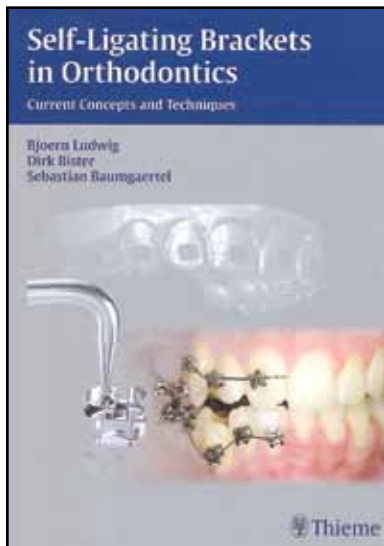


BOOK REVIEWS

Self-Ligating Brackets in Orthodontics: Current Concepts and Techniques

BJÖRN LUDWIG, DMD, MSD
DIRK BISTER, MD, DD
SEBASTIAN BAUMGAERTEL, DMD, MSD, FRCD

256 pages, 1,530 illustrations (mostly color). \$200. 2012.
Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc., 333 Seventh Ave., New York, NY 10001.
(212) 760-0888; www.thieme.com.



This refreshingly unbiased book is a comprehensive clinical overview of a wide variety of commercially available self-ligating systems. The authors deliver an objective evaluation of both the advantages and disadvantages of each bracket, flavored with valuable clinical pearls from their own practical experience.

The contents are divided

into two parts and nine subsections. Part I (“Basics”) highlights background information: after the concise “Development and History of Fixed Appliances”, a chapter on “Materials of Self-Ligating Brackets” describes the differences among bracket and archwire designs, and “Bracket Systems” provides a thorough comparison of 13 self-ligating systems. Part II (“Treatment”) reviews clinical treatment with self-ligating brackets from start to finish, including chapters on diagnosis, oral hygiene, bonding techniques, treatment (numerous case reports with remarkable documentation, including sequential photographs and computed-tomography superimpositions), auxiliary equipment and techniques, and retention—always an important topic in regard to self-ligating brackets.

Each chapter is written in conversational prose, as if you

were speaking with your orthodontic faculty. Most important, overly grandiose claims by manufacturers are clearly refuted. Of particular interest are the chapters covering treatment and retention, which provide an incredible amount of clinical insight regarding a wide variety of treatments and techniques while addressing such controversial topics as the use of rapid palatal expansion, the periodontal implications of buccal expansion with large archwires, and incisor dumping due to loss of vertical control.

There is no magic bracket, but this book provides ample information regarding the benefits and limitations of a variety of popular self-ligating systems, along with insightful practical tips for everyone from beginners to the most experienced orthodontists.

NEAL D. KRAVITZ, DMD, MS

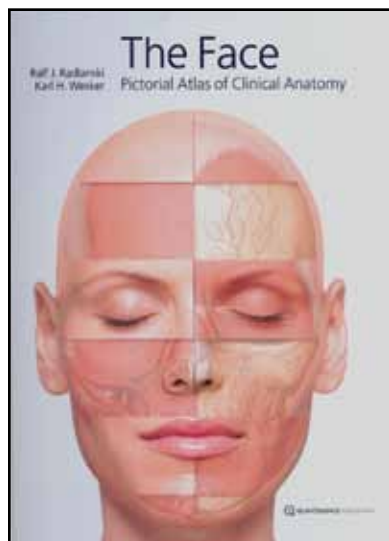
The Face: Pictorial Atlas of Clinical Anatomy

DR. RALF J. RADLANSKI and KARL H. WESKER

366 pages, 406 illustrations. \$178. 2012.

Quintessence Publishing Co, Inc., 4350 Chandler Drive, Hanover Park, IL 60133.

(800) 621-0387; www.quintpub.com.



It was a pleasure to review this comprehensive and exquisitely illustrated anatomy text. It would make a valuable addition to a dissection class, or could even be used in lieu of cadaver dissection with students learning the anatomy of the head and neck. The book is so detailed that it would be appropriate for physiology graduate students; dental students; oral-surgery, plastic-surgery, and otolaryngology residents; and even massage therapists.

Sections on surgical planning include morphometric and cephalometric points, as well as “golden proportions” of ideal beauty. I especially appreciated the sequences where the skin, fat pads, muscles, lymphatics, and

arterial and venous systems were painstakingly layered then dissected away in anterior, lateral, ventral, and posterior views.

Although the illustrations, beautifully rendered by Karl H. Wesker, are predominant, the text is straightforward and crisply edited, including useful pearls on the nerves and complexes that must be preserved during surgical procedures. An example: “If there is an imbalance between the dental occlusion and the excursion movements of the mandible and the function of the temporomandibular joint, not only the closely related muscles of mastication are disturbed but also the muscles of the neck may react with painful myalgia” (p. 133).

The illustrations of fat-pad distribution are particularly well done—especially in the section on aging, which demonstrates how fat pads herniate into various compartments and how facial proportions alter over time. A facial-expression sequence showing which muscles move in different directions to create frowns, furrowed brows, a pinched face, smiles, and other expressions is also noteworthy. Cross-sectional anatomy is helpful when learning how to interpret computed-tomography scans, and the ana-

tomical sections will help the reader understand which features are on the same plane.

For plastic surgeons and others performing cosmetic eye surgery, the section on periorbital and eye anatomy will illuminate the links among various muscular, fatty, and vascular compartments. Dental and oral-surgery residents will appreciate the illustrations of dental anatomy and pathways of the odontogenic spread of infections, as well as an extensive section on the anatomy of the TMJ.

This text does have a few drawbacks, which are frankly disclosed in the foreword. Only the ideal anatomy of the Caucasian female face is presented (the same subject is illustrated throughout the book); there are no allowances for racial or sexual differences. This is not an atlas of pathological conditions; it describes only normal anatomy. But what it does describe, it does exceedingly well. Radlanski and Wesker have produced a clear, concise, and beautifully illustrated book for anyone learning or reviewing the normal anatomy of the head and neck.

SARAH C. SHOAF,
DDS, MED, MS