Clinical Diagnosis and Management Of AIDS (HIV) in Eye

Edited by Ashok Garg, Scott WCousins, Kirit Mody, David Meyer
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Price Rs 895/-

With a current prevalence of 100 million infected the world over and a projected prevalence of 200 million by year 2010 HIV/AIDS undoubtedly is one of most devastating disease pandemic of this century faced by the mankind. The disease – AIDS was first detected in 1981 in Los Angels, USA. Since then it has progressed rapidly in last 2 decades with 100 percent fatality and world wide distribution. It is necessary to diagnose this disease in early stages to prevent multi-systemic disease to fulminant especially AIDS related infections in ophthalmology which can be devastating in terms of ocular morbidity and visual acuity. Extensive research is going on worldwide for the effective anti-HIV drugs/injection therapy but with moderate success.

This multi-authored textbook has been written to impart knowledge to ophthalmologist about this dreaded disease which is spreading worldwide at the alarming rate. At present no other International ophthalmology book is available on this complex subject.

In this International book there are 21 comprehensive chapters written by international masters of this field covering all aspects from anatomy, pathophysiology of AIDS, investigations, various treatment modalities and recent advances, all treatment options including the latest drugs and injection therapy with complete pharmacotherapeutics have been included in this book for better clinical management of ophthalmic HIV infections. A CD ROM is being given with this book showing various clinical ophthalmic conditions in AIDS in a beautiful way along with surgical options.

This book has been written in a true team spirit and will be useful companion to ophthalmologist dealing with HIV ophthalmic infections in their clinical practice.

Ashok Garg and co-editors deserve credit for putting together a remarkable overview of what is known to date concerning this virus not just from a fundamental point of view but in particular its repercussions on the eye, diagnosis of the numerous infections and their treatment.

Through the combined efforts of immunology, chemotherapy and surgery, patients now have chance to recover a normal life and decent functional vision. The reader will appreciate the contribution from the very well-known international panel that took part in bringing out this book.
Optical Coherence Tomography in Retinal Diseases

Edited by Sandeep Saxena, Travis A Meridith
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Price –Rs: 2465/-

Optical coherence tomography achieves cross-sectional imaging of tissue by measuring the echo delay and intensity of back-reflected infra light from internal tissue structures. Using a classic optical measurement technique known as low-coherence interferometry in combination with special broad band width light, optical coherence tomography achieves high-resolution cross-sectional visualization of tissue morphologic characteristics.

In less than a decade, Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) has revolutionized the diagnosis of retinal and macular diseases. This technology is indispensable in providing quality patient care by expanding the clinical observations with a view of retina with higher resolution than is appreciated by the human eye. Saxena and Meredith have edited a book that demonstrates both the qualitative and quantitative advantages of OCT as applied to the patterns of various retinal disorders. These disorders range from vitreoretinal interface disorders, such as epiretinal membranes and macular holes, to intrinsic disorders within the retina (macular edema), and choroidal processes. The authors are selected respected international authorities from both medical and surgical subdivisions of the retinal domain.

Optical coherence tomography has shown us the role of the vitreous in the evolution of macular holes and the masquerading processes that can sometimes be difficult to differentiate clinically. In cystoid macular edema resulting from retinal vascular diseases, OCT is the best method for quantitatively assessing the outcome of any medical or intervention.

Optical coherence tomography is the best way of determining the anatomic effect of a treatment. It can be used to identify and quantify macular edema, and to measure retinal thickness changes in response to therapy. It helps in making clinical decisions and also in patient education and medical record documentation. This book summarizes the present knowledge of optical coherence tomography in various medical and surgical management of diseases of retina. The value of this book lies in the clinical experiences and expertise of the contributing authors.

Salient features of this book are:

- Summarizes the present knowledge of optical coherence tomography in various medical and surgical diseases of retina.
- Twenty-three chapters.
- Over 1100 colored and black and white figures.
- Contributions from respected international authorities from both medical and surgical subdivisions of the retinal domain.
- Sixty-two global contributors.
- Valuable text for ophthalmologists in vitreoretinal practice.

It is encouraging that improvements in OCT technology continue to develop. Currently the axial resolution of 10 microns and lateral resolutions of 20 microns still make it difficult to separate layers within the retina. Higher resolutions shown by Dr. Drexler in this book, promise axial resolutions of 3 microns that demonstrate the different cellular layers within the retina. This will be a useful tool of studying in vivo the effects of vitreoretinal interface changes on the layers of cells within the retina, the final outcomes of surgical intervention on the retinal structure.

It is apparent that OCT has become the most useful non-invasive diagnostic modality. Expansion of this technology to glaucoma and the anterior segment is undoubtedly not far behind. This book summarizes the state of the art in practical and clinical aspects of OCT for retinal disorders.
The emergence of Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) in the recent years has changed forever, the way we 'look at' or shall we say 'look thorough' the retina. The OCT provides, in real time, high resolution cross-sectional images of the macula very similar to obtaining in vivo histopathological sections. It represents a major advance in the diagnosis of the retinal disease and has found rapid acceptances among the retina specialists.

The authors have attempted to share their experience of Stratus OCT (Tm) in various macular disorders. They found it helpful in diagnosing and monitoring the response to various therapies and interventions and above all identifying the correct therapeutic approach in a given patient. It finds extensive application in diagnosis, management and follow-up of diabetic macular edema, macular hole, taut posterior hyaloid membrane, vitreofoveal traction, idiopathic central serous chorioretinopathy, sub macular pathology and many more areas that are divided into 22 chapters. For ease of comprehension, they provide with brief case summaries, fundus photograph, fluorescein angiography and the OCT images and the follow-up images for most of the patients that they share with the readers.

OCT is not a substitute for a thorough clinical examination, fundus imaging or various angiographic techniques but is a great adjunctive tool to probe the mysteries of retinal disease. It has major limitations in obtaining images through a cloudy media or trying to look at the choroidal pathology. The authors strongly recommend that to obtain optimum information from the OCT, it be best performed by the clinician himself or herself.

It is indeed very encouraging to note the OCT has, at present, become one of the most important adjunct tools for the diagnosis, assessment and management of macular diseases. In recent years, OCT has also emerged as a valid tool for assessment of retinal nerve fiber layer and optic disc evolution in pre-perimetric glaucoma. The role of OCT in various neuro-ophthalmological disorders is still emerging. Based on the clinical experiences, Dr.Sushmita Kaushik and Dr.Ramandeep Singh have contributed a new section on ‘Glaucoma.’