BOOK REVIEW

Essentials of OCT in Ocular Disease Edited by Amar Agarwal and Dhivya Ashok Kumar. New York, Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc., 2015, 245 pages, \$149.99, ISBN: 978-1-62623-098-9 (hardback); \$149.99, eISBN: 978-1-62623-098-6 (e-book)

The first article on optical coherence tomography (OCT) appeared approximately 25 years ago. Since then, the use of OCT as a diagnostic tool in ophthalmology has become widespread, with almost every large eye clinic having at least one OCT device. Retina and glaucoma specialists have taken the lead in the use of OCT in clinical practice. However, over the past 10 years, the value of OCT in neuro-ophthalmology has become more and more apparent.

Essentials of OCT in Ocular Disease is a state-of-the-art textbook edited by Amar Agarwal and Dhivya Ashok Kumar, both from Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. The book may be purchased as either a hardback or an e-book. The book has 52 contributors from all corners of the world, including 30 from the United States, 10 from India, 4 from France, 2 from Hong Kong, and 1 each from Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Korea, Argentina, England, and Germany.

In the Preface, the editors state the following:

The main objective of the book is to provide postgraduates, general ophthalmologists, and ophthalmology specialists with an understanding of OCT's usefulness so that they can apply the imaging modality to various clinical scenarios in patient treatment. (p. x)

The textbook is subdivided into five parts: Part 1—Basics (36 pages), Part 2—Anterior—Segment Optical Coherence Tomography (68 pages), Part 3—Cataract Surgery (34 pages), Part 4—Optical Coherence Tomography in Retinal Disease (48 pages) and Part 5—Miscellaneous (44 pages). In the Miscellaneous part, among other conditions, there is a chapter devoted to OCT and Glaucoma (7 pages) and another on OCT and Neuro-ophthalmology (5 pages). In clinical practice, the use of OCT in retina and glaucoma make up the majority of tests performed. However, this text's major focus is on anterior segment OCT rather than retina and glaucoma. I suspect this is likely due to the fact

that the senior editor, Dr. Amar Agarwal, is primarily an anterior segment surgeon.

Of particular interest to those with little familiarity with OCT is the part of the textbook devoted to the basics of OCT. There is a clear and concise explanation of time-domain OCT and Fourier-domain OCT and the difference between the two. There is also an excellent discussion of phase-variance OCT, a technique used for OCT angiography (OCTA). OCTA may significantly reduce the need for fluorescein angiography, an invasive procedure requiring intravenous dye infusion, which is associated with both minor and major adverse effects.

The final chapter of the text is devoted to neuro-ophthalmology. The chapter is quite brief, but includes discussions of OCT changes in optic neuritis, neuromyelitis optica, toxic or nutritional optic neuropathy, compressive or traumatic optic neuropathy, optic pit, optic nerve melanocytoma, and anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy. There is, however, no discussion of the use of OCT in patients with papilloedema, particularly its role in following patients with idiopathic intracranial hypertension.

If you purchase either the hard copy or e-book of *Essentials of OCT in Ocular Disease*, you have access to 10 videos that may be viewed online at MediaCenter.thieme.com. To view these videos, you are required to enter an access code that is included with the purchase of the text. The 10 videos are of excellent quality and deal primarily with anterior segment topics. For example, there are videos on "Sub 1mm Cataract Surgery" and "Stab Incision Glaucoma Surgery."

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