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 sensoring 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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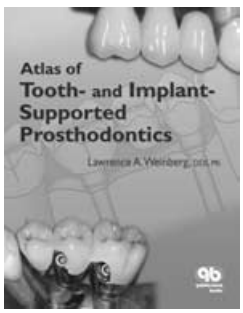

Atlas of Tooth- and Implant-Supported Prosthodontics

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

teeth. The second chapter briefly introduces the use of a semi-adjustable articulator in the fabrication of a dental prosthesis. Chapter 3 introduces prosthodontic principles ranging from evaluating and treating vertical dimension of occlusion issues to clinical applications, such as record taking and the use of provisional restorations. Each topic is illustrated by artwork and/or photos with a few paragraphs of text.

The next few chapters introduce implant-based prosthetics in a similar format, presenting a myriad of concepts, with a brief description or explanation accompanied by photos or excellent artwork depicting the topics discussed. The text concludes with 2 chapters devoted to occlusion and centric relation evaluation, and finally, clinical techniques for occlusal adjustment.

The 6 chapters dealing with implant-based restorations address many complex topics. Chapter 4 is titled "Biomechanics of Tooth- and Implant-Supported Prostheses" with mention of Dr. Posselt and a discussion of force distribution with an individual overview of splinted natural teeth, multiple implant prostheses, and combined prostheses. Chapter 5, "Reduction of Implant Loading via Therapeutic Biomechanics," notes the importance of addressing the various clinical variants in implant loading, as well as relating patterns of bone loss to proper implant placement.

Chapter 6 introduces the use of 3-dimensional visualization of an implant site. CT scans and the concomitant use of templates for proper treatment planning of implant placement are stressed and illustrated from laboratory through surgical phases. The end of the chapter mentions issues involved with restoring implants when the forces are not ideal and the restorations lie off the alveolar ridge due to opposing occlusal requirements.

Chapter 7 illustrates the construction of a full arch fixed implant-supported prosthesis in a step-by-step fashion and also presents the concept of provisional loading. Chapter 8 guides the reader through an example of a fixed-retreivable prosthesis and a clip bar overdenture. Consistent with the concept of an atlas, the chapter is methodical in its clean photographic representation of the laboratory and clinical steps in the described procedures. Chapter 9, "Clinical Problems," addresses complicating factors in implant dentistry. The chapter presents clinical solutions and depicts how implant manufacturers have addressed some common problems of implant placement by producing innovative components for the clinician. The author also mentions important factors in creating a successful prosthesis, such as accuracy of technique and proper coping design.

Overall, this atlas manages to introduce the reader to a sampling of prosthodontic principles, and its reading should stimulate the reader to pursue a more definitive treatment of the concepts presented. The text, as is appropriate to an atlas, illustrates ideas more than it exhaustively discusses any of the topics addressed. This text may serve as a good adjunct to a student of prosthodontics. A clinician looking for an overview of topics or a reminder of important concepts that must be addressed while treating a patient with either implant- or natural-tooth-based prosthetics, would also find this atlas worthwhile.

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