page 151, "A 20/20 letter is one that subtends 5 degrees . . ." and Figure 8.1).

The meat of the book is presented in Part 3, Chapters 9 through 16. Chapters 9 through 12, concerned with instructional issues in schools, are aimed at future vision teachers. Chapter 9 addresses the assessment and instruction of visually impaired children and youths in academic programs. Chapter 10 has the same mission but specifically addresses visually impaired children and youths with multiple disabilities. Chapter 11 focuses on evaluating students to determine whether to teach them to read print, Braille, or both. Chapter 12 covers techniques for teaching visually impaired children and youths to read and write. Although these four chapters are good overviews of their subjects, they are concerned with "habilitation," not "rehabilitation," and therefore do not necessarily generalize to the elderly low vision patient most frequently seen in ophthalmology practices.

Chapters 13 through 16 are likely to contain the most useful information for ophthalmologists. Chapters 13 through 15 cover orientation and mobility evaluation and training for children and adults with low vision, the teaching of independent living skills to adults with low vision, and vocational rehabilitation for adults with low vision. Chapter 16 is an overview of low vision rehabilitation of the elderly patient. This chapter provides a wealth of tips, particularly on how to modify the home to improve lighting and contrast. In comparison, Chapters 13 through 15 are broad surveys that give good appreciation of low vision rehabilitation goals and methods but relatively little "how to" information. These four chapters, plus Chapter 8, could help prepare the ophthalmologist to explain the low vision rehabilitation process to patients.

The book ends with an interesting history of low vision rehabilitation and some fanciful speculation about low vision technology, cures and treatments of eye diseases, and social changes in the future.

There is a long reference list, but it lacks many of the references cited in the text. The appendices include a useful glossary of terms and a valuable list of resources ranging from agencies to vendors.

In summary, this book falls short of the editors' goal of producing a general textbook for current and future low vision rehabilitation service providers. As promised, however, it does offer a range of "perspectives" on programs and methods of low vision rehabilitation.

• **Atlas of Clinical Ophthalmology.** CD-ROM with 15-pp. installation and instruction manual. Edited by Dan Montzka. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Lippincott-Raven, 1996.

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WILLS EYE HOSPITAL'S *ATLAS OF CLINICAL OPHthalmology* is yet another classic reference source emerging in CD-ROM format. This interactive CD-ROM contains the full text as well as all images (more than 850) found in the printed version. The superb clinical material was gathered at the Wills Eye Hospital. Thirteen chapters cover the main disciplines of clinical ophthalmology, ranging from external disease to tumors of the uveal tract.

Two additional sections, not present in the book version, were added to this CD-ROM version. The first new section covers ophthalmic pathology and includes over 220 pathology images, each accompanied by a short legend written by Ralph Eagle, MD. The second additional section, with 39 narrated video clips that last up to one minute each, highlights specific topics from the following disciplines: pediatrics, neuro-ophthalmology, clinical optics, and pathology. These include the Jackson cross cylinder, fixation preference, botulinum injection, and dissociated vertical deviation, to name a few.

A book can usually be searched only by use of a table of contents or index; however, an electronic version also enables searching of "free text." Searching for key terms or phrases is performed through a query feature, using both boolean and proximity operators. For example, a search for "glaucoma" retrieved 250 paragraphs containing the term in 36 chapters. Cross-matching "glaucoma" with "congenital" narrowed the search to 12 occurrences in eight chapters. For each query, the user is presented with an orderly list of the sections containing the requested term and the number of times the term appears

within each section. Double-clicking on any section title retrieves the full text on screen, with the queried terms appearing within the text in bold letters. A reference window, located at the top of the screen above the text window, lists the chapter title as well as the section of the currently viewed text.

Although experienced users can often skip the burden of reading the manual when first operating a new software package, we believe that a short introduction to the query function as well as to some of the other toolbar features is appropriate. This can be done either from the brief manual or through the more in-depth on-line tutorial. It should also be noted that the text retrieval and display software is the same platform as that used by *Duane's Ophthalmology* on CD-ROM.

In order to enhance navigation capabilities, a "hypertext" link feature enables the user to double-click on certain highlighted words, linking him or her to relevant information appearing elsewhere, such as figures, the chapter outline, or the main menu. The color illustrations, although not quite matching the quality of printed photographs in the book version, are of high quality and resolution. A built-in feature enables zooming-in on any portion of the image. However, having to open (and then close) each photograph independently does slow down the reading pace.

"Personalization tools" include numerous electronic book-marks and sticky notes that can be attached to the text to mark specific locations and to add notes for future reference. Another advantage of this CD-ROM is the ability to print (or cut-and-paste) sections of text, mainly useful for teaching purposes.

The same CD-ROM can be used interchangeably with both IBM PC and Macintosh computers. Minimal hardware requirements for the Windows version are a 486 33-MHz IBM PC or compatible computer, Windows version 3.1, and a Sound Blaster–compatible sound card and speakers. The Macintosh version requires, as a minimum, a 68040 processor (Power-Mac recommended) and System version 6.8.

In conclusion, we found this color atlas on CD-ROM to be a very useful addition to the library of the practicing ophthalmologist. We highly recommend that teaching departments provide access to this disk to residents, medical students, and practicing ophthalmologists.