

Surgical Anatomy of the Face. Wayne F. Larrabee Jr and Kathleen H. Makielski. (Raven Press, New York, 1993). Pp xx + 214, colour ill. Price \$181.50. ISBN 0-88167-945-3.

As stated in the preface, the aim of this book is to present relevant facial anatomy from a surgical point of view. The book is certainly a significant improvement over the standard anatomical text and has sufficient clinical asides to make the book interesting to clinicians. However it should not be taken as a surgical atlas since it concentrates on anatomy and not on surgical techniques in the face.

The text includes general chapters on facial contour, variations in facial anatomy, the facial skeleton, soft tissues including musculature, motor and sensory nerves, vascularity and lymphatics. The latter half of the book deals with specific regions in the face such as hair and scalp, forehead and brow, eyelids, orbit and lacrimal system, nose, ears, cheeks and neck, lips and chin. This format has worked very well when one considers the whole text but does require cross referencing between the regional parts of the book and the general chapters.

Each chapter is laid out in a similar fashion with an initial text followed by a series of illustrations. The problem here is that since the text frequently refers to figures to explain the anatomical details, the reader has to turn backwards and forwards from text to relevant illustration. The text, however, is well set out, concise and brief and cleverly uses headings and sub-headings to direct the reader to specific illustrations.

The illustrations themselves are certainly one of the strengths of this book and Dr Makielski has to be congratulated on her excellent drawings—a mixture of line diagrams and colour diagrams is used, some of which are very detailed. In addition clinical and cadaveric dissections are used to illustrate particular points and clinical photographs are kept to a minimum. This mixture of illustrations works very well and the chapter on the nose for example, which uses all these illustrative techniques, is particularly impressive.

This book exhibits excellent quality and presentation of both text and illustrations and at over £100 is not over priced when one considers the number and quality of illustrations. The authors themselves have been selective in the topics that they have covered and also in their suggested references and readings, but the text does deal with the surgically important aspects of the anatomy of the face.

This book should prove useful to all specialities and disciplines interested in facial surgery. It must be remembered that this is an anatomy text which provides the basis for surgical understanding. It is to be recommended for surgical trainees who will find the book informative, easy to read, and with sufficient clinical referencing to stimulate surgical interest.

D. S. SOUTAR

Complex Craniofacial Problems: A Guide to Analysis and Treatment. Edited by Craig R. Dufresne, Benjamin S. Carson and S. James Zinreich. (Churchill Livingstone, New York, Edinburgh, London, 1992). Pp xx + 560, ill. Price £115. ISBN 0-443-08624-9.

This is quite a large text, devoted to the modern approach to management of craniofacial problems. It includes discussions on congenital deformity, trauma and approaches to tumours, and so is quite wide in its coverage.

All the authors are from the USA, mainly from the East Coast, and come from a wide variety of specialities involved in the multidisciplinary management of craniofacial problems.

The first section of the book covers such topics as the history of craniofacial surgery, the evolution of craniofacial structure and discusses craniofacial growth and the classification of craniofacial anomalies. The second section covers the assessment of craniofacial patients, including radiology, genetics and family counselling. The third section covers the actual procedures involved in management of a wide variety of craniofacial conditions, and includes sections on anaesthesia and surgical complications. There is a final section on new techniques and procedures.

Each chapter is thorough, mostly up-to-date and well written. The chapters are copiously illustrated, with black and white photographs and line diagrams, most of which, if not all, appear to have been done by the same artist, so there is a nice consistency in quality. Each chapter ends with a full bibliography.

As a reasonably up-to-date textbook covering the whole scope of craniofacial surgery, this one does the job pretty well. At £115 it is expensive, but as a reference book it should remain relatively up-to-date for some years yet, and should be good value for institutional libraries, if not for personal ownership.

M. D. POOLE

Anaesthesia for Burns, Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery. Edited by H. Patel. (Edward Arnold, London, Boston, Melbourne, 1993). Pp xiv + 160, ill. Price £45.

It cannot be often when a reviewer is asked to see a multi-author book of this kind that he is able to say that he knows personally every one of the eight authors involved, but such is the small fellowship of maxillofacial anaesthetists. It is fortunate indeed that notwithstanding the foregoing I am able to give a satisfactory report on the text in question. The preface states that the book has been written for trainee **and** for specialist anaesthetists but it is difficult to see how this slim volume can achieve both objectives. To some extent it is inevitable that it contains a degree of the "cookbook" approach. This will suit the trainee but existing specialists will find some of the recipes at odds with their own. In a subject dealing with such diverse patients as this there can be no right way of dealing with all patients' individual problems, but the suggestions in this book will go a long way to guiding the tyro plastic anaesthetist.

There are only a few errors of fact (e.g. tidal volume cannot be expressed as "ml/min") and only a few omissions such as a reluctance to give guidance on burn resuscitation because it is "outside the scope of this book", as if anaesthetists are not called upon to make a major contribution to burn resuscitation in smaller accident and emergency departments. There is a reluctance to recommend discussing problems with surgeons or patients. The latter must have a clear understanding of the procedure, not only to give informed consent, but from a humanitarian point of view to reduce anxiety concerning postoperative tubes, drains and discomfort. The surgeons must be consulted to agree a multi-disciplinary approach to the problem of airway or venous access.

As the first British-authored book in its area this volume fills a much-needed gap. It is largely well written, with good reviews of the major areas. It should be available in the anaesthetic library of every hospital with no special plastic, burns or maxillofacial unit for reference by both junior and senior anaesthetists before embarking on unfamiliar territory. It also has a place in specialist units in order to give another authoritative view on the special problems in its area.

M. E. WARD

Advanced Osseointegration Surgery: Applications in the Maxillofacial Region. Ed. Phillip Worthington and Per-Ingvar Brånemark. (Quintessence Publishing Co Inc, Chicago, London, Berlin, Sao Paulo, Tokyo and Moscow, 1992). Pp 404, ill. ISBN 0-867-15-2427. Price: £100.

Osseo-integration implantology has been one of the most explosive developments in medical science in recent years. This book sets out to present the current state of that art and in particular its application to difficult clinical problems in the oro-facial region. It is a development from, and successor to, *Tissue-Integrated Prostheses* edited by Brånemark, Zarb and Albrektsson, published in 1985, also by Quintessence.

Advanced Osseointegration Surgery has five sections. The first on basic science succeeds in updating our current knowledge. The chapter by Brunski and Skalak, in particular, on biomechanical considerations is especially clear and well supported by extensive published data. Useful chapters on imaging (including radial CT reformats) and antibiotic therapy are also included.

The second and third sections explore the problems of the atrophic mandible and maxilla. They include the many procedures in conjunction with implants which are currently available for severely atrophic jaws including onlay, interpositional and inlay bone grafts. Wherever possible, statistical analysis of results is presented but this remains an area where few long-term studies are yet available. They are therefore not presented as proven techniques. These sections do suffer a little from the commitment of most of the authors to just one implant system, even though the material is presented in a non-sectarian manner. Some examination of the

Staple and Trans-mandibular implants as well as conventional pre-prosthetic surgery would have ensured a more complete appraisal of potential solutions.

Surgeons working in the head and neck area will be particularly interested in the fourth section which incorporates very good chapters on the management of jaw resection, including the use of implants with free flaps. The potential of the use of hyperbaric oxygen therapy in irradiated cases is also covered. Full rehabilitation of even these patients being a serious possibility. The difficult edentulous late cleft patient also merits a valuable chapter and Tjellstrom and colleagues present their excellent application of this work to the field of craniofacial defects especially of the orbit, ear and nose.

The final section has a concluding chapter on problems and complications and this is a worthy inclusion. Surgeons will quickly recognise these complications they have already experienced but will do well to note those yet to be encountered.

This book, like its predecessor, is clearly printed and presented, with beautiful illustrations, in a style which makes for ease of reading. It should grace the library shelves of all units with an interest in surgery of the head, neck and oral cavity. It will be required reading for those working specifically in the fields of oral and craniofacial implantology and prosthodontics as well as for maxillofacial technicians.

A. SUGAR

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