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## ORAL DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PLANNING.

*Edited by Lawrence Cohen, Univ. of Illinois, Chicago. (23 Contributors)* The focus of this book is the entire patient and the skill in recognizing and meeting the total dental needs of the patient. Every aspect of oral diagnosis and treatment planning is covered in a comprehensive manner. The role of radiology and laboratory tests in oral diagnosis is written in a practical manner with the general practitioner in mind. Chapters are devoted to the medical history, clinical oral pathology, headache and facial pain, occlusion, periodontics, restorative dentistry, endodontics, case presentation, removable prosthodontics, orthodontics, oral surgery, pedodontics and geriatric dentistry. The author integrates into clinical dentistry the remarkable scientific advances which have flourished in the laboratories. This book is well organized and the presentation is clear and enjoyable. It is a unique and welcome guide for those general practitioners who seek to understand the conceptual foundations of oral diagnosis and treatment planning. '73, 344 pp., (7 x 10), 330 il., 5 tables, \$19.75

## SURFACE CHEMISTRY AND DENTAL INTEGUMENTS.

*Edited by Andrew Lasslo and Ronald P. Quintana, both of Univ. of Tennessee, Memphis. (8 Contributors)* This book deals with the characteristics and nature of dental deposits and with their predilection for pathogenesis. It includes a comprehensive examination of demographic and prevalence patterns of disorders associated with these integuments, and a systematic survey of conventionally practiced prophylactic measures. Convincing evidence is presented for the relevance of surface chemistry and physics to potential means for the novel management of dental deposit-mediated diseases. A distinguished group of experts conceptualized this interdisciplinary reference work which should challenge those in the fields of dentistry and public health, as well as those in other segments of the scientific community. '73, 460 pp., 78 il., 27 tables, \$19.75

## OPERATIVE DENTISTRY FOR THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER: Some Useful Applications of Pins and Other Materials

*by Lloyd Baum, State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook.* The primary emphasis of this book is placed upon pins, followed by a variety of topics of current interest to the operative dentist. Foremost in this regard is a chapter pertaining to the acid-etch technique. Basic principles in the use of the twist drill are described along with their retentive pin counterparts. Clinical application of the threaded retentive pin which anchors amalgam or other plastic material is given as well as a comprehensive discussion of the use of Cyano-acrylate as a cementing medium for pins. Patient and case selection, cavity design and technique for fabrication using the Divestment technique are discussed. Other subjects discussed in the text pertain to the proximal amalgam carver, Goldent for crown repairs and Scutan for temporary crown fabrication. The focus of this book is the entire patient and the skill in recognizing and meeting the total dental needs of the patient. '74, 232 pp., 202 il., \$18.75

## DENTAL HYGIENIST "MOCK" NATIONAL BOARD.

*Edited by Edward E. Levy, Loyola Univ., New Orleans, Louisiana. (8 Contributors)* This book is written especially for the dental hygienist to prepare him for the National Board Examination. Questions and answers are provided in a straight, easy-to-understand evaluation. Comparison of grades with other dental hygienists who have taken this test, case history questions, x-ray diagnostic pictures and a format paralleling the newly developed National Board Examination make this book a valuable aid for the student. Care was taken to include the great variety of material, the various mannerisms used in phrasing questions in paragraph form as well as case studies and x-ray diagnosis. This mock exam is of equal value to dental hygiene directors as it will enable them to evaluate the students for weaknesses in specified areas and provide them with a measuring device to detect strengths and weaknesses of their programs. '74, about 85 pp., 30 il., 1 table

## FLUORIDES AND DENTAL CARIES: Contemporary Concepts for Practitioners and Students.

*Edited by Ernest Newbrun, Univ. of California, San Francisco. Foreword by Yngve Ericsson. (8 Contributors)* This book describes the results of water fluoridation studies. Information is provided for prescribing systemic fluoride in communities lacking fluoridated water supplies. The currently available fluoride dentifrices are evaluated, as is the status of topical fluoride procedures in preventive dentistry. Of particular interest to public health officials is the latest information concerning self-administration of topical fluorides. Sociological aspects of fluoridation from the point of view of the public's attitude and the economical and the legal aspects are discussed. Theories of the mechanisms of anticaries action of fluoride on the crystal phase of enamel and the role of fluoride as an enzyme inhibitor are presented. The metabolism and toxicology of fluoride are covered and some objections to water fluoridation are examined. '72, 160 pp., 13 il., 19 tables, \$9.50

by Malone

## ELECTROSURGERY IN DENTISTRY: Theory and Application in Clinical Practice.

*Edited by William F. Malone, Loyola Univ. Medical Center, Maywood, Illinois. (13 Contributors)* This text was written for the general practitioner with emphasis on the restorative aspects of dental practice. More extensive procedures were included to illustrate the capability and versatility of electronic surgery in dentistry. The important features of this book are directly related to a rational introduction of the dentist to the principles of dental electrosurgery. Also discussed are the diverse oral surgical applications of an electronic instrument, the use of electrosurgical techniques in pedodontics, routine periodontics and general restorative dentistry. Evaluation and review of current research in electrosurgery and a graphic discussion of the limitations of electrosurgery in restorative dentistry are also discussed. Limitations of present instrumentations and promises for refinement of electronic equipment are also included. '74, (248 pp) pp. (7 x 10), 218 il., 1 table, \$18.75

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ment and removal of periodontal dressings; placement and removal of sutures; taking of impressions; patient management; and oral physiotherapy.

The organization of the material is good; however, certain subjects justified exclusive chapters such as root planing, soft tissue curettage, nutritional management, and psychoneuroses. The ultrasonics material is outdated, and oral physiotherapy is supported insufficiently in references. Diseases could have been organized according to classification, description, cause, and treatment. A more detailed comparison of normal and abnormal case studies, as well as a presentation of selected case studies would be more beneficial. Since the material was brief, the inclusion of more references at the end of each chapter would have been valuable. The illustrations are good throughout the text; however, color photographs would have been more beneficial. Generally, a greater number of illustrations are needed that depict conditions and techniques of prevention and treatment for both the hygienist and the dentist.

The author is to be commended for his attempt to cover all aspects of periodontics. However, since this specialty is most related to the role of the hygienist, a more careful approach is needed. Perhaps the author's intention was deliberate in the simplification of the text, with a knowledge that supplementation is greatly needed in lectures and in practical sessions.

*Rita Khouri*

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**\*A Synopsis of Anaesthesia**

J. Alfred Lee and R. S. Atkinson.  
Seventh edition. 991 pages with illustrations.  
Index. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Co., 1973.

It is not often that I become impatient while waiting for a book to be printed and distributed, but this is precisely what happened in this instance. I was both relieved and pleased when the text finally arrived, and in it I found the same enjoyable and competent writing to which I had become accustomed in previous editions. This small, thick book always has seemed

to be the best example of the handbook style of writing presently available. It presents the field of anesthesiology in all its scope and variety, with completeness and laudable clarity. The style of writing is not only informative but even enjoyable. The authors have managed, as usual, to cover in ample depth nearly every topic of interest and to correlate theoretical and experimental concepts with clinical practice and observations. It is simply astounding to realize just how much knowledge is packed into this book. Anyone who uses it will come eventually to regard it as an old friend and a constant reference source.

Certain chapters are especially valuable for their content and presentation. The chapters dealing with anesthesia, the respiratory system, pharmacology, and drugs are especially interesting.

This seventh edition is extremely up to date and complete. None of the latest anesthetic drugs and techniques has been omitted. It is with great envy that I note the wide variety of anesthetic drugs available to the British which are not yet available in the United States. Thus, we can learn a great deal from our British colleagues, and this book is a great help in so doing.

Though this book is called a synopsis, it would be a good primary text for undergraduate or graduate students, as well as being useful for reference, review, or preparation for board examinations. The entire text has been revised carefully and updated thoroughly. However, there are a few changes that I deplore. Gone are the graphic chemical structures and formulas whose presence aided in comprehension of pharmacology. Furthermore, and this I particularly find aggravating, the detailed anatomy has been deleted from this edition; its prior presence made the field much more comprehensible. Finally, there are fewer graphs, diagrams, and illustrations, which I had thought were a positive contribution to previous editions. The continued presence of references to original articles, however, is useful and I hope will be continued.

I recommend this book wholeheart-

edly as a standard against which other books may be measured. It would be a positive addition to any library.

*Morton A. Winner*

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**\*Kariologie mit kurzgefasster Histologie und Histopathologie des Zahnes**

Ernst Sauerwein.  
320 pages with illustrations. Index. DM 17.80.  
Stuttgart, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1974.

Cariology includes the underlying principles of the origin and prevention of dental caries. The cause and effect of dental caries are explored. The author explains why dental caries is a pathologically specific disease, why it is irreversible, why it is self-immunizing, and why it is a process with a complexity of causes combining exogenic and endogenic factors. Dental plaque is in a central position, and it directly and indirectly affects the dental tissues to which it adheres by its morphology, microbiology, and metabolism. Various predisposing and releasing factors that complicate any clarification of caries etiology are discussed. Prevention and preservation are emphasized, but both must have their foundation on sound scientific principles such as a balanced nutrition and effective oral hygiene to be effective.

Up to now, a clear-sighted fluoride prophylaxis and restriction of sweets seem to be the only measures of proven value in caries reduction. Although the author recommends administration of fluoride in drinking water as well as in topical applications or in controlled dosage on an individual basis, he fails to emphasize strongly the fact that water fluoridation is the most effective, easiest, and cheapest public health measure for the prevention of dental caries. References are omitted that consider the many long-term epidemiologic studies in the United States and Canada dealing with the caries-inhibiting effect of fluoride in drinking water.

Chapters include a historical review of dental caries, development and pathosis of dentition, structural elements of the teeth, and the cause of dental caries, with extensive discus-