Glaucoma. This monograph is a record of its proceedings. It is not proposed to deal at length here with the many aspects covered therein as each paper will be fully abstracted in Ophthalmic Literature (December, 1955). The main sections are as follows:


Part II: The dynamics of the intra-ocular fluid, by M. Langham and V. E. Kinsey.


Part IV: Gonioscopy in primary glaucoma, by J. François.


Part VI: Clinical aspects, by R. Weekers and T. H. Hodgson.

The general discussion which follows is all the more interesting because it is less premeditated than the individual papers. A whiff from the debating chamber enlivens the pages and gives the reader an indication of the ideas crowding the minds of the contributors and vying for expression and development. The book is a delight to read and should enchant the dullest ophthalmologist. Let us hope it may inspire the gifted and the energetic to tackle some of the many unsolved problems of glaucoma raised in this symposium.


This book consists of a series of sections written by the leading European and American authorities. After a short historical survey by the editor, the anatomy and physiology of the cornea are described by Davson and the histo-pathology by Offret, indications for corneal transplants and selection of cases are discussed by Franceschetti and Maeder, full-thickness grafts by Barraquer Moner, lamellar keratoplasty by Pauflke, keratectomies and retransplants by Castroviejo, and special methods by Sourdille, and the general complications of corneal grafting are described by Tudor Thomas. The role of contact lenses in corneal grafting is explained by Ridley and special features of keratoplasty by Amsler, the preservation of the donor material by Billingham and Rycroft, the biological problem by Maumenee, and the legal aspect by Paton. Rycroft describes many of the instruments which are used and finally discusses the results which are obtained from the various types of keratoplasty. In addition to the bibliographies which the individual authors have appended to their own chapters, there is a comprehensive bibliography of some 28 pages at the end of the book.

As might be anticipated from a knowledge of the calibre of the particular authors, this work constitutes an excellent and up-to-date exposition of keratoplasty.

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