

gingival deformity requires reestablishment of normal soft tissue architecture and bone level. A treatment-planning algorithm for the interproximal papilla based on the diagnostic classification of the osseous-gingival relationship is presented and the principles of guided bone regeneration are discussed.

At the start of a new millennium it is difficult to know where the future of orthodontic

treatment may lie. The timely publication of this state-of-the-art volume on this most current interdisciplinary topic may give new insights to the perceptive. However, the cost of this book is likely to preclude it from all but the shelves of the well-funded University library.

Jeremy J. W. Breckon

McMinn's Interactive Clinical Anatomy. Head and Neck—Version 2.0 (CD ROM) (2001)

Authors: Patricia A. Reynolds and Peter H. Abrahams

Publisher: Harcourt Publishers Limited, London, UK

Price: £75.00

ISBN: 0-7234-3218-X

This revision of an already popular software package offers a faster and more comprehensive electronic synthesis of head and neck anatomy relevant to clinical practice. These topics combine very successfully in a teaching context, and each of the anatomical and clinical components has gained hugely, both in interest and understandability, from the proximity of the other. It becomes clear that so much of anatomy that may not have made sense or had any obvious relevance during the early undergraduate years, suddenly springs to life when explained in terms of clinical signs and symptoms. Conversely, many clinical features of disease processes can be explained in terms of basic anatomical principles and the authors of this package have exploited these synergies to the full. They do this in a simple and uncomplicated way in which a wealth of appropriate clinical material is dovetailed into an underlying format of head and neck anatomy including embryology and histology.

The main menu is laid out into sub-sections including basic anatomical terms and definitions, embryology, histology, and system overviews, which pull together information relating to topics such as the cardiovascular system and lymphatics. This is followed by a section on special clinical topics that are of particular importance to the dental surgeon, including the anatomy of dental anaesthesia, and the spreading of

infections around the face and jaws. Lastly, there is a section of interactive anatomy, which relates individual structures in specific anatomical areas to allied clinical features.

Throughout all sections there are navigational links and pathways between the different subject areas, making cross-referencing simple and quick. Everywhere in the text there are references to illustrations, which may be clinical photographs, anatomical diagrams, or even video clips. The illustrations are of good quality and display well even on a computer of modest power. Each of the figures has the facility to be labelled with a command box which appears next to or, in some cases, rather annoyingly overlying the figure itself (where this happens, the box can be readily dragged to one side). In this way readers can test themselves on identification of individual structures. Areas of the diagrams or photographs can also be magnified.

This interactive anatomy section offers opportunities for dipping into areas of interest and navigating from this point of entry into the system, via clinical links, to allied topics. In each of these sections there also appears a series of questions related to clinical settings and there are over a 100 of these throughout the package. Each of the questions demands an answer, which is given on request, but not before. The beauty of this electronic format for this type of information

is that it invites exploration of subjects, which instead of being dry and dull, suddenly become inviting and illuminating. This package has already proved to be very popular with students at both undergraduate and postgraduate level, and rightly so. Those preparing for the MFDS exam will find it particularly useful.

The package is priced at £75 which makes it extremely competitive when compared with a similar amount of information presented in hard copy form. This should be a cyber best seller.

Paul Robinson

Orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics (2001)

Authors: James A. McNamara Jr and William L. Brudon
Publisher: Needham Press Inc., Ann Arbor, USA
Price: \$195
ISBN: 0-9630522-3-9

This substantial work is based on James McNamara's long experience as a clinician in private practice, as a teacher, and as a researcher. William Brudon has created many superb illustrations for the book and there are contributions from a number of other well known orthodontic authors, notably Vincent Kokich.

This book sets out primarily to be a very practical guide to orthodontics, based on Professor McNamara's personal practice. As such, each chapter includes a large amount of clinical advice, backed up by a review of the evidence behind it. This is in marked contrast to many other orthodontic texts where the opening chapters cover scientific background, with clinical techniques being described later. McNamara's practical approach right from the start has the huge advantage of making his book easy and enjoyable to read.

The opening chapter is an overview of the book, followed by a section on clinical examination in which some emphasis is placed on the practice environment into which patients are received. A section on dental development leads into the chapter on tooth/arch size discrepancies, which is where the significant role of rapid maxillary expansion is introduced. McNamara considers that transverse discrepancies are fundamental in the aetiology of many malocclusions, not only crowding but also Class II and Class III problems. He describes the interesting chance finding that early use of rapid maxillary expansion induces some spontaneous correction of Class II

discrepancies, which has subsequently been confirmed by clinical studies. This approach has been built into his treatment approach to Class II malocclusions, in combination with fixed, functional, and extra-oral appliances. The chapter on the vertical dimension includes discussions on facial growth patterns, the role of the soft tissues, the effects of nasal obstruction and orthopaedic treatment strategies for open and deep bite.

Five chapters describe McNamara's use of pre-adjusted fixed appliances in routine clinical practice, including utility and various transpalatal arches, as well as the clinical management of palatal expansion appliances. The use of the Schwarz appliance to gain arch length in the early mixed dentition is described, especially in the mandible. The chapter on the Twin Block appliance includes a review of the biological basis of functional appliance therapy and is followed by chapters on the Fränkel FR2, Herbst, Bionator, and Jasper Jumper appliances. Molar distalization using intra-oral devices, such as the Pendulum appliance, as well as with headgear is discussed, as are the roles of the face mask and the FR3 appliance in Class III malocclusion.

Vincent Kokich has contributed a very practical guide to the management of various impacted teeth, followed by a review of the management of malformed teeth, hypodontia, and combined orthodontic-restorative treatments. This is followed by a review of strategies for finishing and retention, including a discussion of the basis on which treatment goals are based. Extensive use is