

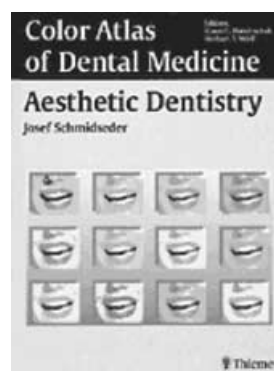
seat the implant for its last 3 mm using the hand-held wheel or, if necessary, the ratchet device.” Similarly, for press fit implants, he writes they “... should never be tapped without their healing screws in place because of the hazard of distorting the internally threaded environment.” Surgical procedures for blade and plate form implants, ramus frames and ramus-blade frames, mandibular subperiosteal implants, maxillary pterygomaxillary subperiosteal implants, intramucosal inserts and accompanying prostheses, endodontic stabilizer implants, and transosteal implants all have chapters dedicated to them. These implant systems are not so common and are mostly only of historical significance. Their presence in the book reflects the authors’ passion for the subject rather than their importance in the post-Branemark era in implant dentistry. Zygomatic implants are not mentioned at all, although it is possible that when Dr. Cranin started working on the 2nd edition of this book, little information was available in this area.

Chapters 20–27 deal with the prosthodontic aspects of implant dentistry. Restorative techniques are described in some detail. Fabricating a template, provisionalization, progressive loading, and impression making to completed restorations are explained in easy-to-follow steps. Definitive prostheses, including abutment types for most implant systems, are discussed in separate chapters for fully edentulous and partially edentulous patients. Arguments both for and against screw retained and cemented prostheses are well presented. There is a separate chapter for single tooth implants describing all the involved prosthodontics. Although some ceramic abutments were available when this book was published, a complete chapter on esthetic abutments would be welcome in any future editions. Chapter 27 deals with principles of occlusion—mainly in a complete denture situation where the primary objective is achieving bilateral balance. Complications, both prosthetic and surgical, are addressed in Chapter 28. The last chapter describes the importance of hygiene and maintenance in implant dentistry treatment.

The appendices, reading list, and glossary are very useful. The chapters are presented in the same sequence one would follow in attempting to rehabilitate a patient with implants, although the information provided is sometimes too comprehensive to permit easy understanding for dentists

new to implant dentistry. If the book were to focus on the principles employed for primarily endosteal root form implants with accompanying clinical examples, it would, no doubt, be more attractive to more readers.

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Color Atlas of Dental Medicine: Aesthetic Dentistry

Josef Schmidseder. Thieme Publishers, New York, 2000: ISBN 0-86577-923-6 (297 pages, 952 color illustrations; price \$199; hardcover)

In taking on the enormous task of this popular aesthetic dentistry textbook, the author gathered a worldly selection of expertise: 25 authors with diverse backgrounds in education and research, as well as master technicians and biomaterials experts. The title words “Color Atlas” are supported by hundreds of well-selected clinical photographs and diagrams that greatly aid the clinician in almost any aesthetic procedure. Dr. Schmidseder’s introduction supports the widely established belief that aesthetic dental procedures change people’s lives, their self-esteem, and how the world views them.

The basic details of almost every aesthetic procedure are covered, and the book would serve well as a long-term reference on many techniques, due to the excellent summary charts and checklists incorporated throughout. The organization of the chapters makes this an easy read, beginning first with historical perspectives, some philosophy, and then aids in digital photography, intraoral cameras, and all of the bleaching options.

Addressing periodontal surgical procedures early and detailing multiple techniques for covering exposed roots (recession), ridge augmentation, and crown lengthening, the author was wise to include procedures from another discipline so very critical to successful aesthetic outcomes in restorative dentistry. More detail in this section on general smile analysis and how functional occlusion and aesthetics dramatically affect each other would have been welcome.

The chapters on composites and bonding give an interesting historical review that truly helps the reader understand the rationale for different techniques and the integration of the chemistry of materials with procedural rationale (i.e., Class II highly filled composites being indicated for use under heavier direct occlusal forces for less deformation or Class V microfilled composites, with their lower modulus of elasticity, for strain distribution and increased resistance to debonding, and gap formation being able to be better polished). Although the author's review of bonding only covers 1st–5th generation bonding adhesives, he has the great ability to organize this information with summary tables, and gives insight into factors that either improve or disturb bond strength. Chemical and histological explanations of the effect of total etch technique are very helpful, but the author does not cover self-etching procedures, as the year of publication and latest references in this *Atlas* are from 1998.

Still, if one disregards specific manufacturers, the information can be generic and of good use. Throughout the *Atlas*, step-by-step detailed photos, especially tooth preparations for every procedure one would need, are further embellished with tips and insights to make readers feel they are looking over the author's shoulder with a magnifier, with ongoing pearls of science, materials, and experience commingled. The writer reviews several resin cements, many still very popular, including chemical, light, and dual curing systems, and explains the rationale for the use of each material. The table for the comparison of dental cements helps the audience make intelligent choices in this area. When discussing direct posterior composites, Soderholm and Schmidseider state, "...clinical studies indicate that the lifespan of composite restorations used for posterior teeth is inferior to that of amalgam and gold," and they question their biocompatible advantage. However, crucial advantages are cited, including

that the bond offers more conservative preparations and excellent aesthetic outcomes.

Dr. Schmidseider compares composite materials to ceramic inlays, while reviewing the avoidance of polymerization shrinkage. A chapter on cast gold restorations would have also been very welcome here. All steps are photographed well in this chapter, but the discussion of polishing techniques for gold inlays and onlays seems limited, referring only to the use of soft flex discs, while the photos show beautiful cases finished to perfection. The author tries to expand the reader's concept of aesthetics to include gold, "...a superior material," because its durability and stability allow for longer-term preservation of tooth structure, while use in posterior areas is less visible. He also states here that cast gold restorations are chosen by a majority of dentists for restoration of their own teeth.

As the text moves forward to "Metal-Ceramic and All Ceramic Restorations," the reader can appreciate the importance of learning the deficiencies of past materials as new ones are selected to replace them. The authors of this chapter relate that as numerous materials are marketed in this environment of growing aesthetic demands; dentists and their patients are using materials where failure is predictable. The authors go into great detail concerning properties and techniques to minimize those risks, through increased knowledge of limitations of materials used. Interesting facts are shared concerning materials such as alumina ceramics. Additional explanations of materials' advantages, disadvantages, and handling techniques with comparisons are done for porcelain to metal restorations, Captek, Dicor, Inceram, Procera Allceram, In-ceram Spinell, Alumina Ceramic Crowns and Vita Hi-Ceram, Optec HSP, IPS Empress, Optec OPC, and Cerapress (including advantages over IPS Empress and the OPC methods), with introductions to CAD/CAM systems where the author cites studies that have expressed concerns with marginal fit, functional anatomy, and color detail. This text was published prior to Cerec 3 and many other more advanced CAD/CAM options now readily available to the practitioner.

Interesting Procera facts, with comparisons to InCeram Alumina Ceramics are presented. Most valuable are the step-by-step clinical procedures given for All-Ceramic crowns, fixed partial dentures, inlays and onlays, and veneers, with details

from case planning to preparation, provisionalization, and bonding techniques—which are all well covered. However, when reviewing veneers, more attention to functional occlusion and its impact on aesthetics would be valuable. Since publication, newly available materials and delivery technique options have affected provisionalization, but the chapter still remains a great resource.

With posterior teeth, the authors recognize the importance of a fracture-resistant, high-strength material and state that they prefer the prognosis for PFMs on posterior teeth, even with the aesthetic trade-off. Of All-Ceramic systems, they consider In-Ceram the best, with 3 times the flexural strength and 4 core colors. They discuss the Celay In-Ceram Spinell system and believe it is recommended for anterior teeth only, due to decreased flexural strength. The Celay system is described as a user friendly, mechanical technique, which does not use optical impressions to create a model but, rather, uses mechanical sensing and synchronous milling. This is an excellent reference for technicians who want to learn more about the multiple uses of the Celay system.

Dr. Belser's chapter "Aesthetics in Implantology" offers a multitude of basic concepts with excellent case examples for achieving positive aesthetic results, including depth of implant placement, papilla development, bone grafting and guided bone regeneration, and periimplant soft-tissue contouring and development. The excellent photographic examples provide great insight into anterior aesthetic challenges inherent in implant dentistry, including hard- and soft-tissue reconstruction with proper planning for implant positioning for predictable outcomes, while also including even more advanced cases.

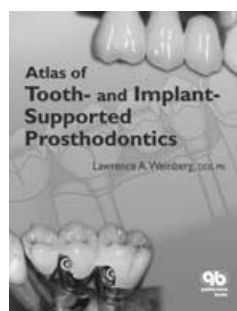
"Aesthetic Facial Surgery," the chapter by Drs. Machado and Pavel, is as important to such outcomes as the smile design. Their ability to explain several techniques that can dramatically affect aesthetic outcomes in a short summary of surgical options of varied facial malformations is impressive.

The primary author concludes with a chapter, "The Future of Dentistry," relating the years it often takes for new techniques to become broadly accepted. When reviewing trends and the detailed examples of changes in all the specialties, one can only be excited about the future of our profession. Two areas that could have had chapters devoted to them are the uses of hard- and soft-tissue lasers

in aesthetic dentistry, and the integration of orthodontics with restorative dentistry for creating positive aesthetic outcomes not otherwise achievable. Overall, it would be difficult to find a resource as comprehensive and well-organized as this text, which leaves the reader with a written and visual reference guide for most aesthetic procedures, while also maintaining the reader's interest with a wealth of both clinical and scientific tips.

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Atlas of Tooth- and Implant-Supported Prosthodontics

Lawrence A. Weinberg. Quintessence Publishing Co., Inc., Carol Stream, IL, 2003: ISBN 0-86715-427-6 (220 pages, 613 illustrations (mostly color); price \$118)

The definition of an atlas, according to Webster's Dictionary is "...a bound collection of maps often including illustrations, informative tables, or textual matter." To this end, Dr. Weinberg provides the reader with a broad introduction to the restoration of natural teeth and dental implants. As the text progresses, the author takes the reader through basic concepts of tooth preparation and occlusion, with attention paid to biomechanical principles of stress and loading. As this is an atlas, not a definitive textbook, the author addresses many topics, but the reader will have to look elsewhere for definitive discussions of the principles introduced. The text accompanying the many illustrations and photos reads very much like a narrative lecture with both anecdotal evidence and footnoted references offered.

The first chapter addresses, in 12 illustrated pages, the basics of tooth preparation for partial and full coverage restorations for the anterior

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