Sixth Edition

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This book has been in print for the past almost three decades. With the updated sixth edition of the book, various chapters have been reorganized and revised with references updated and illustrations added. This book has succeeded in demystifying without over simplifying the core material of neuro – ophthalmology. This easy to read reference addresses the clinical neuro-ophtalmology principles used in everyday practice. It gives a user friendly format and quick access to valuable information with its use of illustrations, diagrams and tables.

A distinctive feature is the 33 hypothetical cases to test the reader in diagnosing visual field problems. The book’s highlights include a revised chapter on supranuclear and infranuclear gaze pathways.

Irregular Astigmatism: Diagnosis and Treatment

Edited by: Miny Wang MD PhD, Tracy Schroeder Swartz OD MS FAAO
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Irregular astigmatism has been increasingly recognized as an important corneal disease due to the rapid rise in the popularity of LASIK in recent years and a concurrent rise in the number of patients who have had keratorefractive complications. Among LASIK complications, irregular astigmatism is perhaps the most difficult to treat.

The first of its kind, Irregular Astigmatism : Diagnosis and Treatment synthesizes our knowledge and understanding of irregular astigmatism and addresses
state-of-the-art technology in management and treatment.

There are generally 2 types of irregular astigmatism. The first type occurs on a stable cornea. Example of these include irregular astigmatism due to decentred LASIK treatment, deep lamellar keratitis (DLK), uneven excimer laser ablation or tissue absorption, small optical zone, central island, extreme flat or steep corneas etc. The treatment of irregular astigmatism in these stable corneas aims at correcting the local irregularity on the corneal surface.

The second type of irregular astigmatism arises from an unstable corneal structure. The best example of this type of irregular astigmatism is keratectasia, in which there is weakening of the entire cornea resulting in an anterior protrusion of the cornea resulting in irregular astigmatism. Treatment of irregular astigmatism arising from unstable corneas focuses on the underlying cause of the problem, namely corneal structural weakness, by increasing the corneal strength.

The book begins with Section I which is entitled “Optics, Etiology and Clinical Presentation of Irregular Cornea.” It describes the history and optics of regular and irregular astigmatism. Section II is entitled “Management of the Irregular Cornea.” It comprehensively reviews the current state-of-the-art technologies for the treatment of irregular astigmatism.

With the maturation of keratorefractive technology in recent years, effective treatment for iatrogenic irregular astigmatism is quickly developing. “Irregular Astigmatism: Diagnosis and Treatment” provides everything refractive surgeons, ophthalmologists and optometrists need to know about this important topic.