

Book reviews and article abstracts

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BOOK REVIEW

Skeletal anchorage with microimplants

By A. Korrodi Ritto

Faciés-Centro de Estudos Harmonia Facial

(faciescehf@hotmail.com); 2007; 83 pages, 283 illustrations, €125

Reviewed by Alex Jacobson

This book begins by providing a brief historical report on the use of implanted systems to increase anchorage in orthodontic treatment. A section is devoted to describing the various implants and their parts, characteristics, and specifications, thereby allowing the practitioner to make an informed choice in selecting the appropriate device. The criteria for selecting the location of the implant and the placement technique are clearly described and well illustrated. Similarly described with numerous color photographs and illustrations are various clinical applications. Among the complications discussed are loss of stability, gum inflammation, root damage, and fracturing of the implant. A separate section is devoted to removal of the anchorage devices after treatment.

Included and described in the section of new techniques and equipment are miniplates, microimplants with cap, rapid canine distalization, skeletal anchorage, and resorbable screws. Without going too deeply into the scientific details, this is an excellent and practical "how-to" manual and a convenient reference work, particularly for those who intend to take their first steps in this area.

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Enhancement orthodontics: Theory and practice

By Marc Bernard Ackerman

Blackwell Munksguard, 2007; 141 pages, 125 illustrations, \$69.99

Reviewed by Alex Jacobson

This is a departure from traditional textbooks that tend to focus mainly on clinical diagnosis and treatment procedures. The author adopted a patient-centered paradigm whereby successful outcomes in orthodontic treatment depend on striking a balance between servicing the patient's needs and exercising sound clinical judgment. The introductory chapter

defines orthodontics as a health need and also incorporates the patient's needs and wants. Sections are devoted to defining dental health, disability, orthodontic handicap, and psychosocial considerations, and to the bioethical perspective—enhancement vs therapy. The second chapter provides a detailed strategy for successful communication between doctor and patient to jointly construct a treatment plan that satisfies the patient's needs and those of the orthodontist wishing to provide the highest level of treatment. Excellent questionnaires have been designed to provide appropriate parent and patient information, psychosocial and physical growth status reports, and the patient's medical and dental history. The doctor-patient or parent conference allows for a discussion of the patient's conditions and treatment alternatives, the advantages and disadvantages of each, and the patient's expectations of treatment. The third chapter provides a systematic method for the clinical examination of dentofacial appearance. The global assessment of the full face considers vertical and transverse dental midline discrepancies, chin asymmetry, profile, mid- and lower-face discrepancies, and dental considerations including a detailed analysis of smiles, occlusal and alignment discrepancies, and bite depth.

The chapter, "Imaging of dentofacial traits," serves to enhance communication between doctor and patient or the patient's parents. Described and illustrated are digital videography, stereo photogrammetry, conventional computed tomography, cone-beam computed tomography, and modeling of the dentition. Chapter 5, "The classification and diagnosis of dentofacial traits," proposes that diagnosis should include not only deviations related to dental and skeletal factors but also the emotional and social ramifications of the patient's orthodontic condition. The classification procedure according to the Ackerman-Proffit orthogonal analysis should include appearance, alignment, transverse, sagittal, and vertical evaluations. The goal of the diagnostic process in enhancement orthodontics is to produce a list of the patient's problems, taking into account subjective and objective findings, and ranking them accordingly. Shown at the end of chapter are 2 example case studies. The final chapter comprises 10 case studies that illustrate the spectrum of enhancements seen in everyday orthodontic practice. Listed are the primary characteristics of orthodontic problems, which are ranked, followed by the specific variation in the dentofacial trait described, and finally by the method and type of enhancement used. The illustrations are excellent and the concept original. Much useful information is included in this slim volume.

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