

## Book reviews

### Essentials of Microbiology for Dental Students (1999)

Authors: J. Bagg, T. W. MacFarlane, I. R. Poxton & C. H. Miller

Publisher: Oxford University Press, Oxford

Price: £35.00

ISBN: 019-263076-8

This is an outstanding contribution to dental undergraduate teaching which has been produced by four major authors, three from Scotland, and one from the USA. The book is beautifully presented and is divided into three sections. The first deals with traditional microbiology, including such aspects as bacterial structure and physiology, pathogenicity, viruses, host defences, and immunity. The second deals with systemic aspects of infectious diseases including epidemiology, diagnosis, and infections occurring in the various body systems, including separate chapters on viral hepatitis, and on retro-viruses and AIDS. The final section of the volume covers specifically oral aspects with separate chapters being devoted to oral microflora and plaque defence mechanisms, caries, periodontal disease, pulp infection, and its sequelae, salivary gland, oral fungal, bacterial and viral, and mucosal infections, and finally, cross-infection control in dentistry.

Each of the individual 28 chapters is brief, but lucid, being beautifully laid out with helpful

cartoons and box summaries with, at the end of each chapter, a list of key facts and a very selective and short list of further reading. There is a limited number of well chosen clinical photographs, and photo- and electron-micrographs.

Throughout, the book is directed specifically to the interests of the dental undergraduate student and all clinical examples are appropriate and relevant. The reviewer has only two minor criticisms. One is that the section on responsible prescribing of antimicrobial agents is very brief and this is an area where I feel teaching should be emphasized. The other irritation is the use of the word aerosolize which must be one of the most ugliest neologisms ever invented!

Overall, this is an outstanding contribution to the dental literature and is highly recommended not only to undergraduates, but also all those requiring an up to date knowledge and understanding of the role of microbiology as it affects oral health.

John D. Landon

### Handbook of oral disease. Diagnosis and management (1999)

Author: Crispian Scully

Publisher: Martin Dunitz, London

Price: £45.00

ISBN: 1-85317-615-X

The diagnosis, prevention, and management of various orofacial diseases are not directly related to the field of orthodontics. However, as more adults are now receiving orthodontic treatment, the orthodontist should be able to recognize the signs of orofacial disease, and refer the patient

for advice and treatment. This is exactly the intention of this book. It is intended for all members of the dental profession who need a ready reference.

The first three chapters deal with oral signs and symptoms, orofacial pain with a neurological

or vascular background, and orofacial complaints with a psychological input. The following two chapters refer to mucosal and salivary disorders. All symptoms, signs, and disorders appear in alphabetical order so that the book is very easy to use. Each entity is thoroughly discussed, beginning with the aetiology and the clinical features. The diagnosis of the disease is presented, together with all available examinations and laboratory tests, followed by management of the disorder and, where possible, prevention. Rare and exotic diseases are mentioned, since many of these are found worldwide.

Chapters 6-9 deal with complaints affecting the gingivae, lip, palate, and tongue, such as bleeding, ulcers, inflammatory conditions, and hyperplasias, as well as congenital conditions. The last chapter

of the book discusses commonplace diagnostic and management procedures, such as biopsy techniques, histology, immunology, and vital staining. The last part includes the main categories of drugs that are used as well as their dosage.

Presumably due to space constraints, the illustrations of the book, which are of good quality, relate only to more common conditions.

The list of references is impressive, but it could not be otherwise since the book is written by an expert in the field.

This book is highly recommended to dental practitioners of all specialties since it represents a concise piece of work written for a wide gamut of scientific interests and backgrounds.

Effie K. Basdra

### **Euro-Qual. Towards a quality system for European orthodontic professionals (1997)**

Editor: Gea ter Heege  
 Publisher: IOS Press, Amsterdam  
 Price: NLG140, £46, DM125, US\$79  
 ISBN: 90-5199-4330-7

This book is a report of proceedings between 1993 and 1996 of EURO-QUAL, funded by the European Commission under its BIOMED 1 programme in association with the Academic Centre for Dentistry in Amsterdam. The overall aim of EURO-QUAL is to establish an equivalent quality system throughout European orthodontic professionals. Development of a framework of guidelines is the aim in BIOMED-1, with finalization in BIOMED 2 between 1996 and 1999. The fruitful interchanges of personnel with six members of the PECO group in Eastern Europe are also reported in this book.

The guidelines for organizations are the least interesting and would sit more comfortably in a textbook of business management. The concept of TQM (Total Quality Management) for organizations is adopted, and illustrated with the help (or hindrance) of acronyms, arrows, and flow charts. Towards the end of this section it is

explained that TQM depends on the motivation of everybody in the organization, which seems remarkably similar to the old concept of everyone pulling their weight.

In operationalizing (*sic*) patient-centred quality guidelines, the interactive model is followed, which means that both the orthodontist and the patient have a say in the choice of treatment. A questionnaire study of 5000 Dutch households revealed that the 268 responders were generally satisfied with the quality of orthodontic treatment, but less satisfied with the explanation of treatment received.

Not unexpectedly, professional quality guidelines gave rise to some disagreements. GEM (Guidelines for Evaluating Malocclusions) were adopted which were a synthesis of several systems already used in Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. The opinions of 97 orthodontists from various

countries were sought in respect of treatment need, complexity, and outcome on 240 study casts. There was less than 80 per cent agreement on treatment need in 24 per cent of cases and assessment of treatment outcome was even less reliable. Orthodontists tend to be individualists.

Since member states of the European Commission have different systems of treatment delivery, patients vary in their orthodontic aspirations, and four orthodontists can simultaneously support five treatment options, it took great courage on the part of the nine brave souls under the dynamic leadership of Professor Dr Birte Prahl-Andersen to attempt harmonization of quality guidelines for European orthodontics.

The team scores full marks for effort. I counted reports of eight general meetings, 12 press releases, 23 project-related publications, and four congresses and symposia, culminating in the First European Consensus meeting on Orthodontic care in 1995.

This book does not excite in the manner of a thriller, entertain in the manner of a novel,

or even educate in the manner of a textbook. Rather, it is a combination of records, research projects, proposals, opinions, and rather wordy business management strategies. Most of all, it is a document of record and it is as such that it achieves its major, if not sole importance.

The message is that we, throughout Europe, should be singing the same song. 'Euro-qual', the entry of Birte and her backing group for the European song contest will appeal to those who like to conform, but I rather fear that the individualists among us will be entering a few scores of null points.

Perhaps, in the future, orthodontists will all receive similar training. Perhaps their patients will all have the same aspirations and reservations. Perhaps governments will have equal resources and perhaps they will all conform in the financial support given to orthodontics. Perhaps this book will become a best-seller at that time.

Perhaps.

Andrew Richardson

### Atlas of Oral Implantology (1999)

Authors: A. Norman Cranin, Michael Klein and Alan Simons

Publisher: Mosby, St Louis

Price: £130.00

ISBN: 1-5566-4552-X

The second edition of this book is an updated and widely supplemented version of the first edition published in 1992. It comprises 29 chapters, 13 appendices and a glossary of implant terminology. There are 1300 illustrations which considerably complement the text that is intended to serve as an instructional manual for every dental practitioner aiming to become a 'complete implantologist'. In order to benefit optimally from this book, it should be read gradually and in its entirety, although some of the information might be too detailed and unnecessary for the initiated reader.

The first five chapters provide information on how to evaluate and select the implant patient,

how to choose the proper implant and discuss the prosthetic options that influence the latter. The largest part of the atlas is dedicated to the various surgical techniques and their application for specific implants. Implant surgery, its general principles and the basic armamentarium necessary for undertaking any procedure are explained in Chapter 6. In the next 13 chapters, from 7 to 19, the reader will find easy-to-follow, well-illustrated descriptions of virtually any implant, without preferences for specific proprietary products. Once the appropriate implant has been chosen, a detailed, step-by-step delineation of the corresponding surgical procedure is given. Most of the chapters begin with the required armamentarium

and caveats for the chosen surgical procedure. The caveats, in my opinion, are not only extremely useful and exhaustive, but give the atlas a characteristic, even personal touch.

The next nine chapters, from 21 to 29, cover the options, problems, and solutions of implant prosthodontics. They serve as a guide through all the designs and steps of prosthetic device fabrication, fabricating a template, provisional prostheses, and fixed or detached prostheses. In addition, a wide and detailed description of almost all abutment designs, and their options for various prosthetic restorations is given. A separate chapter is dedicated to the principles of occlusion in implantology, offering guidelines for creating a balanced occlusal scheme. The last two chapters of the atlas provide the reader with a troubleshooting guide on how to deal with unexpected problems and complications, as well as recommendations for maintenance and hygiene measures.

A great deal of useful information is included in the appendices: examples of medical and dental forms, patient consent form, product and manufacturers' information and suggestions

for post-operative management both for patients and dentists.

Included in the atlas is an inevitable glossary of implant terminology. For those readers who are interested in implantology, but are yet not familiar with all its terms, it is worthwhile to read the glossary before reading the book.

There is no doubt that this atlas represents 'an encyclopaedic effort' (to cite the author). However, I do have couple of remarks. First, there are no histological data on bone-implant contact and, secondly, even more important for an orthodontist, the book does not mention the use of implants in orthodontics. If it is beyond the scope of this atlas to present data on tissue reactions to metal implants, the authors should not have overlooked the clinical possibilities that implants offer as anchorage units in the orthodontic patient. Therefore, the atlas is of little interest to the orthodontic specialist, but is of absolute value for the dental practitioner who intends to incorporate implants into clinical practice, mainly as an oral surgeon or a prosthodontist.

Vaska Vandevska-Radunovic