The book highlighted well points that needed to be taken into consideration: work, sleep, socialising and finance, when providing effective treatment. I feel that the most interesting and useful aspects of this book were in chapters 5-11 in relation to the pathophysiology of each disease along with the easy to read and detailed treatment plan to aid good patient management. This book is a suitable read for undergraduates and dental professionals with a particular interest in orofacial pain. Excellent value for money at only £29.95. Happy reading everyone!

O. Morgan

SELF-LIGATION IN ORTHODONTICS

T. Eliades, N. Pandis
UK: Wiley-Blackwell
price £79.50; pp 180
ISBN 9781405181907

This extremely well illustrated hardback book was written and contributed to by numerous professionals in orthodontics and biomechanics.

Subsequent to the introduction, the first chapter of 12 discusses the history and evolution of ligation and appliances. This chapter is extremely useful; it helps the reader understand why different ligation systems have been developed since the 1920s. Chapters 2 and 3 describe the biomechanics and materials science of self-ligation, giving properties of each component material used and its clinical effect. These chapters also analyse the forces and movements exerted, with regards to rotational, intrusion-extrusion and alignment movements with self-ligating and conventional brackets. This is well demonstrated with numerous graphs and photography. Chapters 4, 5 and 6, explain excellently the treatment outcomes and clinical performance with self-ligating brackets starting with clinical research and study design. This chapter is not only useful regarding orthodontic treatment but any area of dentistry. It gives the advantages and disadvantages of different study designs and gives the reader a very useful knowledge in understanding

evidence-based dentistry. These chapters also describe the tooth movement efficiency and treatment outcomes using self-ligating brackets, clinically, and on a molecular and cellular level. This is shown usefully with the use of diagrams. The next five chapters discuss the unwanted consequence of orthodontic treatment. Root resorption is discussed in these chapters and the factors affecting root resorption. This again is well illustrated and easy to understand as it describes the mechanism of how root resorption occurs. Other unwanted effects of orthodontic treatment are compared with self-ligating brackets and conventional brackets with regards to microbacteria attachment, cariogenic bacteria, and the periodontal impact of orthodontic treatment. The final chapter discusses the treatment mechanics; this is very useful with regards to treatment management of each orthodontic case and whether orthodontic extractions are required at all in cases of crowding with self-ligating brackets.

Throughout the book the reader is educated with the abundant colour photography, charts, graphs and diagrams. In areas where the content of the text is more complex, the author has given a brief explanation of the basics behind the subject to help the reader understand. This book is excellent value for money for dentists who are looking to specialise in orthodontics, and for practising orthodontists as it may alter their current practice.

J. Kerfoot

TEXTBOOK OF ENDODONTOLOGY, 2ND EDITION

G. Bergenholz,
P. Hørsted-Bindslev, C. Reit
UK: Wiley-Blackwell
price £79.99; pp 382
ISBN 9781405170956

This textbook is informative and pragmatic. It has implemented several changes since the first edition published in 2003, including additional chapters on the use of the surgical microscope, the diagnosis and management of endodontic complications subsequent to dental trauma and endodontic epidemiology.

The textbook is straightforward to navigate, with simplified, coloured drawings and many clinically relevant coloured photographs to illustrate points. There are clearly illustrated 'clinical procedure' techniques which give a basic outline for many procedures including pulp capping and the preparation and insertion of a post. I also found the discussion on different clinical materials useful.

As well as these 'clinical procedure' boxes, there are also 'core concepts' and 'advanced concepts' which appear in many of the chapters, illustrating the key underlying theories as well as discussion points. The extensive reference lists at the end of each chapter are useful in that they provide short abstracts of research studies.

This textbook ensures the reader a good foundation of knowledge with regards to oral biology relating to the dentine-pulp complex and the mechanisms of dental and pulpal pain. Because of this, I feel this textbook would be useful for dental students at any stage of their undergraduate career.

Clinical case discussions appearing at the end of chapters were interesting and again, useful for undergraduates as well as practitioners or dentists in the secondary care sector. However, I would highlight that this book still refers to using formocresol as a pulpal sedative in pulpotomies, highlighting in particular a case study of a pulpotomy in a 5-year-old child where the use of, 'high-strength' formocresol after a pulpotomy procedure was carried out as an alternative to extraction. It has long been recommended in UK for dental practitioners to abandon formocresol, well known for both its genotoxicity and carcinogenic properties. Therefore, I think it is vital to highlight this outdated clinical procedure.

Overall, I feel this book informs the reader, to a high standard, of both the theory and practical aspects of endodontology. It would be an excellent investment for an undergraduate, assisting in both oral biology in the earlier years through to clinical endontology and restoration of the root-filled tooth. It would also benefit those seeking further training in endontology as well as practitioners looking to refresh their knowledge.

V. Lush