

ropathy, had improvement in vision from counting fingers to 20/200. They then did a trial with 20 patients with nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy, 10 patients as control and 10 treated with levodopa plus carbidopa, first at a low dose and then at a higher dose. There was modest improvement in visual acuity in the treated group, but the exact improvement was measured via early treatment diabetic retinopathy study eye charts; thus, it is difficult to exactly interpret the "5.9 letters" improvement. The authors cautiously interpret their results and recommend a larger cohort study to support or refute these findings.

Clinical Study of a Large Family With Autosomal Dominant Progressive Cone Degeneration. Small KW, Gehrts K. *Am J Ophthalmol* 1996;121:1-12 (Jan). [Reprint requests to Dr. K. W. Small, Jules Stein Eye Institute, 200 Stein Plaza, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095.]

Seventy-three individuals from a single large family with autosomal dominant cone degeneration were studied for this report. They underwent ophthalmic examination, and some had full-field electroretinography, foveal retinography, and/or color testing. The visual acuity in affected individuals ranged from 20/20 to 5/200; fundus findings were variable, from gross macular granularity to a normal appearance.

Treatment of Migraine Headache After Ocular Surgery With Intravenous Metoclopramide Hydrochloride. MacCumber MW, Jaffe GJ, McCuen II BW. *Am J Ophthalmol* 1996;121:96-7 (Jan). [Inquiries to Dr. B. W. McCuen II, Duke University Eye Center, Box 3802, Durham, NC 27710.]

Two young patients (aged 20 and 35 years) both with a history of migraine, underwent intraocular surgery and postoperatively had periocular pain and nausea (and vomiting in one). Neither was helped by oxycodone and acetaminophen, but both responded immediately to intravenous metoclopramide hydrochloride for presumed migraine.

Anaerobic and Aerobic Isolates from a Subperiosteal Orbital Abscess in a 4-Year-Old. Harris GJ, Bair RL. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1996;114:98 (Jan). [Corre-

spondence to Dr. G. J. Harris, Eye Institute, 8700 W Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53226.]

A 4-year-old child with a subperiosteal abscess with a mixed infection is described. The authors recommend conservative treatment, first with antibiotics for a subperiosteal abscess. However, such a case, with evidence of chronicity that could lead to anaerobic conditions even in very young children, should be treated aggressively and may require surgical drainage.

Angiosarcoma Metastatic to the Orbit. Burnstine MA, Frueh BR, Elnor VM. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1996;114:93-6 (Jan). [Correspondence to Dr. V. M. Elnor, The University of Michigan, W. K. Kellogg Eye Center, 1000 Wall St, Ann Arbor, MI 48105.]

A 46-year-old patient with a history of breast angiosarcoma resected 2 years previously was seen for a right orbital mass that was subtotally resected and found to be an angiosarcoma. The authors believe this to be the first reported case of this malignant tumor found metastatic to the orbit.

Breast Carcinoma Metastatic to the Optic Nerve. Newman NJ, Grossniklaus HE, Wojno TH. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1996;114:102 (Jan). [Reprints not available.]

A 61-year-old woman with visual loss in one eye and a history of breast cancer is presented in this beautiful photo essay. She had circumferential enhancement of the left optic nerve only on magnetic resonance imaging. Laboratory workup and cerebrospinal fluid examination were negative, but biopsy of the nerve revealed breast carcinoma cells.

Persistent Palinopsia Following Ingestion of Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD). Kawasaki A, Purvin V. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1996;114:47-50 (Jan). [Reprint requests to Dr. A. Kawasaki, Midwest Eye Institute, 201 Pennsylvania Pkwy, Indianapolis, IN 46280-1381.]

Three patients reported palinopsia up to 3 years after use of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). All had normal neurologic and neuro-ophthalmic examinations and two had normal magnetic resonance imaging and electroretinography as well. Possible mechanisms are given along with a discussion of hallucinogen-persisting perception disorder (flashbacks), a diagnosis with criteria that describe palinopsia and its effect on the individual.