

# BOOK REVIEWS

## **Bidimensional Technique: Theory and Practice**

ANTHONY A. GIANELLY, DMD, PHD, MD

256 pages, 128 illustrations. \$225. 2000.

GAC International, Inc., 185 Oval Drive, Central Islip, NY 11722. (800) 645-5530; www.gacintl.com.



**T**he Bidimensional Technique was made famous by Dr. Gianelly, of the Boston University School of Dental Medicine, and is espoused by each of the other authors who contributed to this book: Drs. John Bednar, Sandro Cociani, Victor Dietz, Franco Giancotti, D. Giuliano Maino, Oswald Richter, and Roger Wise.

Essentially a modification of preprogrammed appliance therapy, the method gets its name from the fact that .018" slots are used in the central and lateral incisor brackets, ostensibly to optimize three-dimensional control, while the cuspids and posterior brackets have .022" slots to minimize friction during sliding mechanics.

The protocol espoused for diagnosis and treatment planning leans toward extractions, and the authors' reasoning is

well based in the scientific orthodontic literature. Although they certainly advocate nonextraction therapy when specifically indicated, they present a convincing argument against indiscriminate expansion therapy.

The biomechanics use space-age materials, including superelastic coil springs and archwires and crimpable hooks, with minimal wire bending during routine treatment. Step-by-step instructions are given for every phase of bidimensional therapy, including a particularly noteworthy section on indirect bonding.

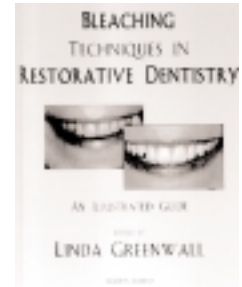
The authors present numerous cases, illustrated with superb clinical photographs, to reinforce their claims. In addition, the many outstanding color drawings make this book a pleasure to read as well as an indispensable scientific resource.

While the techniques presented here may not appeal to every practicing orthodontist, it is hard to imagine any orthodontist or orthodontic student who would not learn a great deal from Dr. Gianelly's book. This is truly a high-quality piece of work and is strongly recommended. RGK

## **Bleaching Techniques in Restorative Dentistry: An Illustrated Guide**

LINDA GREENWALL, Editor  
269 pages, 312 illustrations.  
\$89.95. 2002.

Martin Dunitz, London; distributed by Thieme Medical Publishers, 333 Seventh Ave., New York, NY 10001. (800) 782-3488; www.thieme.com.



**T**his well-illustrated compendium of chapters written by distinguished professionals is a clear and comprehensive text on the rationale and techniques of bleaching, a service offered by some orthodontists. The purpose of the book is to help clinicians thoroughly investigate the most appropriate of the wide variety of available treatments and incorporate them into their practices.

The authors point out that in addition to the obvious esthetic benefit, there is reason to believe that bleaching provides a physiological benefit as well, in that it can preserve tooth structure. The color of not only the enamel, but also the dentin, is changed by bleaching, and that affords a conservative option for treating tetracycline and other intrinsic tooth stains.

The book contains a definitive section on the safety issues involved in bleaching teeth, and even instructions and a consent form for home bleaching. If bleaching teeth is in an orthodontist's portfolio, this book deserves a place on the shelf.

JOHN J. SHERIDAN,  
DDS, MSD

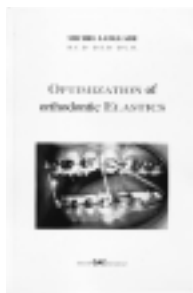
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### **Optimization of Orthodontic Elastics**

MICHEL LANGLADE, DCD, DSO, DUO

224 pages, 159 illustrations.  
\$125. 2000.

GAC International, Inc., 185  
Oval Drive, Central Islip, NY  
11722. (800) 645-5530.



**R**ubber bands—elastics—are ubiquitous in orthodontics. Practically every case needs either intermaxillary or intramaxillary elastics at some point in the treatment sequence, whether for Class II or III sagittal corrections or for resolution of an anterior open bite. Although several of the more fundamental orthodontic texts make general reference to the use of elastics, this is the first book to my knowledge to explore such treatment in depth.

Dr. Langlade's book consists of 10 chapters, addressing the topics of classification of elastic forces; patient motivation; Class I, II, and III forces; "particular intermaxillary elas-

tics"; and extraoral forces. The author also reviews the history of elastics and the theoretical rationale for elastic prescriptions. He seems to lean strongly toward a Bioprogressive treatment philosophy.

The text is copiously illustrated with color photographs, line drawings, and charts. Of particular note are several quizzes that could assist an orthodontic instructor in the didactic portion of resident training. I have already put this book to use in my graduate program at the University of Southern California, and I would strongly recommend it as required reading in any orthodontic training program.

RGK