

## BOOK REVIEWS : BOEKBESPREKINGS

## INTRA-OCULAR LENSES

*Intra-ocular Lenses and Implants.* By P. Choyce, B.Sc., M.B., M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.O.M.S. Pp. x + 211. Illustrated. R9.00. London: H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd. 1964.

Every ophthalmologist has been eagerly awaiting a comprehensive publication on intra-ocular lenses and implants by an expert like Peter Choyce, who has devoted so much time and research to this fascinating and somewhat controversial subject. This monograph deals with:

1. The development of a range of implants which are innocuous to the eye. After a search for a suitable material Choyce has come to the conclusion that, at present, 'perspex CQ' chosen by Ridley in 1949 is still the only suitable material from which intra-ocular lenses can be made.

2. The development of safe techniques for the insertion of these implants. Here Choyce discusses the Ridley, Epstein, Binkhorst, Strampelli, Dannheim and Barraquer lenses, and in comparing their results with his own he again stresses the fact that the continental surgeons only started using perspex CQ in 1960.

3. The application of these techniques to certain ophthalmic problems such as unioocular aphakia, binocular aphakia, high myopia, aniridia, ocular albinism, prolapse of vitreous into the anterior chamber, etc. Cosmetically anterior-chamber implants with opaque coloured haptic portions can be used in colobomata of the iris, and in traumatic mydriasis with aphakia, and with a black opaque optic portion it can be used to form an artificial pupil in a blind eye with an ugly cataract. This type of lens has even been used in a case of intractable diplopia to 'blind' one eye. Choyce describes four cases with macular lesions and low visual acuity in which he has used anterior implants with -30 D refractive power as the eyepiece of a Galilean telescope, and a spectacle lens as the objective! The advantages of, and indications for, implants with built-in stenopaic apertures are discussed.

4. In the section on the long-term effect on the eye of indwelling implants, the anterior-chamber measurements after insertion of implants are discussed, as well as the state of the anterior chamber years after the insertion. Choyce concludes this most comprehensive work with pathological considerations.

The book is very well illustrated.

A.B.W.F.

## METABOLIC DISORDERS

*Advances in Metabolic Disorders*, Vol. 1, 1964. Ed. by R. Levine and R. Luft. Pp. xii + 366. Illustrated. \$12.00. New York and London: Academic Press. 1964.

This book comprises a series of reviews of recent work and ideas in several disparate subjects, each one presenting largely the personal views of the relevant authors. The topics are: Glycogen storage disease; the parathyroid glands; mitochondrial respiration; osteoporosis; basal metabolism and the thyroid hormones; insulin antagonists; aldosterone; and folic acid. Authors appear from Belgium and Sweden as well as the UK and the USA.

Several of the chapters have already appeared elsewhere in virtually the same guise, e.g. osteoporosis and insulin antagonists. I found the chapter on osteoporosis disappointing—in pushing the calcium deficiency theory, Nordin has omitted to deal with the difficulties and contra-arguments and has made no mention of the bones of the low-calcium-intake races or of osteoporosis in young people.

Much has lately been written on glycogen storage diseases, but the chapter by Hess seems to be a particularly concise yet full account. The same could be said for Laragh and Kelly's chapter on aldosterone, though the story here is far more confused. The contribution on folic acid (Luhby and Cooperman) occupies 60 pages, but I cannot judge its value although it contains considerable detail. The two chapters concerning mitochondrial metabolism present data that is certainly of recent origin. In general, the references appear to be adequate.

W.P.U.J.

## BRAIN AND THE THYROID

*Brain-Thyroid Relationships.* With special reference to thyroid disorders. Ciba Foundation Study Group, No. 18. Ed. by M. P. Cameron, M.A. and M. O'Connor, B.A. Pp. 117. Illustrated. R1.50. London: J. & A. Churchill Ltd. 1964.

This Ciba Foundation booklet reports the proceedings of a small conference on brain-thyroid relationships. Contributions ranged from the pure physiological to the pure psychological. The interesting admixture of participants produced some stimulating hypotheses (with very few final answers) concerning such vital problems as the cause of thyrotoxicosis, the control of thyroid function, the responsiveness of cretins to treatment and the possible existence of a 'pre-thyrotoxic' diathesis.

Altogether, the formal presentations and discussions blend well to shed a lot of light on an important, and often neglected, aspect of thyroid disease; and certainly, they provide a good deal of food for thought.

R.H.

## ADVANCES IN IMMUNOLOGY

*Modern Trends in Immunology*, 1. Ed. by R. Cruickshank, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.(Edin.), F.R.S.E. Pp. vii + 263. Illustrated. R6.70. London and Durban: Butterworths. 1963.

It was to be expected that a *Modern Trends* volume would appear dealing with the field of immunology, since such dramatic conceptual advances have followed the realization that immunological reactions are involved in a great variety of biological phenomena, and not confined only to considerations of infectious disease and the classical manifestations of hypersensitivity.

The 11 articles in this volume provide authoritative contributions over a wide variety of topics. Each is a clearly written account of the present position in one aspect of the subject, and the whole is a most readable presentation of the renaissance in immunology. It is an excellent publication.

A.K.

## CLINICAL ANAESTHESIA

*Anesthesia for Patients with Endocrine Disease.* (Vol. 3/1963 of *Clinical Anesthesia*.) Ed. by M. T. Jenkins, M.D. Pp. xiii + 234. Illustrated. R4.00. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1963.

This book fills a gap in anaesthetic literature which the clinical anaesthetist has felt more and more in recent years. The presentation of the material is most acceptable, much being in the form of the proceedings of an anaesthesia journal club. Frequent case presentations of typical endocrine problems, with discussion on details of management, add a lot to the value of this book. 'Question and answer' sections are judiciously chosen and stimulating.

This is an excellent example of how basic physiological and pharmacological information should be applied to clinical anaesthetic practice.

A.B.B.

## SIMPOSIUM OOR KLINIESE CHEMIE

*Water and Electrolyte Metabolism*, II. West-European Symposium on Clinical Chemistry, Vol. 3, Amsterdam, 1963. Ed. by J. de Graeff, M.D. and B. Leijnse, Ph.D. Pp. viii + 251. Illustrated. R6.00. Amsterdam: Elsevier Publishing Co. 1964.

Sedert dié simposium in Mei 1963 gehou is, onder beskerming van die Nederlandse Vereniging vir Kliniese Chemie, is hierdie boekie so haastig deur die pers gerol dat bladsy 228 op bladsy 240 verskyn, en omgekeerd: 'n erratum lig die leser hieroor in.

Die 18 referate is elk selfstandig in sy eie reg en 'n deurlopende tema onderbreek. Die deel oor nierversaking (wat 3 referate oor anaboliese steroïde en 2 oor kunsnier-dialiese bevat) hoort nie eintlik tuis by water- en elektroliet-metabolisme nie. Die eerste 8 bydraes handel o.a. oor natrium transport op sellulêre en transepiteliale vlak en bevat 'n bydrae oor aktiewe transport oor tubuli van die rotnier, wat baie mooi

sinematografiese studies van kleurstofbewegings in die rotnierse tubuli gee. Die diagramme is voortreflik, maar die wiskundige beredenerings en eksperimentele aard van die werk beperk die leserskring tot geïnteresseerde basiese navorsers.

Die 3 beskrywings van 'n geneties-bepaalde hipokalamiese alkalose in kinders vind meer kliniese inslag, wat skynbaar nie elders so volledig bespreek te vinde is nie. Die afdeling oor kalsium- en fosfor-metabolisme bestaan uit twee bydraes handelende oor die renale-fosfaat drempelwaarde en die

metabolisme van Ca en P in chroniese nierversaking.

Die besprekings by so 'n simposium behoort myns insiens nie altyd volkome verbatim gedruk te word nie en opmerkings soos 'Thank you Dr. Gill. We will have only one more question as time is running short' en ander niksseggende versugtinge behoort deur die redaksie geskrap te word.

Hoewel die boekie baie inligting bevat, skep dit in die geheel die indruk van 'n haastige publikasie wat meer oordeelkundig geredigeer en gerangskik kon gewees het. H.P.W.