Book Reviews

Clinical Manual of Specialized Contact Lens Prescribing
Scheid Terry, ed.
Boston: Butterworth Heineman, 2002.
Paperback: 222 pages
1st edition (September 2001)
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Review by:
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Clinical Manual of Specialized Contact Lens Prescribing is divided into eight chapters from a variety of experts in their areas of contact lens specialty. The book is concise, with only 222 pages. This includes three appendices offering assistance in identification of sphere and toric soft lenses, as well as guidelines for basic GP modification. The eight chapters include information on basic fitting, GP modifications, toric soft lenses, kone fitting, GP torics, post-op fitting, complications, and ortho-k. The manual is interspersed with some exceptionally helpful diagrams, black and white illustrations, and an outstanding color plate section.

In the first chapter, an appropriate contact lens work up is reviewed. Even though the chapter title suggests its evaluation to be associated only with GP lenses; many of the recommendations can be applied to all contact lens wearers and to our dry eye/ocular surface disease patients The chapter goes on to quickly review what the author calls "pertinent optics" and "prisms". These two subsections are brief but difficult to follow in their prose format. The use of a little more white space and equations set apart from the text with traditional numbers above each other would make the sections more fluid and easier to understand. The final section of the chapter discusses evaluation of the GP lens and fit documentation; however it only presents one method. One or two more methods would be a welcome addition. Overall, the chapter provides a comprehensive review that would be useful to any student or practitioner looking for a quick brush up.

Chapter 2 addresses GP modifications that can easily be accomplished in office. It starts with a catchy mnemonic, BEPP, which represents the four basic and most common lens modifications. – Blend, Edge, Polish, Power change. The text is concise and efficiently organized. Lists of tools and illustrations of the instruments, techniques, and recommended results enhanced the effectiveness of this chapter. This chapter provides a great primer for someone interested in enhancing the service they provide for their GP patients.

The chapter 3 on toric soft lenses is disproportionately long with a great deal of historical information. The cases at its conclusion were a bright spot in the chapter. The section reviewing LARS and cross cylinder has excellent diagrams helping to truly explain what many have just memorized. Unfortunately, since this text was published, there have been significant expansions in soft toric lens availability. Despite its length, it stands incomplete in parameter availability and in its discussion of daily and Si-Hy lenses.

Chapter 4 covers keratoconus: the disease, its progression, a wide variety of fitting techniques and designs, as well as complications in an efficient and concise manner. This is a very well-written chapter and an excellent overview of the condition. In future editions, the addition of a discussion on hybrid lenses like SynergEyes should be included.

Chapter 5 does a great job of laying out the mathematical considerations for GP torics in an easy to follow manner. There is a great deal of time devoted to the seldom used front toric but the historical importance is noted. The conclusion with both a blank and completed Mandell-Moore template suggests practicality of this type of fitting. It is very user friendly for those practitioners interested in offering more vision correction options for their highly astigmatic patients.

Chapter 6 is divided nicely into the various surgical procedures in which one may find oneself fitting a patient. It gives starting points regardless of whether you are starting with pre-op Ks, post-op Ks, or topographical data. Furthermore, it makes lens recommendations based on the unique parameters of the various designs.

Chapter 7 covers each of the potential contact lens complications independently. Included are several nice color plates to enhance the discussion, as well as an excellent diagram (Figure 7-1) showing the differences between CLARE, CLPU, and infectious ulcer. Additionally, there are two comprehensive tables that review the complications (Table 7-1) and their associations, incidence, and significance (Table 7-2). The organization in these tables is carried throughout the chapter grouping various complications and aiding in their management strategies making the material easier to understand.

The book concludes with a chapter reviewing orthokeratology. It presents recommended limits and basic guidelines for a variety of lens designs including generic designs. Greater discussion of overnight orthokeratology would be a welcome addition to this chapter. Table 8.3 does a nice job of summarizing fitting relationships and recommended troubleshooting. Combined with early guidelines, this table offers a quick reference for those adding ortho-k to their management of myopia.

The appendices are an appropriate addition to the text. They overview the usefulness of modifications and detail various markings of contact lenses. The marking sections are very useful in aiding the practitioner in identifying lenses on the new patient in hopes of continuing with a highly successful fit, or perhaps more importantly, knowing which lenses have already failed. Either way, it may provide a more efficient use of the practitioner's time.

Overall, this text is well written and very useful as a general overview of contact lens care. Unfortunately, since its publication some major achievements have occurred in contact lenses including the greater availability of soft torics, silicone hydrogel lenses, daily disposables, and hybrid lenses and acceptance of overnight orthokeratology. Chapter one would be more effective with a different layout to make the math more understandable. A new edition could easily make these changes and make this text a great reference. Even in its current state it offers a strong review of contact lenses that should be useful for any practitioners looking to brush up on their knowledge of contact lenses and perhaps expand the offerings for their patients.

Clinical Cases in Contact Lenses
Ronald K. Watanabe, O.D., FAAO
Boston: Butterworth Heineman,
Paperback, 232 pages,
ISBN-13: 978-0-7506-9044-7
ISBN-10: 0-7506-9044-5

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Clinical Cases in Contact Lenses presents clinicians with a series of contact lens cases that may be encountered more regularly in optometric practice, as well as a few complex cases that are not routinely seen on a day-to-day basis. The contact lens cases represented in this book include a wide variety of contact lens associated complications and fitting complexities.

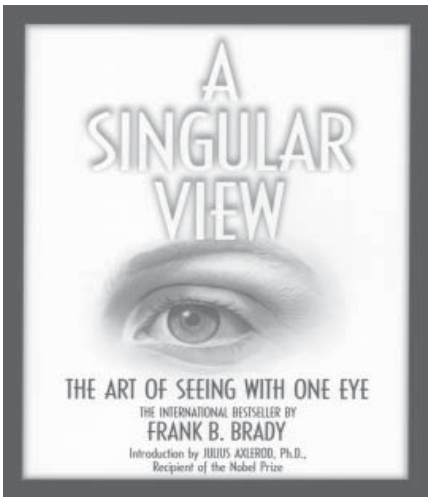
The authors divide the book into four parts: fitting dilemmas and complexities, optical problems, fit-induced complications, and specialty contact lens fitting dilemmas. Section one, Fitting Dilemmas and Complexities, includes eight cases of common problems encountered clinically with gas-permeable and soft contact lens fits. This section discusses how to identify and manage low-riding, high-riding, and laterally decentered gas-permeable contact lenses, as well as how to adjust the parameters of soft contact lenses to improve vision stability and comfort. This section also includes two more complex cases where soft toric and rigid toric, and bitoric contact lenses are discussed.

Section two, Optical Problems, addresses cases in which patients are experiencing flare, halos, sudden onset of blur, and foggy vision with gas-permeable and soft contact lenses. The authors suggest possible explanations for these common complaints including: too small of an optic zone, lens warpage, lens flexure, the lenses were put on the wrong eye, corneal warpage, problems with surface wetting, and deposit build-up on the contact lenses.

In section three, Fit-Induced Complications, cases of commonly identified complications secondary to soft and gas-permeable contact lens fits are discussed. Cases include: redness secondary to a steep fitting lens, superior epithelial arcuate lesion, soft lens dessication, rigid lens dessication, contact-lens induced giant papillary conjunctivitis and superior limbic keratoconjunctivitis, corneal infiltrates, sterile corneal ulcers, microbial corneal ulcers, contact lens acute red eye, and RGP adhesion. The authors discuss presenting signs and symptoms of these complications as well as how to treat and manage them.

The final section, Specialty Contact Lens Fitting Dilemmas, discusses more complicated cases including the topics of: keratoconus, pellucid marginal degeneration, and post-surgical gas-permeable contact lens fits, bifocal gas-permeable contact lenses, and orthokeratology. Topographies are also included in this section to aid in the diagnosis of the condition and management of each case.

Each case is presented with a photo, case history, and pertinent clinical findings, engaging the reader to make an initial diagnosis and management plan before the rest of the case is revealed. Next, presented in each case is a list of differential diagnoses, a final diagnosis and management plan, and a discussion about the pertinent examination findings. Finally, each case is concluded with three to four clinical pearls to assist the clinician in future contact lens fits. The cases presented in this book are easy to understand and follow, but also stimulate critical thinking to aid clinicians in the care and management of their patients. This book would also be beneficial to students during their contact lens courses and rotations to stimulate their thought process on how to handle/approach difficult contact lens cases.



A Singular View: The Art of Seeing With One Eye
Frank B. Brady
CITY: Michael O. Hughes
Paperback, ISBN 0961463929

Review by: Geoffrey W. Goodfellow, O.D., FAAO
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A Singular View: The Art of Seeing with One Eye by Frank B. Brady was originally published in 1972. A revised 7th edition published by Michael O. Hughes renews this valuable text with all new illustrations and revised chapters.

This soft-cover book of large-print text contains 126 pages full of information specifically for the patient with monocular vision. The introductory pages are warm and empathetic; the reader learns early on that the author of the text is a monocular patient himself, having sustained a traumatic injury in mid-life.

The 19 short chapters that follow describe how the author coped with his vision loss. There is easy-to-understand layman information presented on depth perception, ocular anatomy, and visual fields. I find the most rewarding portion of the book is the section describing concrete examples of how patients can better cope with their loss. The author describes in great detail how relative movement and perspective can be used to provide depth cues. Specific "how tos" are given for grabbing objects, shaking hands, pouring liquids, dining comfortably, and navigating stairs just to name a few. A chapter dedicated to driving is valuable to patients. Driving on the open road, parking the vehicle, and even buying a new car are highlighted.

The text concludes with chapters discussing Low Vision Aids and technology, how to maintain your eye health, and ocularistry. There's even a section dedicated to parents of children who just lost an eye. A very readable glossary brings the book to a close. There is even a compendium of supplementary materials available on a companion web site (www.asingularview.com).

We all work with monocular patients. However, as a clinician with two functional eyes, I can only imagine how life must change for my monocular patients, particularly those with recent vision loss. A Singular View provides just the right words and information for these unique patients. I highly recommend that you put newly monocular patients in touch with this suitable text.

Magazine Review
Sports Vision Magazine
Review by: Dominick M. Maino, OD, MEd
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The folks at Sports Vision Magazine (SVM) were kind enough to send the very 1st and 2nd issue of this new journal to me for review. It is a colorful, slick magazine packed with a great deal of information that anyone who is into sports and sports vision should probably know. Volume #1 Issue #1 had major stories on baseball and peripheral vision, as well as information regarding swimming, performance eyeware and preventing sports related eye injuries. This issue also had "News & Product Reviews," "Sports Vision Profile" (a story how a sports vision lab helps US Air Force Academy cadets improve their performance), and various other articles covering a wide range of topics. Issue #2 featured articles on golf, sports vision training, gymnastics, internet software and more.

Although this is not a research oriented journal, several stories quoted research to support what the articles were discussing. The writing is clear and concise with the stories/articles tending to be 1-2 pages in length allowing you a quick read on any topic. I particularly liked that they often included one or more resources (websites, products, other article references) that you could use to further your knowledge about the topic area or that your patients

could use to improve their sports performance.

On the other hand, the short, breezy format of the articles means no one topic is usually covered in depth. I also found that the News and Product Reviews section took up a fair number of pages, even before you counted the number of pages devoted to advertising.

My final assessment is that this is a magazine that is highly readable and provides a good amount of information and resources for the sports vision specialist on many topic areas. I can easily recommend this publication as an adjunct to your more clinically research based journals (like Optometry & Vision Development) for information on a topic that many OVD readers can use in their offices and for their patients.

The Sports Vision Magazine editor is Brian Stammer with their editorial advisory board composed of Sherylle Calder, PhD (South Africa), William Harrison, OD (California), Harvey Ratner (Maryland), Barry Seiller MD (Illinois), Thomas Wilson (Colorado) and Al Wile, MS (Colorado). SVM is published by OFC Publications out of Montreal, Quebec in Canada with a one year four-issue subscription costing $66 in the US, $70 internationally (USA dollars) and $76.32 in Canada (Canadian dollars). For additional information e-mail info@sportsvisionmagazine.com or go to http://www.sportsvisionmagazine.com.

In the interest of full disclosure, it should be noted that SVM and OVD have agreed to exchange ad space with each other so that we can better inform our respective readership of what is available in the area of sports vision and vision therapy.