
BOOK REVIEWS / BUCHBESPRECHUNGEN

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Interdisciplinary Treatment Planning: Principles, Design, Implementation

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This book appears as a by-product of the Seattle Study Club, which is one of the most advanced groups of dental specialist focussing on complex problems in treatment of adults. While treatment concepts of this groups have been disseminated

worldwide by teaching activities of Vince Kokich, Frank Spear, John Kois and others, the editor felt the need to gather these and a bunch of other study club members in order to publish this comprehensive text book. Following the special requirements of the aging patient, a wide range of topics from prosthodontics, periodontics, endodontics, orthodontics and implantology are covered. A special emphasis is put on prosthodontics, as 8 of the 17 chapters deal primarily with restorative problems. Some of these are conceived for real specialists in the field, like the chapters on materials selection in all-ceramics restorations and porcelain laminate veneers. However, in several of the restorative chapters periodontic or orthodontic aspects are taken into account, showing that the best solutions

in many cases can only be achieved in a true multidisciplinary approach. Although orthodontists normally do not do restorative work much of these chapters can be read with considerable gain because they are strongly based on esthetic considerations that can mostly be applied to orthodontics as well as they hold true in prosthodontics. Furthermore it may be worthy to read these chapters in order to understand the language of restorative dentists orthodontists are cooperating with when treating interdisciplinary cases. Endodontics is covered in chapter 4, in which the state of the art of modern endodontic therapy is shown, and partly in chapter 7, where the question is discussed when to retain or to extract teeth with doubtful prognosis. Implantology is treated in three sophisticated and detailed chapters that mostly go far beyond the interest of orthodontists. Chapter 16 deals with psychological and management consideration of complex cases.

There are three chapters on orthodontic problems which are of great interest to all those who provide adult orthodontics. In chapter 2, written by Vince Kokich, various aspects of the vertical dimension and its planful alteration are discussed. Diagnostic and therapy principles for deep overbite situations, uneven elongation and wear of front teeth and the long face with gummy smile are presented. Starting all treatment plans from the viewpoint of facial esthetics, the author gives an original definition of the occlusal plane from the contact point of the upper and lower second molars to the level of the upper lip at rest. Cases that are resolved by orthodontics alone are shown as well as orthognathic cases. Chapter 13, dedicated to orthognathic surgery, seems to have been written with the scope to convey the possibilities of modern orthognathic surgery to general dentists and does not offer much for the experienced orthodontist. Chapter 14 deals with implant site development by forced eruption, i.e. a slow orthodontic extraction of hopeless teeth by vertical orthodontic tooth movement. By this procedure new hard and soft tissue can be created with high predictability even in presence of reduced attachment or inflammation, offering an alternative to surgical augmentation.

All clinical chapters start with a text section which is followed by detailed case presentations. Admittedly most of the cases do not represent everyday dentistry, instead most of the treated cases stand for a high-end, multidisciplinary care that is out of reach for orthodontists who do not devote a considerable part of their professional activities to adult orthodontics. Many of the cases shown are interesting because they demonstrate the integration of perio-, endo-, ortho- and prosthodontic considerations in real patients. In some of the chapters flow charts are depicted showing systematical decision making with complex problems in adult orthodontics. The most comprehensive of these flow charts, shown in chapter 5, deals with the numerous options for treatment of the gummy smile and is of great help for clarifying the best treatment plan for individual patients. As it was not created as the result of a single author's effort, credit is given to the Seattle Study Club. It had been desirable to resume the way to the final treatment plan in such a systematic way in all chapters.

Although all authors do their best to cite literature in order to base their concepts on published knowledge, the idea of evidenced based dentistry is mentioned scarcely,

instead the artistic, individual aspect of dentistry is stressed throughout most chapters of the book. Since almost all authors have north american background, some geographically based limitations have to be accepted, as the continuous use of the US tooth numbering system that is not in use in other countries. In that respect it had been preferable to adopt the FDI numbering that is used in most countries of the world. Likewise, there is a strong inclination towards replacement of missing front teeth by implants, while orthodontic space closure is addressed with great reserve only and tooth transplantation is not even mentioned. Nonetheless this book offers the chance to repeat and reinforce knowledge on the diagnostic and treatment concepts developed by the Seattle Study Club, especially for those who already have attended lectures of its members. The book comes in excellent, glossy print quality and is generously illustrated by clinical photographs. After all it remains a mystery to the reader why this beautiful book had to be produced in an extra king-size format that prevents storage in a normal bookshelf. I think that a standard format had been sufficient to transport the exquisite information included to the reader in a decent way. Finally, this high-priced, but unique book will surely find its way to those orthodontists with special interest in adult orthodontics and multidisciplinary treatment approaches.

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