Louis Pasteur said, “There are no such things as applied sciences, only applications of science.” The application of scientific advancements over the last two decades has led to a plethora of new sight-saving therapies. It is both illuminating and encouraging to compare the last volume of the *Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology* devoted to the *Pharmacology of the Eye* published in 1984 to the current volume. The 1984 version, edited by Marvin Sears, provided a sound physiologic and pharmacologic foundation to guide ophthalmic therapy. The medications that were discussed focused on glaucoma, ocular infections, and ocular inflammatory disease. There was little discussion of therapies for retinal diseases or dry eye, and topics such as sustained-release drug delivery were not discussed.

The goal of the current volume is to present the science that can further catalyze the progress in ocular pharmacology as well as to review the resulting new therapies available today and in future trials. Chapters on ocular pharmacology and ocular pharmacokinetics are presented at the start of the book and provide the principles forming the basis of the subsequent disease-focused chapters spanning the tear film to the optic nerve and tissues in between.

Some of the new therapies discussed in this volume include new classes of drugs to treat ocular hypertension and glaucoma, anti-VEGF therapy for retinal disease, and the use of biologic agents to manage ocular inflammatory diseases. A chapter on drug delivery has been included since extended-release of medications will be required to improve patient care and allow the practical administration of certain compounds to the eye. Discussion of gene therapy for diseases such as retinitis pigmentosa and neuroprotection for diseases of the optic nerve are also recent additions.

Winston Churchill suggested that, “if you have knowledge, let others light their candles with it.” It is our hope that this book will serve not only to summarize the current state of the science of ocular pharmacology and therapeutics, but also to stimulate and support further advances that will benefit patients.

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Mission Viejo, CA, USA
Chicago, IL, USA

Scott M. Whitcup
Dimitri T. Azar