

Clinical examples related to the text are enclosed in filled boxes, and are relevant and useful. It would have been nice to see more of these in the head and neck sections. There is a good chapter on applied anatomy with a section on local anaesthesia.

Times have changed, however. The dental student is paying £50.00 for this text on anatomy yet 25 per cent of it is devoted to the back, abdomen and both limbs. Current dental and medical students are hard pressed to find the time to read even the core anatomy relevant to their studies. This discrepancy is clearly highlighted in the clinical examples. Does a dental student want or even need to read about episiotomy? If the non-relevant parts of anatomy and their clinical examples were dropped then there would have been more space for other more relevant clinical examples.

Two hundred and fifty pages on the head and neck is a lot for today's student, and is significantly longer than the length of text I would expect them to study. Although the diagrams are good, most of my students tend to read shorter texts and use a colour atlas to complement their reading, lectures and dissecting room studies. This book attempts to combine both. It is very difficult if not impossible to design 'the only textbook of gross anatomy you will ever need'.

Although I will not recommend this a book as a first choice for my students to purchase, there are, as I have indicated, many good aspects that no doubt are worthy of a student's consideration. It should certainly be made available for medical and dental students in their school libraries.

Colin Stolkin

Craniofacial Dysfunction & Pain: manual therapy, assessment and management (2001)

Editors: Harry von Piekartz and Lynn Bryden

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Modern medicine is characterized by specialization, while clinical management of craniomandibular dysfunction requires interdisciplinary approaches. Normally, in orthopaedics the body is studied 'without the head'. While biomechanics of the spine and the extremities are well understood, the craniomandibular and cranio-cervical region is usually neglected. This book is an ambitious work that attempts to gather together a broad arsenal of philosophies, clinical techniques, and principles in the field of interdisciplinary diagnostics and treatment of pain and dysfunction and the craniomandibular and craniocervical field. This book provides a report on current knowledge and recent developments in neuro-orthopaedics. Some of the latest aspects in growth, functional anatomy, and pain mechanisms related to structures in the cranial region are explained along with

assessment and management strategies for use in daily practice.

From the point of view of manual medicine, a number of techniques to manipulate cranial bones and nervous tissues are thoroughly explored using photographs and almost perfect schemes. Management strategies including clinimetry, cranio-cervical posture and psychosomatic management of chronic facial pain patients are described and, most importantly, set in relation to their integration in daily clinical practice. Important functional related problems such as chronic headache, chronic ear pain in children, KISS syndrome, facial paralysis, and tinnitus are also mentioned. The review of current literature will be helpful for all those who are interested in the topic.

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