

Book Reviews

Management of Temporomandibular Disorders and Occlusion, 4th edn (1998)

Author: Jeffrey P. Okeson
Publisher: Mosby, St Louis
Price: £44
ISBN: 0-8151-6939-6

When concepts and treatment strategies for temporomandibular joint dysfunction (TMD) change at an extraordinary pace, when even terminology changes between successive editions, writing a textbook on TMD is an heroic endeavour in itself. To undertake such a task usually requires the expertise of a team experienced in the multiple facets of TMD. It is, therefore, remarkable when one realizes that this text is the work of one author, J. P. Okeson, who has produced 638 pages covering the anatomy, physiology, aetiology, and therapy of TMD, explained in a very readable fashion.

The book is divided into four main parts: (1) anatomy, (2) aetiology, (3) treatment, and (4) occlusal therapy. The controversies in the treatment of TMD are clear and, once again, demonstrate that even experts can become confused by authoritarian claims on effectiveness of therapeutic interventions not substantiated by facts. The author is well aware of this problem and states that, for the clinician to confidently select the appropriate treatment, he or she should demand adequate scientific evidence to support its use.

It is difficult in any one text to cover all aspects of the diagnosis and treatment of TMD when there is a preoccupation with treatment procedures. The arguments for not treating TMD are only sparsely supported; in other words, it is not correct to assume that a specific diagnosis must be followed by an appropriate treatment. Indeed, the prevalence of TMD is very high and the extensive screening procedures described in this text make it unlikely that any problem will escape unnoticed. With the prevalence of signs and symptoms in the population being over 50 per cent, there is the possibility of converting a rather healthy, but symptomatic person, into an unhealthy and unhappy patient against his or her will. At present, criteria for the decision when to advance from diagnosis to intervention are lacking.

The 4th edition of this book will continue to find its way into the hands of dental practitioners interested in the broader aspects of disorders of the temporomandibular joints and, in particular, their occlusal components.

Jos Dibbets

Esthetic Dentistry and Ceramic Restorations (1998)

Authors: Bernard Touati, Paul Miara, and Dan Nathanson
Publishers: Martin Dunitz Ltd., London
Price: £125 (hb)
ISBN: 1-85317-159-X

The continuously increasing requirements for aesthetic restorations, combined with the expanded tendency for preservation of tooth structure, has provoked the manufacturing of new materials which facilitate non-invasive and tooth-matching,

bonded ceramic restorations. This excellent clinical guide for the restorative and prosthodontics-orientated general practitioner and specialist, targets exactly these two elements and will surely become the leading reference text in the field.

The book is an explicit review of the clinical and laboratory steps followed in tooth preparation and materials selection. In essence, this text is devoted to restoring the dental appearance within the actual meaning of the term; that is, bringing them back to their natural—or even better—shape, position, and colour! This publication combines the experience and clinical feeling of renowned practitioners with the academic background, and research involvement of one of the authorities in restorative dentistry and biomaterials.

Starting with an introduction to bonded restorations (Chapter 1), the authors provide fundamentals of adhesion to dentine, including a thorough listing of products currently available for dentine etching and bonding, along with clinical tips for a successful restoration (Chapter 2). The third chapter includes a classification of ceramic and all-ceramic systems with excellent photographs of laboratory stages of ceramic fabrication. Chapter 4 introduces the reader to essential principles of colour physics and the CIE system, with emphasis on the spatial classification of colours, and analysis of hue, shade, value, translucency, reflection, refraction, and light transmission phenomena, as well as discussion of the influence of surface appearance on light reflectance and metamerism. The fifth chapter analyses the source of variation and implication of tooth structure in natural tooth colour. It also takes a step further in facing the problem of staining (external, internal, age-related, iatrogenic, traumatic, caries-related, root canal filling materials, tetracycline, and fluorosis). The therapeutic approaches in managing this problem are listed in Chapter 6, where the micro-abrasion technique, the office-administered thermochemical, and UV bleaching, as well as patient-controlled bleaching are included. Chapter 7 may serve as a unique reference source of methods and tools available to aesthetic information acquiring and transferring processes. The correction of shape and position of teeth is shown in Chapter 8, where a limited, unnecessary reference to aesthetic orthodontics is made; three orthodontic cases are presented to complement the

information provided on aesthetic dentistry with the contribution of lingual orthodontics. The third case is a patient requiring surgical orthodontics, a complex diagnostic-therapeutic challenge, which definitely goes beyond the scope of the book of such nature. Despite the poor occlusal outcome (remaining overjet, spaces in the lower arch) one could argue that the patient's extra-oral appearance has been substantially improved. However, the reader may find more information on this issue in articles and book-chapters circulated in abundance in the relevant literature. Chapter 9 is a nicely structured, explicit analysis of the pros and cons of ceramic veneer laminates, and contains many superbly finished cases depicted in the 123 figures included in this chapter alone. Problems associated with diastemas and fractured anterior crowns, with specific details about issues ranging from tooth preparation to laboratory wax up, are discussed, while a 1-page long table is provided listing the steps involved in cementing the veneers. In Chapter 10, the authors analyse the preparation of teeth, with schematic illustrations and pictures, and discuss several issues pertinent to modified metal-ceramic crowns, periodontal involvement (crown lengthening, gingival tissues at the margins), and laboratory-clinical steps involved. The ceramic inlays and onlays are presented in Chapter 11 with analysis of marginal fitting, tooth preparation, proximal finishing, and cementing. The last chapter is devoted to dental ceramics and laboratory procedures, and could be a practical guide for prosthodontists and a reference text for dental technicians.

The book is extensively illustrated with 800 magnificent colour photographs and diagrams, printed on a glossy paper of unsurpassed quality. It also includes features such as a brief content outline on the first page of each chapter, and a subject reference list at the end of the book, which along with the bibliography following each chapter, makes it a working tool for a systematic search of a wide array of subjects related to ceramic restorations.

Theodore Eliades

The Future of Orthodontics (1998)

Editors: C. Carels and G. Willems

Publisher: Leuven University Press, Leuven, Belgium

Price: BEF 1950

ISBN: 90-6186-904-8

This book is the Proceedings of the symposium under the same title, which took place in September 1997 in Leuven. The theme of the book is a scientifically-based multi-faceted outlook into the future of our specialty synthesized from the individual views of the contributors, who are all well-known to the orthodontic research community.

The book addresses an interesting mixture of a plethora of topics reaching from Mendelian and molecular genetics with multidisciplinary teamwork, design of basic and clinical studies, treatment planning and quality control issues, new views on old clinical basics to philosophical reflections on our work, and emergence of a new interdisciplinary field of neuro-osteology. In general, the authors describe existing controversies, question some of the truisms, outline strategies for deductive research to replace empirical approach and, where appropriate, review existing knowledge in their areas of expertise. However, because of the complexity

of issues, some of the information might not be easily understood without substantial background knowledge. Whilst the opinions expressed are, in most cases, thought-provoking and occasionally intriguing, the topics are not always covered in depth, which is obviously dictated by the space limits of the small book. Fortunately, in the majority of the contributions, this is compensated by the addition of reference lists for more detailed information.

The layout of this paperback is simple, the quality of the illustrations is satisfactory and, apart from occasional typing errors and missing words, the overall presentation is good. This book may be recommended to every orthodontist active or interested in research as a source of further inspiration, as well as to advanced postgraduate students for acquisition of critical scientific background for making clinical decisions.

Andrej Zentner

Consensus Conference on Ectodermal Dysplasia with Special Reference to Dental Treatment (1998)

Editors: B. Bergendal, G. Koch, J. Kurol and G. Wänndahl

Publisher: Förlagshuset Gothia AB, Stockholm, Sweden

Price: SEK 250

ISBN: 91-7205-177-9

This slim volume has been produced by the Institute for Postgraduate Dental Education in Jönköping, Sweden and is the culmination of a 2-day consensus conference held in March 1998.

It represents state of the art diagnosis and management strategies for patients with ectodermal dysplasia, and is comprised of a series of short expert position papers, followed by five longitudinal case reports. The book concludes with three consensus statements derived from the conference relating to the necessary features for

a clinical diagnosis of ectodermal dysplasia, the role of genetic counselling, and the importance of multidisciplinary care programmes for affected patients.

The book opens with a poignant personal account of what it means to live with ectodermal dysplasia written by a patient. It crystallizes in the mind the functional and psychological problems which this disorder may create. In the papers that follow, the series of disorders grouped into the family of ectodermal dysplasias

are differentiated and their clinical features, both general and dental, are covered together with current concepts of genetic expression. Research work into genetic localization and mapping has sought to identify the inheritance patterns of ectodermal dysplasia, and this work provides a basis for presentation of the principles and importance of genetic counselling. A further group of papers discusses developmental psychology and the psychosocial problems of craniofacial malformation. The normal developmental milestones of psychological development in a child are contrasted with problems related to adolescent stress in children with disability.

The case reports illustrate the principles of early, adolescent and later management of the

severe hypodontia, which accompanies ectodermal dysplasia. The use of osseointegrated implants in very young children may be controversial, but despite some problems, demonstrates the quality of dental rehabilitation available for patients with ectodermal dysplasia.

This is a gem of a little book. Its 104 pages contain a distillation of current research and opinion related to this uncommon disorder, and merits reading and re-reading to gain full value from the wealth of information assembled by the editors. It will be of value to anyone who provides comprehensive care for patients with ectodermal dysplasia.

Steven Jones