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Letter From the President

Summer is here to warm us all up again... at least in this part of the world! This also is a good time to summarize the recent events taking place in the International Society of Veterinary Ophthalmology. The joint ISVO-ASVO meeting last March was a one-day event filled with interesting presentations. Many international members were able to attend this meeting as well, and we all had the opportunity to enjoy the beautiful city of San Francisco.

The ISVO Executive Committee held a meeting during this time to plan our next big event — The Vienna congress. The dates to be noted in your calendar are September 30 - October 1, 1991. There will be more information concerning this meeting in future issues of THE GLOBE.

And now, to another important piece of information: Claudio Peruccio, president elect of ISVO, has initiated, and managed to gain support for, the publication of a new journal, Progress in Veterinary Ophthalmology. I believe we are a group of specialists who have lacked such a journal. The publication will contain articles featuring continuing education, original research and clinically oriented information. This is certainly a big step forward in the field of veterinary ophthalmology!

Finally, if you are not already a member of the ISVO, we invite you to join. We have enclosed a membership form on page 11 of this issue. By becoming a member of the ISVO you will continue to receive future issues of THE GLOBE.

I wish everyone a safe and wonderful summer!

—Kristina Narfström

Editor’s Note

The purpose of the ISVO newsletter is to share and disseminate information concerning the happenings in the world of ophthalmology. You are invited to contribute practice tips, research news, excerpts from meetings, literature reviews and other news of interest to ophthalmologists. Please send all pertinent information to: Dr. W.G. Magrane, 10892 E. Jefferson Road, Osceola, IN 46561; USA.
IN FOCUS

(Editor's Note: Last issue we presented results from a survey conducted by the genetics committee of the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists, under the organization of Dr. Joyce M. Murphy of the Alaska Animal Eye Clinic. The animal “in focus” last issue was the Siberian Husky. This issue we will present the hereditary ocular disorders found in the Collie. See Table 1 for a summary of these disorders.)

Hereditary Ocular Diseases in the Collie

Collie Eye Anomaly

There is a wide spectrum of malformations that may be present at birth, ranging from inadequate development of the choroid and/or retina (choroidal hypoplasia; chorioretinal dysplasia) and defects of the choroid, retina or optic nerve (coloboma), to complete retinal detachment. Dogs that are mildly affected will have no detectable vision deficit. At present the genetics committee of the ACVO recommends against breeding Collies with any form of eye anomaly.

Progressive Retinal Atrophy/Rod-Cone Dysplasia

In Collies, PRA is a typical form. Rod-cone dysplasia is an early visual cell degeneration that occurs prior to completion of normal retinal development. Dogs with the disorder display signs of night blindness within the first few months of life, and total blindness by 1 year of age. The disorder can be detected as early as 6 weeks of age, using specialized testing methods (e.g., electroretinogram).

Late Onset Progressive Retinal Atrophy

Late onset PRA is a degeneration of the visual cells of the retina, which occurs after their normal development. This form of PRA rarely is reported in Collies. The abnormality can be detected using electroretinography before clinical signs are evident. The age of onset varies, although dogs usually are from 4 to 7 years of age. In all breeds of dogs studied to date, late onset PRA has been recessively inherited. Although the specific mode of inheritance has not been defined for the Collie, it presumably is similarly inherited.

Cataract

Lens opacity may affect one or both eyes, and may involve the lens partially or completely. In cases where cataracts are complete and affect both eyes, blindness results. The exact mode of inheritance has not been adequately studied. The prudent approach is to assume that cataracts are hereditary, except in cases associated with trauma, other causes of ocular inflammation, specific metabolic disease or nutritional deficiencies.

Microphthalmia

This condition (in which one or both eyes are significantly smaller than normal) usually is apparent at birth. Other disorders often accompany microphthalmia, including Collie eye anomaly, cataract and/or persistent pupillary membranes.
### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ocular Disorder</th>
<th>Mode of Inheritance</th>
<th>References</th>
<th>Recommendations for Breeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collie Eye Anomaly</td>
<td>autosomal recessive</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>should avoid breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive Retinal Atrophy/Rod-Cone Dysplasia</td>
<td>autosomal recessive</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>should avoid breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Onset Progressive Retinal Atrophy</td>
<td>not defined, probably autosomal recessive</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>should avoid breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataract</td>
<td>not defined</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>should avoid breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microphthalmia</td>
<td>not defined</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>should avoid breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proliferative Keratoconjunctivitis</td>
<td>not defined</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
<td>probably should be avoided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent Pupillary Membranes</td>
<td>not defined</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>breeder’s option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entropion</td>
<td>probably polygenic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>probably should be avoided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distichiasis</td>
<td>not defined</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>breeder’s option</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Proliferative Keratoconjunctivitis

The acquired condition is characterized by a progressive, pink, fleshy mass, involving the cornea, raised bands of inflammatory tissue on the anterior aspect of the nictitating membrane and conjunctivitis. It is likely that the condition is immune mediated; but it appears to affect the Collie more frequently than other breeds. Treatment may require surgical excision, in addition to medical therapy. Occasionally, a case will resist all forms of therapy, resulting in blindness.

### Persistent Pupillary Membranes

During development, iris strands bridge the pupil, or attachments form between the iris and cornea, or iris and lens (or both). This condition is detectable at birth. While vision often is not impaired, it is dependent on the number of abnormal attachments and the extent of corneal and/or lens opacities. The hereditary basis of this condition in Collies remains unclear.

### Entropion

Entropion probably is influenced by several genes, including those which define the eyelids, the extent and weight of the skin over the head and face, the orbital contents and the conformation of the skull. Although other factors are known to influence the development of entropion, breeding selection should be made to avoid a head conformation that will be conducive to the development of the disorder.

### Distichiasis

This condition occurs when a partial, or complete, extra row of eyelashes, located at the lid margin, comes in contact with the cornea. The lashes may not be a problem for the animal. Or, there may be instances in which the extra lashes produce inflammation and excessive tearing. And, in some cases, increased blinking, blepharospasm and overt corneal pathology can occur. Removal of distichia by electrocautery or other surgical procedure may be indicated. The inheritance of this abnormality has not been determined and may involve multiple genetic influences.

*The editors of THE GLOBE wish to thank Dr. Murphy for her technical assistance in the preparation of this article. For more information on the hereditary disorders affecting the Collie, contact Dr. Cynthia S. Cook, Route 2, Box 56 M, Apex, NC 27502; USA.*

### References

2. Wolf ED 1978 Rod-cone dysplasia in the Collie. JAVMA 172:1331
FROM THE CONGRESSES

The ASVO/ISVO program, held in San Francisco, CA, on March 26, 1990, featured many interesting topics. Among the presentations was a description of entropion repair in difficult breeds of dogs (Shar Pei and Chow Chow), by E.L. Kuhns. The following is an excerpt from that discussion.

"The following example demonstrates the technique and concept of an entropion procedure that incorporates a preliminary, periorcular skin excision followed by the more conventional eversion technique.

"This entropion involved the superior and inferior lids, as well as the lateral canthal areas. Two parallel, semicircular incisions were made on the first major skin fold superior to each eye. The incisions extended from the superior-medial aspect to approximately two centimeters from the lateral canthi. The lateral portion of the incision was closer to the lid margins than the superior medial portion, creating a greater degree of tension at the lateral canthi.

"The circular incisions were made using the pupil as an arbitrary center. This helps guide the scalpel and ensures a more circular pattern. To produce a smooth, periorcular field, the width of the tissue section removed from the skin fold was based on the amount of tissue that previously was ‘gathered up.’ The resultant defect was closed with 3-0 Vetafil, using a simple interrupted-suture pattern.

"The above described maneuver helps generate more uniform tension around the superior-lateral eye areas during tissue retraction in the healing process — helping to attain optimum results. The pupil also serves as a ‘target’ during the suture placement of both the lid margin and the skin fold sutures. The sutures should be directed toward the arbitrary circle center, as if they are radiating from it. This also produces tension in a uniform manner.

"The next step included the actual lid margin’s eversion. The incision was facilitated with a chalazion lid forceps, and the incision was extended along the lower lid and around the lateral canthi, then on the superior lids. The incisions closest to the lid margins were made first, followed by the second parallel incision. The amount of tissue removed was governed by the mental image of the amount that would be required to be excised, which was formed prior to surgery. The lid incisions were closed with 6-0 silk, using an interrupted suture pattern."

LITERATURE REVIEW

Carbon Dioxide Laser Ablation for Treatment of Limbal Squamous Cell Carcinoma in Horses

R.V. English, M.P. Nasisse and M.G. Davidson

Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association 196:439-442

Carbon dioxide laser ablation was used successfully to treat limbal squamous cell carcinoma in four horses. Laser ablation provided fast, easy removal of the neoplasms, without damaging uninvolved adjacent ocular tissues, and with minimal postoperative discomfort to the horse. Carbon dioxide laser ablation represents a new option in the treatment of limbal squamous cell carcinoma.

Current Therapy of Canine Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca and Rationale for Change: Treating the Causal Factors with Topical Cyclosporine

R.L. Kaswan and M.A. Salisbury

Veterinary Focus 1989 1(3): 98-104

Keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS) is one of the most common ophthalmic disorders in dogs. KCS frequently is misdiagnosed as conjunctivitis and traditionally has been a difficult disorder to manage. Recent investigations suggested an autoimmune pathogenesis; subsequently, topical treatment with a new immunosuppressive drug, cyclosporine, has provided dramatic improvement. By treating the cause of KCS, inhibiting progressive lacrimal gland destruction, increasing tear secretion, and alleviating corneal inflammation and scarring, cyclosporine ophthalmic drops may offer a major advance over conventional KCS management. In this article, the pathogenesis of KCS, conventional treatment of KCS, cyclosporine treatment protocols and proposed mechanisms of action of cyclosporine ophthalmic drops are reviewed.
Topical Application of Cyclosporine in the Management of Keratoconjunctivitis Sicca in Dogs

M.A. Salisbury, R.L. Kaswan, D.A. Ward, C.L. Martin, J.M. Ramsey and C.A. Fischer

Journal of the American Animal Hospital Association
May/June 1990, Volume 26

In a clinical study of 24 canine patients, 2 percent cyclosporine was administered topically (every 12 to 24 hours) to manage keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS). Benefits of cyclosporine administered topically were the following: 1) Lacrimation increased ≥ 5 mm per minute after three to 56 days of treatment in 78 percent of the cases 2) Prior to using cyclosporine, typical treatment included oral pilocarpine, topical antibiotics, mucolytics, artificial tears, corticosteroids, and eye washes administered three to six times daily. However, with cyclosporine eye drops, applied one to two times daily, additional KCS treatments were eliminated or greatly reduced 3) Chronic keratitis, including superficial pigmentation, vascularization and granulation, improved markedly with prolonged treatment in all eyes, even in those in which lacrimation failed to increase. This new treatment represents a major advance in convenience and efficacy in the management of KCS.

Neodymium:YAG Laser Treatment of Lens Extraction-Induced Pupillary Opacification in Dogs

M.P. Nasisse, M.G. Davidson, R.V. English, S.M. Roberts and H.C. Newman

Journal of the American Animal Hospital Association
May/June 1990, Volume 26

Success of canine cataract extraction frequently is threatened by postoperative pupillary seclusion, after-cataracts and formation of pupillary and cyclitic membranes. The advent of laser technology, however, has provided the means for noninvasive correction of many of these complications. By using a Q-switched ophthalmic neodymium:yttrium, aluminum and garnet laser to treat postcataract-surgery pupillary opacification in dogs, clarity of pupillary aperture in 28 of 36 attempts (77 percent) was improved. Transient uveitis was the only common complication. Laser surgical failure most often

was attributable to the density of the after-cataract. Yttrium, aluminum and garnet laser photodisruption of pupillary membranes and opacified posterior lens capsules is an effective method of improving the outcome of lens extraction in dogs.

Golden Retriever Dogs in Sweden with Hereditary Cataracts: An Investigation

K. Narfström and L. Widebeck

Svensk Veterinaeridning (Swedish Veterinary Journal) 41:779-783, 1989

Fifty-seven Golden Retriever dogs with cataracts were examined two to four times with a mean follow-up period of five years. A grading system (a-f) for the lenticular opacities was used with “a” as a barely visible opacity in the posterior polar region, “b-e” as successively more widespread lenticular changes and “f” as complete cataracts. Most of the cataracts were bilateral and the degree of opacification did not often exceed two steps in the grading system. Taking the most severe form of cataract in the lenses of each case into account, there were 28 cases of type “a-c” and 21 types of “d-f,” of which five were “f” type. Eight cases had other forms of opacities that were not similar to the classical hereditary types of cataracts found in the Golden Retriever. Ninety-one percent of the posterior polar cataracts found were progressive. There appeared to be a relationship between posterior polar cataracts and other more severe forms of cataracts. For example, in two cases a small posterior subcapsular cataract was seen to develop into complete cataracts during a seven- and eight-year follow-up period, respectively.

NEWS FROM ...

Japan

Dr. Masanobu Fukui, director of the department of veterinary science, National Institute of Health, Tokyo, and president of the Japanese society of comparative ophthalmology, reports that in the Taikuba Primate Centre for Medical Research, NIH of Japan, there are over 2,000 macaques and other anthropoids being reared and bred. These animals are the charge of a veterinary staff and are used as animal models for some human metabolic and ophthalmic diseases.
United States

At the beginning of 1990 there were 27 ophthalmology residents in training in the 23 veterinary schools and four private ophthalmic practices.

France

The French College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists was established December 1, 1989, in Paris during the National Convention of the CNVSPA. Six specialists comprise the membership: Drs. C. Chaudieu; B. Clerc; J.P. Jegou; H. Laforge; M. Roze; and M. Wane. The purpose of the college is to determine the standard required to qualify as a specialist in ophthalmology in France, and to establish a special training program for the future.

A publication concerning hereditary ocular diseases affecting the different breeds of dogs has been prepared through a joint effort of veterinary ophthalmologists and the French Kennel Club, Société Centrale Canine, 215 rue Saint Denis, Paris; France.

Specialization was the subject of the annual meeting organized by the Lyon Veterinary College in October, 1989, “Les Entretiens de Bourgelat.” This is a very hot and controversial subject in France and Europe at the present time. A published report can be obtained from Dr. B. Clerc, Ecole Veterinaire de Lyon, BP 83, 69280 Marcy L’Etoile; France.

Germany

A meeting was held in Giessen, April 27, 1990, to report results of examinations of inherited eye diseases from 1986 to 1989. Participants included breeders, practitioners and veterinary ophthalmologists from France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and Germany.

Switzerland

A seminar on ocular surgery and ophthalmic examination was held in Flims, Switzerland, on March 10-18, 1990. Over 200 participants attended, representing several countries. Due to the success of this seminar, the meeting will be repeated in the autumn of 1990.

Norway

Dr. Ellen Bjerkas is conducting an inventory of hereditary eye diseases in Norwegian dogs. She studied Dobermans with persistent hyperplastic tunica vasculosa lentis/persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHTVL/PHPV), and found that 14.5 percent of 200 dogs examined were affected by the disorder. Three percent of the examined dogs had alterations that caused visual impairment or blindness. A manuscript concerning these findings is in preparation for the Norwegian Veterinary Journal.

NEW BOOKS

Atlas der Augenerkrankungen bei Hund und Katze

Large Animal Ophthalmology
By J.D. Lavach, C.V. Mosby Company $45.

Atlas of Equine Fundus

Current Techniques in Small Animal Surgery

Veterinary Focus, Volume 1, Number 3, 1989
This issue (although not a textbook) is devoted entirely to ophthalmology. Contact Arthur's Ltd., 5805 Whittle Road, Unit 208, Mississauga, Ontario; Canada, L4W 1E4.

Small Animal Ophthalmology: A Problem-Oriented Approach
By R. Peiffer, W.B. Saunders Company, $22.95. To order, contact W.B. Saunders, Independence Square West, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3399; USA; 215/238-7800.
COMING EVENTS

July 1990

Japanese Society of Comparative Ophthalmology, Mishima-City, July 30. Contact M. Fukui, Department of Veterinary Science, National Institute of Health, 10-35 Kamiosake, 2-Chome, Shinagawa, Tokyo, 141; Japan.

October 1990

The annual meeting of the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists (ACVO) will be held October 10-14, 1990, in Scottsdale, Arizona. The program will include an ophthalmic instrumentation and diagnostics workshop, scientific sessions and a residents' forum for short articles and case reports.

For further information on submission of papers for presentation, contact:

Dr. C. Sue West
Veterinary Ophthalmology Clinic
4050 Broadview Road
Richfield Village, OH 44286

For registration, contact:

Judy Schramm
Cortez Travel Inc.
117 Lomas Santa Fe Drive
Solana Beach, CA 92075
619/755-5136

An Ophthalmology Symposium will be held at the Park Hotels Waldhaus, CH 7018, Flims, Switzerland, October 13. Speakers include representatives from Germany, Austria, Switzerland and the United States. For information, contact Dr. Unger, Klinkenber 1, D-8900 Augsburg; West Germany.

November 1990

The Italian Society of Veterinary Ophthalmology (SOVI) will hold a meeting in Milano, Italy on November 30. The main subject will be the cornea, and speakers include Drs. Douglas Slatter, Claudio Peruccio and Stefano Pizzirani. Contact Dr. Claudio Peruccio, President, SOVI, Corso Re Umberto, 59, 10128 Torino; Italy.

February 1991

An International Veterinary Ophthalmology Seminar (wet lab) will be held in Giessen, West Germany, for a maximum number of 20 participants. Subjects will be corneal transplant, cataract surgery and intraocular lens implantation in dogs (including ultrasound, irrigation aspiration techniques and phacoemulsification techniques). Applications can be made to Dr. Willy Neumann, University of Giessen, Frankfurterstrasse 108, 63 Giessen; West Germany.

March 1991

The Italian Society of Veterinary Ophthalmology (SOVI), in conjunction with the Italian Society for Companion Animals (SCIVAC), will present a congress on veterinary ophthalmology in Pisa, Italy, March 15-17. Subjects include clinical signs and diagnosis and ocular manifestations of systemic diseases. Speakers include Drs. Peter Bedford, Bernard Clerc, Donatella Lotti, Mark Nasisse, Claudio Peruccio, Stefano Pizzirani, Antonio Solarino and Sam Vainisi. Contact Dr. Claudio Peruccio, Corso Re Umberto, 59, 10128 Torino; Italy.

April 1991

An Ophthalmology Symposium will be held at the University of Sydney, Australia, April 12-14. The symposium will be led by Dr. Rowan Blogg and will feature problem-solving exercises. The program will be restricted in number to ensure maximum contact between the instructors and veterinarians. Problems that are of importance to practitioners in the field of ophthalmology will be covered in detail, and resource material, including static displays, will be available. For more information, contact Dr. Douglas Bryden, director, post-graduate foundation in veterinary science, University of Sydney, PO Box A-561, Sydney South, NSW 2000; Australia.

October 1991

The ISVO will hold a meeting September 30-October 1, 1991, prior to the XVth WSAVA Congress in Vienna, Austria, October 2-5. To present a paper, contact Dr. R.L. Peiffer, University of North Carolina, Department of Ophthalmology, 617 Clinical Sciences, 22 H. Chapel Hill, NC 27514; USA. For information on the WSAVA Congress, contact Mrs. A. Jirasek, Mondial Congress, XVth International World Congress, Fatsimangasse 4, A-1040, Vienna; Austria.
FROM THE RESEARCH FRONT

Brazil

An Experimental Study — The repair of the sclera and membrane nictitans using heterologous pericardium was conducted by P.S. Barros, et al., Ophthalmology Section, School of Veterinary Medicine and School of Medicine, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Brazilian Registry of Ocular Pathology, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

An equine pericardium graft preserved in glycerin was used to repair defects of sclera and membrane nictitans in 12 dogs. Sclera — a defect of 5 mm square sclera and three quarter thickness was made. A graft of equine pericardium rehydrated of the same size was sutured to the defect with 7-0 nylon interrupted sutures. The histopathologic findings included fibroblastic proliferation and mild lymphoplasmocytic infiltrate at the 15th day. At the 60th day, the connective tissue of the pericardium was totally attached and adopted to the sclera. There were no inflammatory reactions or evidence of rejection.

Membrane Nictitans — was fixed and exposed by placing 3-0 nylon suture in two points at the margin. A piece of one-third thickness at the external face of the eyelid and 7-mm square was excised. A graft of equine pericardium preserved in glycerin rehydrated of the same size was attached to the defect with 5-0 nylon interrupted sutures. The histopathologic features at day 15 revealed lymphoplasmocytic infiltrate, especially at the chorion pericardium junction. At the 60th day there was a harmonious relationship between the chorion and pericardium connective tissue with epithelization. There were acanthotic areas alternating with atrophic areas.

Belgium

The following research is being conducted at the University of Gent in Belgium.

- F. Gasthuys et al. — Anesthesia for Fluorescein Angiography of the Ocular Fundus in the Miniature Pig. Veterinary Research Communications (in print).


PERSONALS


Dr. Terri McCalla, an ACVO member, has joined the ophthalmic practice of Dr. Rueben Meridith in Kansas City, MO, after recently obtaining his master's degree in veterinary pathology.

Dr. Willy Neumann has prepared a videotape on intraocular lens implantation in dogs, which is available in English and German. His address is Frankfurterstrasse 108, 63, Giessen, West Germany.

Two communications and one poster of interest to veterinary ophthalmologists will be presented in Leipzig at the XVIIIth Congress of the European Association of Veterinary Anatomists, August 21-25, 1990. Dr. P. Simoens, et al. will present "In Vivo and In Vitro Study of the Vascularature of the Porcine Choroid" (communication). Dr. L. De Schaedelijver et al. will present "Fluoroangiographic Study of the Retinal Vasculature in the Dog" (communication). Dr. J.P. De Geest, et al. will present "Comparative Morphology of the Pectinate Ligament in the Domestic Animals" (poster).
HISTORY

In future issues of THE GLOBE, information concerning the history of veterinary ophthalmology will be featured. This issue presents excerpts from Lawrence's The Complete Farrier (1816).

"Some horses are subject to what is called ‘moon blindness,’ which is a periodical inflammation of the eyes, and thence, it has been supposed to be dependent on the changes of the moon. The eyes may be suddenly affected during a hard chase and a temporary blindness brought on by the blood being determined with great force to the head. This sometimes occurs, and is very probably one cause of those dangerous mistakes that horses make at their leaps when in that condition.

"But the principal source of disease in the eye is high feeding upon dry food which occasions a constant state of costiveness in the intestines, and the consequences of this high feeding are sometimes much aggravated by want of exercise, and in proof of this fact it often happens that horses which are subject to periodical disease in the eye have perfectly recovered by daily labour in a post chase or mail coach.

"Whenever the system becomes overcharged by high feeding, the animal will be more disposed to inflammatory attacks; and, to obviate this consequence of excess, he must be reduced by either purging and bleeding, or by constant labour; and the last is certainly the most natural, as well as the least hazardous mode of effecting that object."

The editors of THE GLOBE wish to thank Dr. F.G. Startup for providing this issue’s history article.

RESULTS FROM CATARACT EXTRACTION SURVEY

(The results from the survey on Cataract Extraction that appeared in THE GLOBE, Volume 1, Number 1 have been tallied. Highlights from the survey are featured below.)

On average:
7.7 animals with cataracts are seen each week. 1.76 animals are operated on each week for cataracts.

Regarding the preferred surgical techniques:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Percent using</th>
<th>Percent not using</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intracapsular extraction</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extracapsular extraction</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phacoemulsification devices</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>41.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscocelastic products</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>72.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraocular lenses</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>90.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of success:
74 percent of the respondents reported success rates of 50 percent or higher.
PRACTICE TIPS

Corrosion Cure

The following formula is recommended by Dr. Richard Christmas for removing corrosion from instruments.

Soak instruments in a mixture of equal parts of ethyl alcohol and anhydrous ammonia for 12 hours. Unless the instruments are severely deteriorated, the corrosion can be rinsed or brushed away. Caution: anhydrous ammonia fumes are toxic.

Eye Cleansing Solution

Dr. William Magrane reminds readers of an old, but very effective, cleansing solution. "After 50 years, I still recommend this formula for a soothing, excellent and economical eye cleansing solution (for man or beast)."

15 milliliters Sodium Bicarbonate
15 milliliters Boric Acid or Borax
15 milliliters Sodium Chloride
60 milliliters Glycerine

Water as needed (qs), approximately 4 liters.

To this preparation may be added 4 cc of 10 percent Roccal or a similar quaternary ammonium chloride solution. This then becomes a 1-to-10,000 solution. This strength is non-irritating, does not inhibit regeneration of corneal epithelium, provides a good vehicle for drugs (low surface tension), is compatible with antibiotics and is bacteriostatic to most organisms.

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Don't Forget To Renew Your ISVO Membership!

To renew your membership, or to become a member of the ISVO, simply fill out the form below (or attach your newsletter mailing label) and send it, along with a check or money order for $10 for 1 year, or $20 for 2 years, to:

Dr. Bernard Clerc
Secretary-Treasurer, ISVO
Ecole Veterinaire de Lyon
1, avenue Bourgelat - BP 83,
69280 Marcy L'Etoile; France

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For more information about ISVO membership, contact Dr. Clerc at the address above, or call 78-44-24-71 (FAX 33/78-87-82-62).
the GLOBE

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