
Patrick Saine and Marshall Tyler have again compiled a serious “how-to” book that is of value to every practice interested in ophthalmic imaging. Addressing the fundamentals of ophthalmic photography in a way that is easily understood by even a novice photographer, and providing the experienced photographer with cutting-edge technology references, this text is a well-written guide that is invaluable.

The first half of the book deals with fundamental concepts that every photographer should know. The history of fluorescein angiography, types of dyes used, image capture technique—these are all ideas that the successful ophthalmic photographer must master, and as such are discussed in detail. Helpful tips and excellent illustration enlighten readers as they go, and provide reference for the authors’ key points. Chapter 7 focuses on a more contemporary aspect of photography: digital imaging of the fundus. Electronic imaging history and techniques are also discussed, along with the pros and cons of various digital capture stations and applications. The final two chapters deal with interpretation of imaging, both photographic and angiographic.

Knowing what to do and what your pictures actually mean are crucial aspects of ophthalmic photography, and the authors provide the reader with the tools needed to capture and produce amazing diagnostic images. Perhaps the greatest lesson taught by Saine and Tyler is the idea that by taking the time to become the best photographer you can be, the resulting images will be important diagnostically and personally rewarding.


Ocular Pathology is one of the premier ophthalmic pathology textbooks in print today. The book is written in the same format as previous editions, with the text in outline format followed by a bibliography at the end of each chapter. In addition to chapters on the main anatomic sections of the eye such as cornea, lens, retina, and so on, there are additional chapters devoted to granulomatous and non-granulomatous inflammation, congenital anomalies, surgical and non-surgical trauma, diabetes, and glaucoma. There are over 1,600 color illustrations throughout the text.

New topics in this edition include North Carolina macular dystrophy, idiopathic polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy, climatic proteoglycan stromal keratopathy, and chromosome 17 deletion syndrome. Many of the chapters have brief descriptions of recently discovered genetic links to various diseases. The first chapter deals with the basic principles of pathology and includes a good section on immunology and immunohistochemistry. The chapter on surgical and non-surgical trauma has excellent illustrations of entities such as postoperative endophthalmitis and anterior segment necrosis. The section on complications of refractive surgery is very brief, and the only clinical case presented is of infectious keratitis after radial keratotomy. With the tremendous recent growth in lamellar refractive surgery such as LASIK, I hope future editions will include a more detailed section on the histology and complications of laser vision correction. The text continues with an expanded chapter on the retina, and has sections on many recently described retinal disorders. The final two chapters provide a comprehensive description of ocular melanocytic tumors and retinoblastoma. The index is much more accurate and complete than it had been in previous editions, making the new edition easier to use as a reference source.

The CD-ROM version is in Adobe Acrobat format, and requires Windows 95, Mac OS 8.6, or any subsequent version of these operating systems. There is