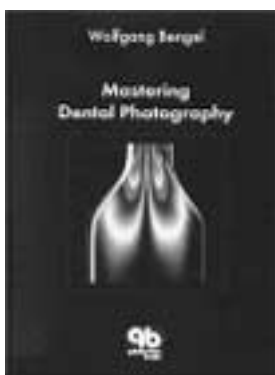


Book Reviews



Mastering Dental Photography

Wolfgang Bengel. Quintessenz Verlags-GmbH, Berlin, Germany, 2002: ISBN 3-87652-383-4. (270 pages with 516 illustrations including 471 color illustrations; price \$98.00)

Photography is an integral component of many dental practices, used not only to document, but to illustrate and educate. As this book so well demonstrates, good quality images are not made fortuitously, but with careful planning and knowledge of photographic concepts.

The text leads with the fundamentals. The first and second chapters provide an exceptional overview of photographic equipment with a discussion of features and camera accessories. As found throughout the book, important points are prefaced with a check to emphasize the key information the author wishes to convey. Comprehensive coverage is given to equipment that may be found in both the European and US markets. Appendices at the end of the book provide contact information for the representative camera companies.

Chapter 3, focused on intraoral images, introduces photographic accessories such as mirrors and retractors and demonstrates their proper use. Conventional equipment is presented as well as some unique accessories for special situations. Standard views and consistent image reproducibility are the key points covered. Magnification ratios given for the various image views are helpful, as

are tips on integrating photography into the dental practice. This discussion naturally leads into portrait and profile photography in Chapter 4 with an emphasis on format, views, and backgrounds.

The author points out that there are many objects often worth photographing, including dental instruments, casts, teeth, and products. In chapter 5, he addresses the special techniques needed to produce quality images of these small and often reflective objects. Backgrounds, light tables, and illumination principles are taught with multiple photographs demonstrating unfavorable and favorable results.

Copywork, reproduction of text, images, radiographs, and slides are covered in Chapters 7-9. Again, as throughout, the author uses a step-by-step approach so that the reader could actually perform these procedures with relative confidence.

Slide presentations are often the 'raison d'être' of clinical photography. In Chapter 10, a most thorough discussion of graphic slides is offered. Background, font style and size, text arrangement, and color of type are covered as well as diagrams, charts, and table graphics. This chapter culminates with some very practical tips for producing screen presentations.

A collection of slides may lead to the special problem of how to store them. This is considered in Chapter 11, which highlights numerous photographic archive systems from binders to file cabinets.

Chapter 12 provides an overview of digital photography, explaining technology such as pixels, resolution and image storage. Numerous camera systems are presented, each with an overview of their features. This information is supported by selection criteria to assist readers contemplating the purchase of a digital camera for their practices. Editing, archiving, and printing digital images rounds out this chapter on a contemporary photographic trend.

Intraoral video system selection and use is the key topic for Chapter 13. As in previous chapters, many examples are given; however the most

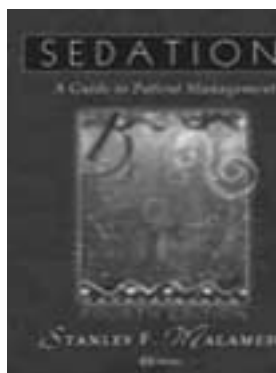
helpful text is the requirement checklist of important points for consideration before purchasing such a system.

Legal considerations, including copyright, medical confidentiality, right to one's own likeness, and patient consent, are included in Chapter 14.

The book wraps up with a glossary designed to add supplemental material in a way so as not to interrupt the flow of text and facts. This is a convenient addition as it reviews many basic photographic principles. The glossary would be particularly helpful to the beginning photographer.

As one might expect, the photography is outstanding and the illustrations are a beneficial adjunct to the text. The writing style, layout and font selection make for easy reading. Pre-empting every chapter is a "for fun" photograph demonstrating the author's talent and skill. Though these pictures are unrelated to dentistry, they capitalize on the opportunity to teach the art and science of photography with their descriptive sidebar. After studying this text, the reader can reasonably anticipate an improvement in the quality of intraoral images. The book is broad based, providing both basic and advanced photographic concepts making it a valuable reference for those employing photography in their dental practices.

Debra R. Haselton, DDS
*Associate Professor, The University of Iowa
College of Dentistry
Iowa City, Iowa*



**Sedation: A
Guide to Patient
Management,
4th edition**

Malamed, Stanley F. Mosby Publishing Company, St. Louis, Missouri 2003: ISBN 0-323-01226-4. 608 pages, over 250 illustrations (no color) price \$59.95, soft cover

This is the 4th edition of a popular textbook presently used by many dental schools in North America. For this edition, Dr. Malamed enlisted the help of Dr. Morris Clark, who co-authored the section on inhalational sedation, as well as Dr. Kenneth Reed, who upgraded the section on medically compromised patients. In addition to the improvements engendered by these co-authors, many of the illustrations and diagrams have been updated, and overall edition is superior to the third edition. The primary target audiences are pre- and post-doctoral dental students wishing to learn more about sedation and anxiety control. Increasingly, other medical practitioners such as podiatrists, plastic and reconstructive surgeons, and even gastroenterologists are performing office sedation and they too would find this book very useful. General anesthesia principles are covered, but the text is not intended to be a definitive resource for the voluminous field of hospital based general anesthesia. Because of this, the work is too basic for practitioners and anesthesiologists seeking a definitive textbook on the subject of sedation.

As in previous editions, Section 1 introduces the rationale for pharmacologic stress and anxiety reduction in dentistry. Section 2 deals with basic anesthesia principles including medical evaluation of the anesthetic patient, monitoring, discussing the pros and cons of different routes of drug administration and assessing patients through the American Society of Anesthesiologists Classification. The concept of non-drug techniques such as hypnosis and iatrosedation are also introduced although by no means is this a comprehensive review of hypnosis in dentistry. Dr. Malamed does a nice job updating new technology such as carbon dioxide monitoring during deep sedation. Section 3 details the techniques of oral, rectal, sublingual, submucosal, intranasal, and intramuscular sedation and has nice diagrams listing the advantages and disadvantages of each technique. Again, the author upgrades the increasingly popular intranasal sedation technique.

The inhalational section is co-written with Dr. Morris Clark and his experience in this field is obvious by the improvements in this chapter. He includes a well written discussion on current issues regarding monitoring ambient nitrous oxide levels in the operatory and makes the statement that the current standard of care will mandate the use of scavenging systems whenever nitrous oxide is

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