
As usual, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology held the largest ophthalmological convention of the year. Its program was instructive, interesting and provocative to pediatric, as well as other, ophthalmologists.

In conjunction with the meeting of the academy, there was held the annual session of the American Orthoptic Council and American Association of Orthoptists, Webb Chamberlain, President, and Edmund L. Cooper, Secretary-Treasurer. This program consisted of a symposium on motor fusion in strabismus, with Hermann M. Burian, M.D. moderator of the program; and presentations by Kenneth C. Swan, M.D., on Clinical Physiological of the Fusional Vergences; Frank D. Costenbader, M.D., on Diagnosis and Clinical Significance of the Fusional Vergences; and Betty Ann Jones on the Orthoptic Handling of Fusional Vergences. Dr. Hermann M. Burian concluded the Symposium.

In conjunction with the meeting of the academy there was also held the first annual meeting of the Contact Lens Association of Ophthalmologists. The scientific program consisted of the following presentations: Dr. Herschell H. Boyd of Bellevue, Washington, presented a paper on Perforation of Contact Lenses for Corneal Edema; Dr. Oliver H. Dabezies of New Orleans gave a paper entitled Basic Information Regarding Polymethyl Methacrylate, Wetting and Soaking; Dr. Louis Daily, Houston, Texas, read a paper entitled Para Corneal Contact Lens with Diffuse Multiple Punctate Corneal Epithelial Ulcerations; Dr. Donald A. Fonda of Ridgewood, N.J., presented a paper entitled Corneal Compresion due to Contact Lenses; and Dr. Herbert L. Gould, New York, N.Y., reported on Therapeutic Indications for Secleral Contact Lenses.

Many of the papers in the General Scientific Session and many of the courses in the Instruction Program were of interest and value to pediatric ophthalmologists.

There was a Symposium on Genetics and the Practice of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, which included a discussion of formal genetics and population genetics by Dr. James F. Crow, a discussion of genetics in ophthalmology by Dr. Harold F. Falls, and a discussion of cito genetics and ophthalmoto-rlaryngology by Dr. Hans Zellweger.

A case report of juvenile xanthogranuloma of the orbit was presented by Dr. Theodore E. Sanders, and the ocular manifestations of nevo-xantho endothelioma were described by Dr. Lorenz E. Zimmerman, with a discussion by Dr. Leonard Apt and Dr. Victor C. Hackney. It was pointed out that this condition has been previously unrecognized, although eyes containing the lesions of this disease are on file in the Registry of Ophthalmic Pathology at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Also in the general program was a motion picture on the Repair of Overcorrected Ptosis by Dr. Alston Callahan.

Genetics and Congenital Glaucoma, the twenty-first Edward Jackson Memorial Lecture, was presented by Dr. Robert N. Shaffer. Dr. Shaffer also presented a motion picture showing Goniotomy under Contact Lens Visualization.

Also in the general scientific session was a paper on Topographical Keratometry and Corneal Contact Lenses by Dr. Whitney G. Sampson and Dr. Joseph W. Soper and Dr. Louis J. Girard with a discussion by Dr. Chester J. Black.

The Retinal Pathology of Lafora's Disease with clinical pathologic case report was given by Dr. Myron Yanoff and Dr. Gabriel H. Schwarz.

A paper entitled Changing Concepts in the Management of Traumatic Hyphemia was presented by Doctors George H. How-
ard, and B. Thomas Hutchinson, and Albert R. Frederick, Jr. with discussion by Dr. Fred M. Blanton.

A special form of Tapto- Retinal degeneration (Fundus Flavimaculatus) was described by A. Franceschetti, and was discussed by Dr. Harold M. Falls.

The paper probably of greatest interest and most informative to pediatric ophthalmologists was a description of Homocystinuria: a new syndrome by Doctors George Link Spaeth and G. Winston Barber, Ph.D., with discussion by Dr. Harold M. Falls and Dr. Leonard Laster. This paper described a new syndrome characterized biochemically by the excretion of homocystine in the urine and clinically by mental retardation, discoloration of the lenses, rosy cheeks and knock-knees. The patients are frequently blonde-haired and blue-eyed. Thrombo-embolic episodes occur. Two cases were described. One of a sixteen-year-old girl with optic atrophy in addition to the usual findings; the other, an adult. Homocystinuria is an abnormality of methionine metabolism presumably secondary to improper functioning of cystathionine synthetase. This may result in elevated methionine and depressed cystine in the plasma as well as depressed cystathionine and cystine in the urine and tissues. These cases should be differentiated from arachnodactyly, it was pointed out.

Ocular changes associated with idiopathic hypercalcemia were reported in a case clinicopathologically by Doctors Roberson D. Harley and Leonard Apt and Angelo M. Diggeorge. In this case, bilateral optic nerve degeneration associated with peripheral retinal degeneration in idiopathic hypercalcemia was reported. No similar case had been found in the literature. The patient was an elfin-like white female, age three years, with mental retardation and "failure to thrive." Serum calcium levels of 13.9 mmg. per 100 cc.; phosphate, 5.3 mmg. per 100 cc.; and alkaline phosphatase, 2.8 mmg. per 100 cc. were compatible with a suspected diagnosis of hypercalcemia, parathyroids were normal.

Roentenographic changes were characterized by increased density of the skull bones, progressive reduction of foramina, including the optic foramina and, paradoxically, osteoporosis of the long bones.

At autopsy, the globe, optic nerve, and posterior bony orbit were removed in toto and examined pathologically as described in the report.

Another exciting and informative report was in the form of a motion picture of expansile peripapillary staphyloma of the sclera by Dr. James B. Wise and Dr. J. Donald M. Gass and Dr. Angus L. MacLean. This rare anomaly, unheard of by me and probably most of those present, apparently congenital, was characterized by posterior protrusion of the peripapillary portion of the sclera with undulating expansion and contraction of the walls, induced by the slightest rotation of the globe or by light stimulation of the normal fellow eye. The expansion and contraction were accompanied by advancement and recession of the normal disk. The protrusion was lined by normal choroid and retina. There was depigmentation of the macula. The patient was a normal, healthy, intelligent boy eight years old; the only complaint, defective vision in one eye. The back and forward undulation of the posterior portion of the fundus can best be described by your reporter as T.V. Wierd.

Substitution phenomena in congenital and acquired supernuclear disorders of eye movements, including a short motion picture, were described by Doctors Hermann M. Burian, Maurice W. Van Allen, Robert R. Sexton, and Robert S. Balla, and discussed by Dr. Donald L. Lyle.

The entire program will be abstracted as usual in the Transactions of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otologyngology, published bi-monthly, Dr. W. L. Benedict, Executive Editor.

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