

on clinical problems commonly encountered and the authors' solutions.

This is a clear, concise, and comprehensive discussion of prosthetic care for edentulous patients. As stated in the book's preface, the text provides a flexible, biologic approach to complete denture care. The authors did an outstanding job of identifying patients' and dentists' roles in successful outcomes. Smooth transitions between chapters and references to the information presented in previous chapters continually reinforce and integrate the principles being discussed. Although intended for readers of all levels, the beginner would benefit from prior patient experiences or concurrent study of other basic texts while reading this book. Postdoctoral students and educators will find this text a most valuable resource. The seasoned clinician will find many helpful suggestions and reminders to improve the delivery of quality edentulous care.

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Esthetic Color Training in Dentistry

Rade D. Paravina and John M. Powers. Mosby Elsevier, St. Louis, 2004: ISBN 0-323-02838-1 (272 pages, 100 color illustrations; price \$60; soft cover, includes CD-ROM)

Two editors collaborated with 29 contributing authors to produce this text that includes 10 chapters and a forward by Dr. Robert C. Sproull. It is an ambitious attempt to present an overview of the expansive subject of color as related to esthetics in dentistry. Topics range from the nature of color itself to the identification, matching, and

communication of its character in an effort to provide esthetic restorative care. As the editors express in their preface, the text is intended for dental students and educators as well as practicing dentists and dental laboratory technicians. It is chiefly a presentation of concepts and considerations rather than of techniques and suggestions, although these are interspersed throughout the text.

The text is divided into three parts, and includes an additional fourth part associated with an interactive CD-ROM of color training exercises. The first part, divided into three chapters, is devoted to color and appearance. It begins with a brief review of the nature of light and the physiology of human perception, leading to the second chapter, "Colorimetry." In this chapter, the important concepts of hue, chroma, and lightness are introduced, as are various mechanisms to quantify color differences. The Munsell Color Order and the Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE, International Commission on Illumination) Systems are reviewed, and several types of color measuring instruments are presented. For those with a background in color science, the extent of the information presented may be appropriate; however, for the less experienced reader, additional information would have been useful to aid in understanding this important material. Section One ends with the third chapter, which considers properties important to appearance other than color, including translucency, opacity, gloss, surface roughness, opalescence, iridescence, fluorescence, and phosphorescence.

Part 2 deals with color as related to natural teeth and esthetic dental materials. Chapter 4, "Natural Teeth," provides an overview of color and other appearance properties of natural teeth and includes a discussion of tooth color space and discoloration. The chapter on esthetic dental materials, Chapter 5, is the most extensive in the text. In it, topics including composition, color stability, and potential for staining of materials typically associated with restorative dentistry, such as ceramics, resin composites, glass ionomers, and denture teeth, are presented. In addition, denture base resins, extraoral maxillofacial elastomers, and orthodontic materials are included. Worthy of special note in this chapter is a synopsis of information on tooth bleaching. This short section is an excellent resource for patient education, as it provides references and concise information on

the outcomes of the various bleaching materials and methods, as well as contraindications and potential side effects.

Part 3 of the text, "Color and Appearance: Matching, Communication, and Reproduction," comprises four chapters with a good deal of directly applicable material. Chapter 6 is devoted to color training in dentistry and is therefore particularly relevant for dental educators. Presenting evidence that as few as about one-fourth of dental schools provide an organized course on color, the authors detail a 12-hour curriculum they developed and offered as an elective course at the University of Texas Dental Branch at Houston beginning in 2003. The last three chapters in this section are devoted to color matching, communication, and reproduction, respectively. Knowledge of the information contained in these chapters is critical to the restorative dental practitioner and important to the laboratory technician.

In Chapter 7, "Color Matching," the authors recommend a process for selecting a shade. They suggest that the shade tabs of the most popular shade guide, the Vitapan Classical, be rearranged from their traditional groupings to one of decreasing lightness. Using this altered shade guide, the process by which a practitioner should select a shade is detailed. The result is an orderly three-step approach that includes matching conditions, timing, and method. In addition, selected instrumentation for color matching is reviewed.

Following this important chapter, the text continues with a brief discussion about communication with the dental laboratory in which the use of custom tabs, along with written and photographic information, is presented. It concludes with a chapter devoted to the reproduction of color and other appearance attributes using direct and indirect restorative materials. This extensive topic is the single subject of other books and is offered more as an overview here. Nevertheless, important material concerning the use of ceramometal, reinforced ceramic, and nonreinforced ceramic restorations is presented, as is more detailed information relative to extrinsic color correction of these indirect restorations. The concept of layering indirect esthetic restorations is also included in this chapter, but the reader will have to consult other texts for details.

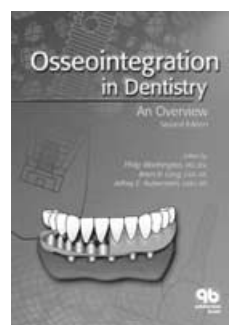
The final part of the text consists of a series of color training exercises presented on an interactive CD-ROM, the instructions for which may

be found both on the CD and in Chapter 10. A total of 55 exercises are grouped into seven sets. Each exercise is slightly different, but all consist of arranging small squares in order, depending upon their varying hue, chroma, and/or lightness. The exercises are designed as an accessory tool for color training in dentistry and are part of the previously mentioned elective curriculum at Houston.

In the preface, the authors state that the "paradox of esthetic dentistry is that our best work is the restoration that no one will notice." Yet, in Chapter 6, they note that "over 80% of the patients having anterior ceramometal restorations were aware of the color differences relative to their adjacent natural teeth." Clearly, dentistry has room for improvement in its understanding of color and its management in the discipline. It is toward that end that this text is dedicated, and the result is a respectable effort worthy of consideration.

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Osseointegration in Dentistry: An Overview, 2nd Edition

Philip Worthington, Brien Lang, and Jeffrey Rubenstein. Quintessence Publishing Co., Inc., Carol Stream, IL, 2003: ISBN 0-86715-425-X (184 pages, 124 B/W illustrations; price \$38; soft cover)

This extension of the first edition was produced by nine contributing authors and three editors. The purpose, as stated in the preface, is to introduce the reader to the concept of osseointegration and its place in modern dentistry. It is not a technical manual, and the editors hope it will orient the beginner to the profound impact osseointegration has had on clinical dentistry. Like its predecessor,

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