

made of invisible retainers and aligners such as the Invisalign appliance.

Interestingly, the chapter on cephalometric analysis comes almost at the end of the book. The McNamara analysis is well known and is presented here in its latest form. The final chapter is an overview of the relationship between orthodontics, occlusion, and temporomandibular joint dysfunction.

This is a fine book: authoritative, but at the same time every effort has been made to relate

theory to clinical practice. Inevitably, it reflects the author's orthodontic practice within current North American circumstances, but there is a wealth of invaluable information here. It is beautifully produced, with high quality photographs and Brudon's splendid drawings. This book is highly recommended for any orthodontic library.

Nigel Carter

Oral Development and Histology (2002)

Editor: James K. Avery

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The present book is the third edition of a previously successful and very useful book for dental students, teachers, and experienced practitioners.

The book contains six sections with a glossary at the end. The sections cover the development and histology of all areas of the craniofacial region, teeth and supporting tissues, oral cavity glands, and related tissues of the oral and paraoral areas. It is true that the book covers the whole field of oral development and histology but the knowledge offered is, unfortunately, not up-to-date. Although the last edition was a classic textbook on oral development and histology the revised and updated edition does not really succeed in providing all the new information available on this continually expanding field. During the last decade a tremendous amount of knowledge, coming from molecular biology, has been accumulated in the area of oral development. Molecular mechanisms that unravel the events of tooth, bone, and cartilage development are beginning to result in a better understanding not only of the physiological conditions but also

in explaining various genetic defects. From that aspect this revised edition contains only a very small fraction of this knowledge. Moreover, in all chapters the suggested reading is outdated with very few new additions. It is most likely that the book needs separate chapters written by experts in oral developmental biology.

Despite this criticism the book contains appropriate coloured photographs and clear histological images that enhance understanding of the text. At the end of each chapter the summary focuses on the most important issues, and the self-evaluation section allows the dental student to quickly review the knowledge obtained. The very useful separate paragraphs in all chapters entitled 'Clinical applications' bring the knowledge from basic science close to the clinical environment. Although the third edition is meant to be an updated textbook of oral development and histology it fails to provide the up-to-date scientific knowledge much needed not only by dental students but also by practising clinicians.

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