

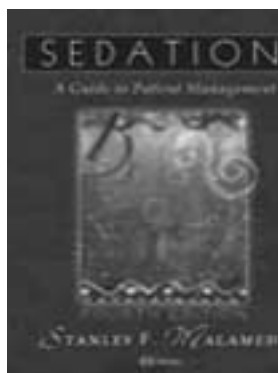
helpful text is the requirement checklist of important points for consideration before purchasing such a system.

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.

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**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

used. This mandate is probably not universally accepted, although most experts feel scavenging is certainly recommended. Guidelines by the American Dental Association relative to the teaching of nitrous oxide are highlighted and overall the improved illustrations and pictures in this chapter are a welcome addition. Relative to nitrous oxide complications, the authors choose to downplay the Rowland¹ article in the 1992 *New England Journal of Medicine*. This important article highlighted the risks of reduced fertility among dental assistants exposed to nonscavenged nitrous oxide. If all offices use scavenging systems like the textbook recommends, this would not be an issue but the reader should be aware that there is credible evidence that greater than 5 hours per week of exposure to nonscavenged nitrous can reduce fertility. One omission from the contraindications for nitrous oxide is the recent warning not to use nitrous following retinal surgery with perfluoropropane or sulfur hexafluoride. In fairness to the authors, this was just discovered and will likely be corrected in subsequent additions.

Section 5 is devoted to the utilization of intravenous sedation. Included with this chapter are current recommendations concerning guidelines for teaching this subject. Some of the newer agents like Propofol are reviewed, and the en vogue balanced techniques like Versed/Demerol are stressed. The authors recommend that the clinician check the most current product information provided by the manufacturer and verify the recommended dose, technique of administration, contraindications, etc. This is especially important when intravenous techniques are considered. A nice section on venipuncture techniques is available in this chapter as a contemporary recommendation of using EMLA cream for the needle phobic patients. Some people would argue with Dr. Malamed's preferences for venipuncture sites, the dorsum of the hand being his preferred region, but his rationale for choosing this site is certainly reasonable.

A section on recovery criteria is provided; however, no mention is made of any numeric measures such as the Aldrete score used by many hospitals and surgery centers. This will likely be upgraded for the 5th edition. Section 6 gives an overview of general anesthesia listing advantages and disadvantages and necessary armamentarium. A section on accredited anesthesiology residencies is listed as well as current guidelines for establishing such programs. As previously stated,

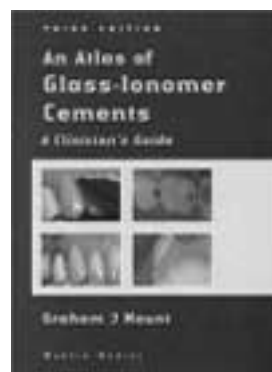
the general anesthesia section is never intended to be a comprehensive course on currently available techniques, and readers seeking such knowledge are referred to textbooks devoted solely to general anesthesia.

Section 7 gives an overview of the management of medical emergencies, many of which are tailored to the complications encountered during sedation. Section 8 details special considerations including pediatric, geriatric and medically compromised patients with chapters on physically compromised patients improved by co-author by Dr. Reed. In conclusion, this is a well written and illustrated contemporary textbook for students wishing to acquire knowledge on advanced sedation techniques via the pharmacological route and is a recommended addition to their library.

1. Rowland AS, Baird DD, Weinberg CR, Shore DL, Shy CM, Wilcox AJ: Reduced fertility among women employed as dental assistants exposed to high levels of nitrous oxide. *N Engl J Med*. 1992 Oct 1;327(14):993-997

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An Atlas of Glass-Ionomer Cements, A Clinician's Guide, 3rd edition

Graham J. Mount. Martin Dunitz Ltd., The Livery House, 7-9 Pratt Street, London, NW1 0AE, 2002: ISBN 1 84184 069 6 (224 pages, 430 color illustrations; price \$89.95)

Graham Mount has exhibited a special interest in glass-ionomer cements essentially from their inception. In this book, he shares a wealth of knowledge accumulated from years of clinical studies and experience relating to this group of

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