Rapid strides have been made in the field of Corneal Refractive Surgery in the relatively short span of the last decade. With the advent of new laser machines and techniques a new paradigm shift in Ophthalmology was introduced regarding refractive surgery. Excimer Laser Surgery provides an accurate tool to reshape the cornea to correct refractive errors in a successful manner. Ten years ago only Excimer Lasers were available but now Broad beam, Slit beam, Spot Lasers and Solid State Laser have revolutionized the Corneal Refractive Surgery Treatment. The leading factors that have influenced the changing phase of Corneal Refractive Surgery have been knowledge gained from the experience and improvements in technology that have implemented that knowledge. New Wavefront and Topography guided Lasik system, Epilasik and Lasek techniques that have evolved in recent years have not only helped design better ablation profiles for individual patients but also provided a more objective means of measuring outcome resulting in improved algorithms for future treatments.

With accumulated experience and with the application of more sophisticated techniques, the safety and efficacy of refractive surgery has considerably increased during the recent years. In addition, patient’s satisfaction and complaints together with the doctor’s clinical suggestions are being long-term investigated in order to determine the maximum efficacy after refractive surgery. The initial enthusiasm is replaced by a more systematic approach, which contributes to better results leading to increasing patient’s satisfaction and physician’s confidence. In this concept, this book is timely and concise on the many interesting entities of LASIK technique while the large collection of esteemed authors and chapters stimulate the reader to search in the literature for additional contents. It is thoroughly researched and easy to read.

This international book contains 46 chapters covering all aspects of practical Lasik, Epilasik and Lasek techniques. A galaxy of top international Lasik Experts have shared their experiences in form of chapters for the benefit of those ophthalmologists who want to start these techniques in their practice. A video DVD Rom is being given with this book showing latest Lasik, Epilasik and Lasek techniques by International Master of this field. As the clinical practice of Lasik, Epilasik and Lasek is on the rise world wide, this book shall provide useful practical tips and guidance to every interested ophthalmologist.
The Sankara Nethralaya Atlas of Ophthalmic Ultrasound

Edited by; Muna Bhende, Sriram Gopal, Anuj Gogi, Tarun Sharma, Lingam Gopal, Lekha Gopal, Parveen Sen, Smitha Menon
Published by Jaypee Brothers New Delhi
First Edition- 2006
Price Rs: 1595/-

Although ophthalmic ultrasound is now widely accepted as an important tool for the diagnosis and management of many ocular and orbital disorders, most academic centers do not have formal training programs to teach the skills necessary for performing precise and accurate ultrasound examinations. Unless an individual can spend several months or more at one of the few centers in the world that have an expert echographer, most ophthalmic ultrasound is self-taught by attending lectures, reading articles and studying one of the few textbooks available in this field. A welcome addition to the collection of teaching materials currently available for ophthalmic ultrasound is The Sankara Nethralaya Atlas of Ophthalmic Ultrasound.

The Ultrasonography department at Sankara Nethralaya consists of ophthalmologists, most of whom are trained vitreoretinal surgeons. The department performs about 40 procedures every day and has been doing so far almost two decades. The atlas is a compilation of the numerous classic and unusual cases that have been here, along with a brief outline of the salient clinical and ultrasound features. The nuggets at the end of the chapters are intended to serve as a quick reference in difficult situations.

This group, consisting of mainly vitreoretinal surgeons who are also experienced echographers, has put together a concise, yet comprehensive text that is extremely well illustrated very readable. Excellent examples of almost every ocular and orbital disorder one might expect to encounter in the clinical practice of ophthalmic echography are represented in this atlas. The reader’s understanding of the ultrasound illustrations is enhanced with color fundus photographs and external photos, as well as CT scans and MRI scans of the orbit. One of the text’s outstanding features is the use of “nuggets” in most of the chapters; charts which provide pearls of information that are important for the differentiation and diagnosis of particular conditions.

This book have 50 chapters in 9 sections which includes topics like getting started, Vitreo-retinal diseases, Trauma, Infections and inflammation, Tumors, Congenital anomalies-Disorders of Paediatric age group, Surgical considerations and Orbital lesions.

This atlas is meant as both a basic text as well as reference tool for both students of ophthalmology, practicing ophthalmologists and will be of great interest to those already familiar with ultrasound of the eye and orbit.
Anterior Segment Imaging in Ophthalmology Ultrasound Biomicroscopy, Anterior Segment OCT, Pentacam with DVD-ROM

Edited by Tanuj Dada, Ritu Gadia, Sujith Vengayil, Anand Aggarwal, Ramanjit Sihota
Published by Jaypee Brothers New Delhi
First Edition; 2008
Price Rs: 995/-

Innovative technology for anterior segment imaging has become available in recent times that have revolutionized diagnostic ophthalmology. The three major technologies that are now in use include Ultrasound Biomicroscopy (UBM), Anterior Segment Optical Coherence tomography (ASOCT) and Scheimpflug photography using the Pentacam. These investigations have impacted several ophthalmic subspecialties and now play a vital role in the diagnosis and management of various corneal and ocular surface disorders, congenital and acquired lenticular abnormalities, ocular neoplasia, ocular trauma and glaucoma.

The topics of this text includes; Basic principles of imaging, Salient features of machine, Methods of examination, Quantitative evaluation and biometry, Indications for use, Clinical applications in congenital disorders, Ocular adnexal imaging, Corneal and Ocular surface disorders, Lens, Glaucoma, Imaging of ocular neoplasms, Evaluations of ocular trauma, Vitreoretinal applications, Utility in cornea and lens based refractive surgery, corneal transplant surgery and cataract surgery with over 200 illustrations and photographs.

This text is well-structured, clearly written, well illustrated and includes a DVD demonstrating the “how to” of these techniques in a practical and helpful manner. Trainees, ancillary eye care workers and ophthalmologists alike will find this publication useful, easy to read and helpful as a clinic reference manual. Hospital and clinic administrators will be able to judge the value of adding these new technologies to the service they currently provide.

The readers will find the present text informative, helpful in their clinical practice, will enjoy and benefit from this publication.

Sankara Nethralaya’s Atlas of Uveitis and Scleritis

Edited by: Sudha K Ganesh, Mamta Agarwal, Amala E George, Jyotirmoy Biswas
Published by: Jaypee Brothers, New Delhi
First edition: 2006
Price Rs: 1695/-

Uveitis is an emerging subspeciality of ophthalmology that presents with a constellation of clinical findings. Accurate diagnosis of uveitis and successful treatment of these patients remain a challenge. The field of uveitis has been revolutionized over the past 50 years. Our understanding of the ocular inflammatory diseases has
progressed rapidly and we can accurately diagnose and treat these disease. Basic science and research in immunology has led to new therapeutic approaches to the patient with uveitis and scleritis.

In recent years, molecular diagnostic procedures have detected infectious agents in some cases wherein organisms could not be cultured or detected by microbiological procedures. Among the various molecular procedures used, the analysis of intraocular fluid by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in uveitis has shown great promise in detecting traces of an infectious agent in the form of a microbial specific DNA sequence. This procedure has been successfully used by several laboratories including laboratory of Sankara Nethralaya to detect bacteria, viruses and protozoa in intra ocular inflammation.

This atlas gives the reader a concise overview of the clinical manifestations, investigations, diagnosis and management of uveitis and scleritis. The authors emphasize on careful clinical assessment and accurate diagnosis. This book is not intended to be a textbook but a practical guide to the diagnosis, in obtaining appropriate investigations and management. The uvea department of Sankara Nethralaya has a team of four consultants and they examine about a thousand new cases of uveitis every year. The emphasis on maintaining good clinical record with digital archiving was an excellent source for selecting pictures for this atlas. All cases included were patients seen at Sankara Nethralaya, Chennai.

Based on well documented clinical findings, laboratory investigations including PCR analysis, the authors of this well illustrated atlas provide succinctly, the main clinical diagnostic features and management of various uveitic entities. Profusely illustrated clinical examples of both anterior and posterior uveitis and scleral inflammation serve as a guide to postgraduate students who are in the process of acquiring knowledge in the field of uveitis, a leading cause of blindness in the developing world.

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Mastering the Techniques of Presbyopia Surgery

Edited by: Ashok Garg, Jairo E Hoyos, Guillermo Avalos Urzua, Roberto Pinelli, Keiki R Mehta, Matteo Piovella
Published by: Jaypee brothers, New Delhi
First Edition: 2006
Price Rs 1595/-

The mechanism and cause of presbyopia are not fully understood. In fact competing theories about what is happening to the lens and the zonules during accommodation have led to very different cures.

There is sizable population of presbyopics in the world. Majority of them are not interested in wearing presbyopic glasses or contact lenses in the long run. The restoration of reading vision in presbyopia is one of the most important component of modern refractive surgery. For the last five years a massive research work is being done on lenticular, corneal and scleral modifications to correct presbyopia with encouraging results. Multifocal Presbyopic LASIK, Conductive Keratoplasty, Multifocal Presbyopic Lenses are in widespread use already. A lot of work is being done on laser and injectable intraocular lenses for restoration of accommodation which has met with initial success. Use of accommodative implants, multifocal implants, Refractive Lens Exchange and Blended Vision Implants are lenses based refractive surgery procedures which are quite successful in restoring reading vision in presbyopic patients.

This book on presbyopia has been written through a team effort of leading International refractive surgeons with the purpose of providing latest knowledge on modern lens and corneal based refractive techniques of presbyopic correction to ophthalmologists who are interested in presbyopia surgery practice. Forty-one
chapters in four section of this book are written by well known international refractive surgeons sharing their knowledge and skill covering all aspects from physiology to various LASIK/lens based techniques, complications management, recent advances and future prospects. An Interactive CD Rom is being provided with this book showing various operative techniques in presbyopia by masters of this field.

In the first section of this textbook, leading experts from around the world discuss presbyopia as a condition and look at appropriate preoperative evaluation and considerations in recommending treatments for the presbyopic patient. In section II, more than two dozen authors explore the rich variety of techniques for correcting presbyopia. These include lenticular, corneal and scleral approaches to restoring accommodation or pseudo-accommodation. Some of them including conductive keratoplasty and multifocal LASIK are in widespread use already. Others are still early in the developmental stages, but one can find excellent ideas and pearls from the top authorities on the subject in these pages. Finally, the book closes with a section on complication management in presbyopia surgery, and future considerations for technology that may be the next big step.

This book provides comprehensive and latest information on presbyopia correction to every interested ophthalmologist.