Yogesan K; Kumar, S.; Goldschmidt, L.; Cuadros, J. (eds): Teleophthalmology.

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Despite its relatively small size, this book provides an excellent and detailed introduction to ocular telemedicine and telehealth. In the preface, the editors write that they “took much care that this *book* would not be merely a collection of separate chapters, but... a consistent and structured overview of the field.” Despite the challenges of managing contributing authors from five continents and 19 countries, the editors have masterfully achieved their goal.

The four main parts of the book address the current status and future potential of teleophthalmology. Part I, The Current View - Issues and Technology, covers issues ranging from the definition of teleophthalmology to digital imaging and communications in medicine (DICOM) standards, and appropriately address clinical, technical, and administrative components of teleophthalmology.

Part II, Looking for Problems and Solutions - Telescreening, devotes 70% of its attention of diabetic retinopathy. While telemedicine for diabetic retinopathy is “well-trodden ground,” the three chapters addressing this issue allow a strong understanding of the challenges of telemedicine for diabetic retinopathy and potential responses to these challenges. For example, the importance of validation of such programs for diabetic retinopathy is presented, appropriately supported by reference to the American Telemedicine Associations *Telehealth Practice Recommendations for Diabetic Retinopathy*. The chapters on screening for retinopathy of prematurity and visual rehabilitation through telemedicine

are brief, but once again provide a foundation for further exploration.

Part III, The World View - Global Experiences in Teleophthalmology, is perhaps the richest and most attractive section of the book. Various and diverse telemedicine programs worldwide are presented in rapid-fire sequence, giving a glimpse into the possible future of healthcare by describing teleophthalmology programs that are currently servicing defined populations. This section reinforces the impact that teleophthalmology is presently having worldwide by both the number of programs described, the diversity of the programs, and the geographic dispersion of the programs.

Part IV, Looking into the Future - Current Experiments and Future Directions, builds on the reports of global experiences in teleophthalmology and projects future uses of teleophthalmology, ranging from robot-assisted remote telesurgery to noninvasive monitoring of ocular health during space travel.

This book draws together diverse systems, regulations, cultures, and programs and address teleophthalmology from anterior segment disease to retinal disease to surgical techniques and to vision rehabilitation. Specific diseases and specific programs are described. Clear presentation and organization, chapter outlines for future reference, a useful glossary, and informational appendices make the volume easy to read and reference.

Teleophthalamoogy is not a definitive work on ocular telemedicine; rather, the book provides a brief overview and strong introduction. The book will be of interest for those who are curious about what teleophthalmology involves and for those who want a brief presentation of the state of the art.

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