

Orthodontics in the 21st century. Where are we now? Where are we going? (2002)

Editors: Kenji Takada and William Proffit
Publisher: Osaka University Press, Osaka, Japan
Price: \$90.00
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This book contains papers of the Proceedings of the Symposium 'Orthodontics in the 21st century. Where are we now? Where are we going?', in Osaka, 2001, to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of Osaka University and the 50th anniversary of the Faculty of Dentistry. The book is divided into three parts: the first and the second are devoted to the papers given by the keynote speakers at the symposium, and the third part comprises the posters presented at the meeting.

The first part of the book deals with a) the paradigm changes in orthodontics and b) modern diagnosis and treatment planning. In this part, Dr Ackerman presents findings based on the use of digital videoing as a clinical tool for dynamic smile analysis and design in diagnosis and treatment planning, Dr Kuijpers-Jagtman exemplifies the importance of evidence-based orthodontic care, and Dr Rekow presents advances in tissue engineering and their implications for orthodontics. The advances in three-dimensional (3D) facial growth analysis are described by Dr Kreiborg, while Dr Shibata presents an approach to expertise knowledge-based intelligent image processing, used for instance in automatic landmark identification on cephalographs. Dr Stephens, in his paper, considers early treatment of crowding and open bite and describes an expert system for assisting the general practitioner in identifying anomalous development in the mixed dentition. Finally, Dr Takada presents the advancements in jaw kinematics and the way they may be used for evaluating occlusal function in individuals with malocclusions.

The second part of the book deals with a) efficient treatment procedures, b) basic science developments affecting clinical orthodontics and c) growth modification and solutions of severe problems. In these sections, Dr Isaacson describes the advantages of 3D digital orthodontic records replacing plaster casts, Dr Soma presents the trend and prospects for the future use of Ti-Ni wires, and Dr Roberts deals with the basics of bone physiology, and the use of the implants in orthodontics. The importance of CBFA1 as a fundamental transcription factor for skeletogenesis is presented in the article by Dr Komori, while Dr Yamashiro covers pain in orthodontics and how to modulate the patients' sensitivity to pain. Dr Stephens deals with artificial intelligence and how we can deal with growth problems early enough to prevent them from happening. Dr Baik discusses the limitations of orthopaedic treatment and combined surgery in skeletal Class III malocclusion and Dr Proffit the advantages and disadvantages in the use of distraction osteogenesis and conventional orthognathic surgical approaches.

As mentioned above, the third part of the book comprises the posters presented at the meeting. However, the transformation of each of these posters to form an 'article' suitable to be printed in a book, reaches different levels of success.

In conclusion, these proceedings commemorate a successful meeting. The monograph would be a meaningful memory to the participants, themselves, and may awake a certain interest for other orthodontists.

Stavros Kiliaridis

Essential dental public health (2002)

Authors: Blánaid Daly, Richard G. Watt, Paul Batchelor and Elizabeth T. Treasure
Publisher: Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK
Price: £24.95
ISBN: 0-019-262974-3

This new textbook, targeted at UK dental undergraduates, aims to provide an overview of the core elements of dental public health. Such a textbook is long overdue and will be a very useful addition to the undergraduate reading list.

There are 23 chapters divided into four sections. Each chapter commences with a useful list of objectives which should be achievable when that chapter has been studied. There are also 'discussion points' in each

chapter which encourage the reader to focus their thinking on those specific subject areas. Each chapter concludes with a list of references which have been quoted in the text, but also a list of books and papers for further reading.

The first section: 'Principles of Dental Public Health', starts with a history of the British public health movement and makes clear at the outset, the importance of public health to current and future dental

practice of dentistry in the 21st century. The core themes of dental public health practice are also introduced. This leads into chapters on the determinants of health and health inequalities; concepts of health, disease, illness and ill health; and public health approaches to prevention (including strategy design and approaches, principles of screening, and prevention for individuals and populations).

The second section: 'Oral Epidemiology', commences with an overview of epidemiology, including descriptions of planning epidemiological studies, types of studies, measuring health and disease, and useful indices. This leads into a chapter covering trends in oral health with a focus on periodontal disease, oral cancer, and dental caries, as well as a discussion of oral health inequality. The next chapter is very topical and focuses on evidence-based medicine and dentistry. There is a summary of the so-called 'hierarchy of evidence' and how to make sense of the evidence which is presented to the reader. This very useful chapter stresses the importance of evidence-based dentistry whilst ensuring that the reader knows it cannot explain everything. This is followed, logically, by 'Critical appraisal of the literature', with useful checklists for assessing each section of a paper. A section on key considerations in statistics should prove useful to anyone reading scientific papers, postgraduates as well as undergraduates.

The third section focuses on 'Prevention and Oral Health Promotion' and includes chapters on principles of oral health promotion and an overview of behaviour change. The discussion of theories of behaviour change should prove interesting to all of us who have been given advice to patients which has clearly been ignored! Subsequent chapters focus on more specific prevention

areas, namely: sugars and caries; fluoride and fissure sealants; periodontal disease; oral cancer; and traumatic dental injuries.

The final section: 'Health Services', will have aspects of interest to anyone working in NHS dentistry. It commences with an overview of health care systems and a description of what constitutes a good health care system. This is followed by a description of the NHS, including the major influences over the last 50 years and the potential future influences, and also a summary of the provision of oral health care in the UK through the various sectors. The book wisely chooses not to be too specific in these sections, presumably in an attempt to avoid it going out of date too rapidly. It was useful to include a chapter on 'The European Union and Dentistry' although I would have liked to see more detail, particularly about European Legislation and the Dental Directives, although I accept that this level of understanding is probably not required at undergraduate level. The chapter on 'Health Economics' was well written and made some quite complex concepts relatively easy to follow. The final section concluded with problems in health services, with particular focus on availability, accessibility, affordability and acceptability of services.

This textbook is well written and comprehensive and I enjoyed reading it. I think it would prove useful to many qualified practitioners in the UK, not just undergraduates reading it as part of their course. It would be a useful addition to any bookshelf or library.

Susan J. Cunningham

Essentials of orthognathic surgery (2003)

Author: Johan P Reyneke

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

Price: £134.00

ISBN: 0-86715-410-1

The use of orthognathic surgery has become very popular in association with adult orthodontics. Despite this, there are only a few books available that cover in sufficient detail the orthodontic procedures during these treatments. In this respect this book fills well the needs of the clinician where surgical techniques and treatment planning are concerned. The text details case presentations combined with beautiful drawings and photographs. The chapter on surgical techniques especially is very informative and easy to follow. Much emphasis in the book has been placed on treatment planning with visual treatment

objectives. The book discusses the use of manual tracing but does not include any mention of digital cephalometric analyses. In addition when dealing with orthognathic surgery in developing asymmetric cases, distraction osteogenesis as a choice of treatment could have been included. In spite of these relatively small shortcomings, the book can be well recommended to orthodontists working with these surgical cases.

Pertti Pirttiniemi