

## Book Reviews

### Clinical manual of implant dentistry (2002)

Editors: Mithridade Davarpanah and Henry Martínez

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

Price: £55.00

ISBN: 1-85097-049-1

Since the concept of osseointegration was first applied to humans, there have been many advances in the understanding and application of implant dentistry as a method for the replacement of missing teeth. Successful implant treatment relies on knowledge of anatomy, tissue physiology, and a skilful surgical technique. This excellent, graphically and photographically illustrated textbook is intended for students and clinicians who are new to implant therapy, as well as for experienced clinicians who wish to improve their skills. The authors' aim is to provide the reader with all the scientific and clinical data necessary to understand implant dentistry.

The 220 pages of this book are divided into 13 chapters. Chapter 1 focuses on implant treatment planning and decision criteria. Indications and contraindications for dental implants are clearly described, and clinical data from longitudinal studies on implant success rate are reported. Chapter 2 deals with implant diameters. Indications, contraindications, biomechanical and aesthetic considerations are nicely presented, indicating the proper implant diameter selection for each clinical situation. Chapter 3 describes in detail the surgical approach and various types of implant-supported prostheses are detailed

in Chapter 4. Chapters 5, 6, and 7 respectively cover the surgical and prosthetic treatment considerations for complete, partial edentulism, and a single missing tooth. Chapter 8 provides a didactic classification of implant treatment for posterior regions, focusing on the most appropriate treatment option for each clinical situation. Chapter 9 deals with specific surgical procedures, including extraction and immediate implant placement, sinus grafting, onlay bone grafting, and guided bone regeneration. The non-submerged implant concept is addressed in Chapter 10. Chapter 11 focuses on the use of implants in the young patient. The implant surface properties are well presented and discussed in Chapter 12, whereas the principles for immediate loading are described in Chapter 13. Overall, this is a beautifully presented book for practical and clinical use. Each chapter offers a detailed approach to implant treatment including several diagrams, drawings, and colour photographs, to provide the reader with comprehensive information on each particular clinical situation and clearly illustrate the various surgical techniques routinely needed in this field.

Vittorio Cacciafesta

### Global strategies to reduce the health-care burden of craniofacial anomalies (2002)

Publisher: World Health Organisation, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland

Price: Provided free of charge

ISBN: 92 4 159038 6

This document is a report of the WHO Meetings on International Collaborative Research on Craniofacial Anomalies which took place in Geneva on 5–8 November 2000 and in Park City, Utah USA from 24–26 May 2001. It is part of the Human Genetics Programme 2002 for the Management of Noncommunicable Diseases by the World Health Organisation.

In 2000, the WHO Human Genetics Programme, launched a five year project designed to take forward an international research strategy on craniofacial anomalies. One of the first steps of this initiative was a conference of international experts covering four selected areas for research: treatment of CFA, gene/environmental interaction, genetics, and prevention.

This report is a source of very interesting and useful information and in many sections summarises the current state of cleft care. Despite a great deal of work the statement in Chapter 3 is still true, 'Even for the longest established craniofacial intervention—the management of cleft lip and palate—the scientific basis of the discipline is weak. Virtually no elements of treatment have been subjected to the rigours of contemporary clinical trial design and there is a bewildering diversity of practices'.

There is also a section that examines the hierarchy of evidence for craniofacial research from non-randomised studies to systematic reviews. However there are few properly conducted randomised clinical trials and the

systematic review of these for cleft lip and palate is difficult. One would hope the development of organisations such as the Eurocran collaboration will result in more properly conducted trials developing in the near future.

There are useful sections giving information on planning for surgical trials, measuring outcome, the cost benefit and the treatment burden for the patient.

Chapters range from the Role of the Environment to Prevention of Craniofacial Anomalies. Each is well written and provides up-to-date information, for example

on the possible teratogenic effect of tobacco and alcohol.

There are a series of annex's at the rear of the publication and one of the most relevant is the record for treatment planning and monitoring along with the timing of minimum records as recommended by the WHO.

This is an excellent and timely publication which is essential reading for all involved in the care of patients with cleft lip and palate.

Dai Roberts-Harry

### **Fundamentals of Periodontics. 2nd edition (2003)**

Editors: Thomas G. Wilson, Jr., Kenneth S. Kornman

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

Price: £58.00

ISBN: 0-86715-405-5

The title of this book reflects very well its scope of a fundamental presentation of both long-standing and new knowledge in clinical periodontology and related areas. Apart from a distinct biological and evidence-based approach, two additional features of this book are striking. The first is the long list of contributors many of whom are internationally renowned. The second is the arrangement of topics into chapters with respect to both the sequence of topic presentation and their diversity, in particular some marginal issues are given full chapter status. Both features blend in most cases to result in excellent chapters. However, there is some quality variation between the individual chapters which is probably unavoidable when a book of such diversity is compiled. For instance, the only attention the interface between

orthodontics and periodontics is given, consists of a few elementary statements and case presentations.

Well over 600 pages of small text contains a great deal of information. The illustrations are mostly of good or sufficient quality. Whilst reproductions of some clinical photographs and radiographs would benefit from higher quality, this would probably result in a much higher price. Considering the size and the scope of the book its price is very reasonable. I anticipate that postgraduate specialist trainees in periodontology and perhaps some extraordinarily motivated undergraduate students will find this book very valuable.

Andrej Zentner