

the style of presentation, which is so dependent on colour, may tend to reduce commercial appeal. In addition to the many colour photographs, there are colour graphics, line drawings and even colour coded charts of probing depths.

The relationship between orthodontics and periodontics is given little space. Namely, Chapter 26, which is 6 pages in length of which approximately half are photographs. Notably, a removable retainer does appear in Chapter 4 that is concerned with the history of periodontal disease. From an orthodontic point of view, I would like to have seen some discussion of evidence concerning the management of retention of the periodontally involved adult

patient, which is an interesting and difficult topic.

In addition to the brief summaries of papers, there is a bibliography of 30 articles. This seems limited for such an extensive subject area. My view was that some further citation or recommendation for extended reading would have been useful.

Although I am still puzzled by the sub-title 'Science with humanity', I enjoyed the book, found it easy to read and well presented. I would recommend it to anyone interested in an overview of periodontics.

Neil Pender

### **Problem Solving in Orthodontics. Goal-oriented Treatment Strategies (2000)**

Authors: Charles J. Burstone and Michael R. Marcotte

Publisher: Quintessence Publishing Co Limited, New Malden, Surrey, UK

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It has been a pleasure to read this book dealing with treatment planning, where the authors generously share with the reader their clinical knowledge and experience. It encourages the orthodontist to treat patients in a reflective way and goal-orientated strategies are an unusual way of not using any classification system or choice of appliance therapy as a base for the treatment goals. The titles of the chapters reflect the sequence of strategies; skeletal changes, plane of occlusion, upper and lower arch forms, treatment midline, and arch-length discrepancies. The authors begin with introducing three-dimensional orthodontic treatment planning, which includes a lateral cephalometric headfilm, a frontal view made from the posterioranterior cephalometric headfilm, an occlusogram, and a photograph of the occlusal aspect of the dental

casts. The cephalometric analysis and growth prediction were developed by Burstone (1958), and Burstone and Hickman (1968), and the occlusogram by Burstone in 1961. Each chapter contains well described clinical cases where each goal-orientated strategy is developed. Unfortunately, there is no detailed discussion concerning retention.

The authors have arranged treatment planning into a well-organized system, where many experienced clinicians will recognize their own unreflective system. The novice will find help in treatment planning, but may feel the need for some mathematical approach to the strategies, as a new cook in the kitchen feels for 'a grain of salt'. How much is it!

Eva Hellsing