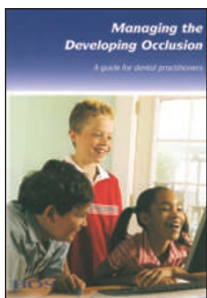


examination) and examples of 2D/3D imaging techniques. The text is concisely enriched with data tables (handy for quick reference) with a strong evidence-base theme (including summaries of key papers, evidence levels and findings) with extensive suggested further reading at the end of every chapter. Ample referencing in addition to the separate chapter on research in clinical practice is reflective of the author's research-based interests. Chapter conclusions and the back index are clear and help fulfil the book's purpose as reference textbook.

The author encourages readers to incorporate information within the text into clinical practice. He both expands upon and challenges conventional TMD approaches with new research, predicting their role within the future of TMD. This book should be a sought-after resource.

A. Robbins

MANAGING THE DEVELOPING OCCLUSION: A GUIDE FOR DENTAL PRACTITIONERS (REVISED)



A. McNair, D. Morris (eds)

UK: British Orthodontic Society

free at www.bos.org.uk;
hard copies £5; pp 15

ISBN 1899297081

This 2010 publication aims to help general dental practitioners examine children from an orthodontic viewpoint, highlight the assessment of patients at different stages of development and to outline the interceptive procedures and treatments available to deal with the conditions most commonly encountered.

The information is succinct, relevant and well organised. It is categorised into three broad chapters: introduction, managing the developing occlusion and treatment planning. The layout is attractive and easy to read. It includes numerous clinical photographs and radiographs to explain the advice given, referral timings, things to watch out for and treatment complications. The authors also include information regarding associated reference material related to the subject for further reading.

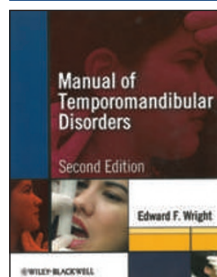
The introduction provides information

regarding referral criteria, suggests how to write a referral letter and also where to refer patients for further orthodontic advice and treatment. The 'Managing the developing occlusion' chapter separates recommendations into subheadings for the deciduous, the mixed, the late mixed and the early permanent dentition. Each subheading includes details on the normal development of the occlusion and suggests signs to look out for with respect to any possible orthodontic needs of the child patient. Warning signs are also highlighted to help minimise any future problems to ensure children are referred for further advice and investigation where and when necessary. Possible interceptive and treatment measures are described and treatment which can be provided by the general practitioner and those which require referral for specialist management are differentiated. Other subheadings within this chapter include information regarding the management of delayed eruption and ectopic permanent canines, serial extraction techniques and indications for deciduous canine extraction. The publication also includes an explanation of the Index of Treatment Need guidelines. The final chapter, treatment planning, explains how space can be created for alignment through arch expansion and extraction and suggests the indications for each. It also defines the patients who require specialist advice and describes the importance and recommended periods of retention.

In summary, this is an easy to read, well written text which meets all its aims. I believe it is an excellent supportive reference aid for general practitioners. Priced at only £5 this 15 page booklet is great value for money.

S. Williams

MANUAL OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS, 2ND EDITION



E. F. Wright

UK: Wiley-Blackwell

price £67.99; pp 432

ISBN 9780813813240

The preface to this book states the text

was written as an 'evidence-based TMD book' for the 'average dentist or dental student', 'clinically relevant to their needs'. I feel the author has fulfilled this statement on all accounts. There is vast detail incorporated within the text, summarised periodically in useful 'tips', 'consults' and 'focal points'. These provide a useful digest of the information beneficial for both recapping and revision purposes. The extensive knowledge of the author is apparent through the comprehensive detail in which the subject is covered. Frequent references are made throughout to both various studies and his first hand experience with patients.

The incorporation of an 'Initial Patient Questionnaire Appendix' is reviewed in chapter 2 of the text and is incredibly thorough, enabling the dentist to cover all avenues of the complaint, aiding efficiency and assisting diagnosis.

There is a broad coverage of clinical examination with valuable figures. This includes assessment of TMJ, masticatory muscles, as well as referred pain from varying head and neck structures.

Examples of imaging provide a useful reference for situations requiring further evaluation and have been updated with an additional section on Cone Beam CT. All common TMD complaints have been addressed and an in-depth segment on stabilisation splints and conservative management techniques offer simple procedures that can be prescribed in a practice setting.

The accompanying CD contains the 13 appendices referenced within the text in word format enabling the reader to amend and print each one for patient use. These include patient questionnaire, educational information as well as conservative management techniques. The CD also has a 635-slide TMD course presentation.

This updated text is essential for any GDP or hospital practitioner. TMD is a frequent complaint among patients, and any dentist with or without a special interest will find this manual beneficial to their practice. It contains insightful coverage, with both text and figures easily absorbed and at incredible value for money.

D. Weir