

importantly, the content of the first chapters serves as ideal material for orthodontic graduate students because of the clarification of tip and

torque control, along with the emphasis placed on the limitations of orthodontic appliances.

Theodore Eliades

Autotransplantation of teeth (2001)

Editor: Mitsuhiro Tsukiboshi

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

Price: £92.00

ISBN: 0-86715-395-4

Autotransplantation has previously been viewed with uncertainty because of a lack of information on the topic and poor clinical results of reported cases. These poor results were due to a lack of understanding of the biological principles involved and poor clinical technique. Another barrier to the acceptance of the technique has been the misconception that autotransplantation can only be successful when immature, developing teeth are transplanted. However, as this superb book amply demonstrates, autotransplantation is for teeth with mature fully formed roots, as well as those with immature roots. The important difference to appreciate is the post-operative endodontic care of these two categories. Success of autotransplantation should therefore be viewed in terms of tooth survival, with or without a root

filling. This book repeatedly demonstrates how successful the technique can be.

The quality of the diagrams, photographs, and illustrations in the book are exceptional. The painstaking attention to detail when collecting clinical information on each case throughout treatment and follow-up is obvious. The text is easy to read and each clinical stage and each clinical application of autotransplantation is clearly described. The reference list is comprehensive.

I can commend this book highly to every generalist and specialist because there are indications for autotransplantation at all ages. Teeth that would otherwise have been extracted or left within the bone can be used to make natural functioning units.

Richard R. Welbury

Handbook of Third Molar Surgery (2001)

Author: George Dimitroulis

Publisher: Butterworth Heinemann, Oxford, UK

Price: £19.99

ISBN: 0-7236-1084-3

This book is well presented, with short sentences and concise descriptions, which allow the author to cover a great deal of material in a small book. Because of the headings and the short synopses at the beginning of each chapter, it is easy for the reader to find what he/she is looking for.

We would recommend the chapter on medically compromised patients, in that it includes all the potential problems and may serve as a quick reference for the trained practitioner and as a check list, to make sure nothing has been

overlooked. Nevertheless, the book does not achieve what its title would lead the reader to expect. Chapter 6, which deals with the technique for the removal of third molars, comprises 22 pages, of which only 16 actually deal with the removal of maxillary and mandibular third molars. Of necessity, therefore, this is done in a very superficial manner, which cannot possibly guide senior year students or inexperienced practitioners in the variety of difficult situations that the extraction of these teeth may present. In

sharp contrast, Chapter 8, dealing with infections associated with third molars and Chapter 9, regarding perioperative care, are much more comprehensive and detailed.

The accepted classifications of third molars are not described, but rather a mixture of all of them is presented. The consensus regarding the indications for third molar extraction is not discussed. The case for and against prophylactic removal is not given in adequate detail, which would be a valuable addition for the readers of this journal.

One of the more serious omissions and arguably the most important information that

a student needs to know is how to differentiate between the simple cases, and those that he/she should refer to a specialist. The text would do well to include the use of a clinical and radiographic examination questionnaire to guide the practitioner in assessing the relative difficulty of a particular case. It is surprising that computerized tomography is not discussed in the assessment of third molars.

This book fails to serve as a forward reference for the next few years, as is to be expected from a new book.

Gabriel Caushu and Adrian Becker

Frontiers of Dental and Facial Esthetics (2001)

Editors: James A. McNamara Jr and Katherine A. Kelly

Publisher: Center for Human Growth and Development, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA

Price: \$79

ISBN: 0-9929921-34-8

This is the 38th volume in the Ann Arbor Craniofacial Growth Monograph Series and includes papers presented at the 27th Annual Moyers Symposium held at the University of Michigan in March 2000. The self-confessed scope of the text is to explore current concepts of aesthetics and function in the dentally compromised patient from a clinical perspective within an interdisciplinary context. The wide-ranging papers in this volume cover diverse aspects, but can be grouped into three main subject areas: (I) perception, diagnosis, and treatment of aesthetic problems; (II) periodontal treatment to enhance dental aesthetics; and (III) the use of implants to improve aesthetics and enhance anchorage.

The opening paper is a recapitulation of previously published work by Kokich and Kokich on the perception of anterior dental aesthetics by laypeople, dental professionals, and specialist orthodontists. The data allows the practitioner to be confident in recommending the need for aesthetic correction of malocclusion based on its appearance to the layperson. Following the dominance of cephalometric evaluation as a research tool, orthodontic treatment planning evolved around measurement of the hard tissues

and their correction to population norms. Sarver re-evaluates treatment choice following assessment of the soft tissues both at rest and in function in order to gain enhanced aesthetic results. The timing of Twin Block treatment with reference to maturation of cervical vertebrae is presented with a view to maximizing aesthetic changes (Baccetti and Franchi).

Several papers are devoted to the periodontal orthodontic interface and the management of the periodontally compromised patient. Whereas mucogingival surgery produced enhanced functional results, the new term 'periodontal plastic surgery' implies a requirement for an aesthetic outcome. Gingival surgery in children is discussed with reference to fraenectomy, crown lengthening, papillary regeneration and exposure. Wang *et al.*, consider delayed passive eruption and its correction by gingivectomy, apically positioned flap and apically positioned flap with crestal bone removal. In addition, the role of tooth extrusion to reduce the vertical intraosseous defect is reviewed.

The use of dental implants in complex interdisciplinary treatments needs assessment of both hard and soft tissues. Anterior tooth replacement involving dental implants with pre-existing