

Textbook of Orthodontics

S E Bishara

W B Saunders Co., Philadelphia, 2001.

592 pages, hardback, £48

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This is a new orthodontic textbook that has been edited by Shamir Bishara from Iowa. There are 26 contributors, all of whom (with a single exception) are from North America. There are 30 chapters divided into six sections. There are many black and white illustrations that complement the text. Each chapter has a number of keywords at the beginning that do not seem to be linked to the following text. More useful are the small summary boxes that are liberally sprinkled through each chapter. The division of the book into sections is useful in grouping together areas that have a common theme. Section 1 is Growth and Development, and as would be expected, this is dominated by basic science aspects. In some chapters in this section, the summary boxes are 'Clinical Considerations' that help to make the basic science relevant for the clinician. Section 2 is 'Diagnosis', which covers the usual identification of normal and aberrant occlusions from clinical inspection and radiographs. The authors may be forgiven for spending time describing the use of the Iowa Cephalometric Standards, but perhaps too much space is devoted to tooth size-arch length analysis. The short section on Appliances not unexpectedly ignores removable appliances, but more bizarrely, also ignores functional appliances and shows pictures of the early stages of Begg mechanics on study models, whilst failing to mention the Tip-Edge technique. The chapter on 'How Orthodontic Appliances Work' is disappointingly weak on the basic science aspects of tooth movement and functional appliances, concentrating primarily on the action/reaction of fixed mechanical systems. We have to wait until later in the book for information on removable and functional appliances.

Section 4 on 'Treatment and Treatment Considerations' starts by covering primary dentition treatment, and is followed by a long chapter on mixed dentition treatment that includes removable and functional appliances. Much of this chapter really belongs in Section 1, as it describes occlusal development in some detail. Chapters follow on each of Class I, Class II, and Class III problems, and the section is completed by chapters on vertical, sagittal, and transverse problems.

The final two sections could really be joined into one that would cover other aspects of orthodontics such as

inter-disciplinary problems, behavioural considerations (perhaps better sited in Section 4), iatrogenic problems, and management of syndromes.

Overall, the book is an easy read, helped by the good quality illustrations, and the summary boxes. The forward states that the book is directed at '... students of orthodontics ...', but I am not sure if this means post-graduate students on a specialty course or undergraduate students. I am sure the book will attract a following based on the attractive layout, the broad range of information contained within it, and the relatively small cost.

R G Oliver

A History of the British Orthodontic Societies

History committee of the BOS

British Orthodontic Society, London, 2002

169 pages, hardback, £16

ISBN 1 899297 065

This short book is an excellent history of the British Orthodontic Societies. It has been written by a small editorial committee with the aim of providing an account of the reasons underpinning the formation of the BOS. The source of the information has been personal memories, private records, and the minutes of meetings.

The first chapter is devoted to a detailed history of the constituent groups of the BSSO and the groups that formed the British Society of Orthodontists. This is then followed by sections on education, standards, publications, specialist registration, the joint response committee, and the coming together of the Groups. The final chapter is a wonderful contribution by David DiBiase on the way forward for British Orthodontics and is a fitting end to the book. There are several appendices that provide information on such diverse matters as the response to the Schanschieff Report, to the list of the Chapman prizewinners. In general, the writing style is good, even though the Editorial Committee apologizes for it being a little disjointed. I did not find this to be the case and the chapters all flowed into each other.

I have always been interested in the history of orthodontics in the UK as this gives information on the reasons for our internationally unique system of delivery of care. Indeed, I researched into this development as part of my PhD. I wish that this book had been published when I ploughed through all the old *Transactions of the BSSO* for information! I feel that this is an excellent book that should be read by anyone who is interested in ortho-