BOOK REVIEW

OCT in Central Nervous System Diseases, edited By Andrzej Grzybowski and Piero Barboni. New York, Springer, 2016, 342 pages. ISBN-13: 9783319240831, \$179.00 (Hardcover), \$139.00 (e-book)

This nicely compiled volume presents state-of-the-art evidence regarding retinal involvement in central nervous system diseases as assessed using optical coherence tomography. The topic is particularly timely given the explosion of clinical use of OCT in both ophthalmology and neurology settings. The chapters address research evidence and discuss practicalities of applying this information in clinical practice.

The book is presented with 16 chapters, the bulk of which addresses individual or related neurological diseases. Seven chapters focus on primary optic nerve diseases including optic nerve oedema, compressive optic neuropathy, hereditary optic neuropathies, toxic and nutritional optic neuropathies and glaucoma. Four chapters focus on neurological diseases with known retinal and/or optic nerve involvement including multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease and diseases involving the retro-geniculate visual pathway with the resulting trans-synaptic degeneration of retinal ganglion cells. Additional chapters focus on rare neurological syndromes, other neurological disorders and amblyopia. Supporting topics such as animal models, OCT techniques and future directions are addressed in separate chapters. The OCT technique chapter is a highlight as it provides a primer on OCT imaging and interpretation of OCT that is useful to both the clinician and researcher.

Each of the disease-based chapters is written by experts in the field. Typical content includes what is known regarding retinal and/or optic nerve involvement in the disease of focus based on data from multiple domains, with an emphasis on OCT-based data. Extensive colour OCT images supplement the discussions. These are sometimes presented in case format, together with fundus photography and visual fields, which demonstrate the clinical applications of OCT in central nervous system diseases.

Accurately subtitled, "the eye as the window to the brain", this book is an excellent reference for clinical neuro-ophthlamologists who may evaluate OCTs from individuals with central nervous system disease in their practice. It would serve as an excellent resource for those already using OCT as a research tool in neurological diseases and a primer for those exploring this possibility.

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