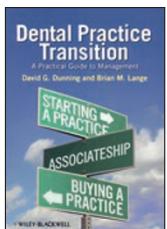


Book reviews

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DENTAL PRACTICE TRANSITION: A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO MANAGEMENT



D. G. Dunning, B. M. Lange
UK: Wiley-Blackwell
price £34.99; pp 450
ISBN 9781405138888

As the title and the cover picture suggest, this book aims to inform the reader of the possible options after graduation. The book is aimed at recently qualified and established dentists, and covers in great depths the stages involved, from deciding whether to buy a practice or become an associate, right through to things to consider when selling a practice, and retirement. However, the book targets American graduates, therefore it would be a very useful book for UK graduates or practitioners that solely want to work in the private sector, as there is no information on Vocational Training or the NHS system.

The book is very comprehensive, and can be heavy to read at times, but the text is complemented by good use of diagrams and working examples. The writing style is easy to read and new words and concepts are well defined and explained. At the end of each chapter there are learning exercises to assess what has just been read and promote the thought process; where needed there are answers. Each chapter can be treated as a separate entity, and they have been contributed to or written by practitioners and experts in the topics covered. This is advantageous as you can read the individual chapters without having to sift through previous chapters which can potentially cause information overload.

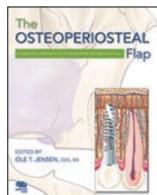
The parts of the book systematically

progress through the stages involved in practice management. There is a lot of information regarding the financial aspects, ranging from funding a practice to advice on deciding treatment fees. The chapter on dental equipment is a refreshing change from the number crunching, and provides tips on purchasing the larger, more expensive pieces of dental equipment. The final parts of the book go into detail on staffing, associateships and money management, which are broken up into insurance and personal finance and investments.

The book provides a vast amount of information in a lot of detail on aspects of personal as well as work life. Although not a crucial read for British undergraduates, it would be useful for any dentist seeking further knowledge on setting up a practice, or who has an interest in management.

S. Jones

THE OSTEOPERIOSTEAL FLAP: A SIMPLIFIED APPROACH TO ALVEOLAR BONE RECONSTRUCTION



O. T. Jensen
UK: Quintessence
price £140.00; pp 320
ISBN 9780867154184

A stimulating read and excellent reference text for all dentists, in particular those with a keen interest in oral and maxillofacial surgery and implantology.

Brilliant illustrations guide you through cases. The book is designed to teach you what options are available for manipulation of unfavourable edentulous spans, covering an extensive range of scenarios from narrow alveolus width to trauma and clefts.

Section 1 identifies the importance of

the biological complex and introduces a classification for bone augmentation techniques according to vascularisation. Sections 2 and 3 take you through each of the new classifications and provide an in depth guide to bone augmentation and implant restoration using these techniques.

The first is free bone flaps. These composite flaps transplant vascularised bone as a pedicled graft to another site and are revascularised via microanastomosis. Examples include the fibula free flap, composite radial, iliac and scapula free flap. The resulting new bone is very similar to native bone and can be reconstructed with the aid of implants following complete healing of the graft. The second technique is distraction osteogenesis, a widely used procedure in orthopaedics. However, it is relatively new in maxillofacial surgery with the first clinical application to the craniofacial skeleton taking place as late as 1992. This technique consists of osteotomised bone which is gently spread via callus distraction leading to osteogenesis and consists of three phases: latency, activation and consolidation. Pedicled segmental osteotomies are the next class and involve a similar method to distraction osteogenesis but the interpositional gap is filled with nonvascularised material. Another type of augmentation includes bone morphogenetic induction grafts. These are relatively new and have been used successfully for large alveolar defects following cystic lesions and fistulas in clefts. Class V are nonvascularised grafts which include onlay block grafts and guided bone regeneration.

The penultimate section explores restorative techniques, an important element of this book. Aesthetics is what drives us to achieve the best results for our patients and so prostheses must be planned at the

outset. We are taken through a number of cases that illustrate the importance of this and why excess augmentation can have a desirable biological effect.

Finally future developments are discussed including the application of tissue-engineered injectable bone and *de novo* tooth engineering.

A truly invaluable reference text for dentists deciding on viable treatment options for edentulous spans and for oral and maxillofacial surgeons.

P. Acharya

FLAPLESS IMPLANTOLOGY



Byung-Ho Choi,
S-M. Jeong,
J. Kim, W. Engelke
UK: Quintessence
price £170.00; pp 344
ISBN 9781850971955

Flapless implantology has long been viewed as a technique with many limitations. It is thought that it requires an 'ideal' patient selection and without this can pose many problems. This book aims to dispel this belief by showing the reader that with the right planning and case selection, it is a far superior procedure compared to that involving raising of a flap.

Byung-Ho Choi's text is a detailed guide to flapless implantology consisting of 17 chapters. The chapters are well laid out, with a brief subject overview, and text split into thorough, easy to read segments on each chapter's topic. There is a summary at the end of the chapter, which is ideal for a review of its contents. The text is accompanied by a wealth of figures ranging from detailed clinical photos, radiographs, CBCT and other images aiding the reader in their comprehension of the subject. Due to the ethics of control trials with regards to comparing flap and flapless implant techniques on the same patient, a large proportion of the studies and photos used are those of canine models. This research is backed up with evidence from case and cohort studies using human subjects.

The first chapter is a 'comparison of flap and flapless implant surgeries' and acts as a summary of the chapters that follow, informing the reader why the flapless implants are an improved technique. The next two chapters are on the possibili-

ties and limitations of the procedure and a comparison between the two flapless implant techniques - soft tissue punch and mini-incision. Chapters 4-7 begin with diagnosis and treatment planning and guide the reader through the flapless procedure to stage 2 surgery, which involves uncovering the implant when buried with the mini-incision technique. The next eight chapters show potential difficulties with patient selection such as deficient alveolar ridge, sinus bone grafting and early exposure of flapless submerged implants, and how these can be overcome.

I especially enjoyed the section 'clinical cases' which uses much of the previous chapters' information when leading the reader through seven interesting and varied treatment cases.

Overall this is an enjoyable book. The layout of the chapters means each segment is short but informative and the large amount of accompanying figures are both beneficial and helpful in digesting the text. I feel the book would be most appreciated for postgraduate studies or a clinician currently specialising in implantology.

D. Weir

A CHILD IN PAIN: WHAT HEALTH PROFESSIONALS CAN DO TO HELP



L. Kuttner
UK: Crown House
Publishing
price £29.50; pp 416
ISBN 9781845904364

This text gives a general overview of paediatric pain management for the whole healthcare team.

The author begins with a comprehensive explanation of the causality of pain in both an emotional and physiological context. This does provide some beneficial revision for the dental professional, who may or may not recall terms such as the 'gate control theory' and 'referred pain due to convergence'.

Recording a pain history from an adult patient can often be challenging and protracted, but eliciting sufficient information from the paediatric patient in order to make a correct diagnosis can be exponentially more arduous. A chapter of the text is dedicated to communicating with

a child in pain, suggesting suitable questions and responses to have in reserve for what can be a stressful scenario for patient, parent and dentist alike.

Although much of this book discusses the management of pain in a general sense, there are techniques described therein applicable to the dental setting. Techniques such as distraction, dissociation and hypnotic suggestion are discussed, accompanied by specific examples of appropriate usage, including anecdotal accounts of paediatric patients. Apart from psychological methods, the author also documents physical and therapeutic approaches to pain management. Of particular relevance is the pharmacological discussion, including the indications and contraindications of common paediatric analgesics, adopting a step-wise approach to pain management as recommended by WHO.

The text subsequently considers the management of pain and anxiety in a number of healthcare settings. Although mainly focusing on medical and secondary care settings, there is a chapter dedicated to the dental practice scenario. Rather than being written as a reference text for dental practitioners, this chapter instead explains to the reader how we as dentists manage child anxiety and pain. For example, 'the dentist usually explains the set-up and instruments using the tell-show-do method'. This chapter is reasonably elementary. Although it may facilitate other health professionals in understanding the techniques used in dentistry, I feel it has very little to offer the dental team in terms of new knowledge, certainly nothing more than would be contained in an undergraduate dental curriculum.

This text provides a valuable understanding of pain and anxiety as experienced by a paediatric patient. I believe some of the chapters tackling communication and general pain management are more relevant to the dentist than the 'Managing Pain and Anxiety in the Dental Practice' section, which is quite austere. A textbook specifically aimed at the practice of paediatric dentistry would be more relevant to the management of paediatric pain in a dental practice, but purely from a behavioural management aspect this book might be worth some perusal.

P. Kiely