

is well written and easily readable. The sequence of chapters is organized in a comprehensible way and the illustrations are of good quality, despite the repetition of some figures on nearby pages. The use of references and the list of further reading, however, raise some concern. In general, the references are fairly old and not used in a systematic way.

The book also includes a CD-ROM, which shows cases treated with removable appliances. The content and particularly the quality of the photographs on the CD, however, do not reach the level of the figures in the book itself. One could also argue on the initial diagnoses of the patients in terms of classification of malocclusions.

On the other hand, laboratory steps shown in the CD are well presented and can be used for educational purposes.

All in all, the book may be of interest to undergraduate students, but also to orthodontic residents as an introduction to the use of removable appliances. Finally, the book clearly illustrates that treatment with removable appliances is as demanding as treatment with fixed appliances, and thus needs an understanding of occlusal development and a holistic understanding of orthodontic problems.

Timo Peltomäki

Tip-Edge orthodontics (2003)

Author: Richard Parkhouse

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When it comes to popularity, comparing the Tip-Edge appliance with pre-adjusted Edgewise is a bit like comparing an Apple Mac with an IBM PC—popularity requires successful marketing. That is just one reason why Richard Parkhouse's book is particularly welcome at this time. It is a very practical piece of work, in which the principles of the differential tooth movement technique are very clearly explained, with detailed descriptions of all aspects of the appliance. Needless to say, bracket design and the benefits of the appliance are very clearly brought out. The author explains that he has approached this work from a straight wire perspective and one can certainly understand the need to do this, although of course the similarities of the three stages (and their objectives) of Tip-Edge with Begg are inescapable. Accordingly, many of the diagrams and illustrations, particularly in stages 1 and 2, will be familiar to (the few remaining) Begg practitioners.

There are some beautifully illustrated case reports, demonstrating both the versatility and efficiency of

the technique, as well as the operator's well-known expertise. The quality of the results is impressive, as are the short treatment times and Tip-Edge enthusiasts will wonder yet again; why isn't everyone using Tip-Edge by now? The author's extensive clinical experience is readily apparent throughout the book and there is a particularly useful chapter at the end of each stage, giving helpful advice and practical tips. There are two gripes. The absence of clinical occlusal and/or study model photographs, is a pity, especially given the importance of molar control during the early part of treatment in this particular technique. Second, the absence of any radiographs is unusual in a clinical textbook; one would have liked, for example, to have been able to confirm end-of-treatment root-parallelism (as well as root length). Nevertheless, the book is beautifully produced and deserves to be popular—as does Tip-Edge itself.

Raymond Edler

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