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## Review of Book

### Prosthetic Rehabilitation Part II: Technical Procedures

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Prosthetic Rehabilitation Part II: Technical Procedures. Edited By: Giulio Preti. Publication Year 2011. ISBN: 978-1-85097-198-6. Format: Hardback, 300 Pages. Price £ 165:00. Publisher: Quintessence Publishing Co Ltd, Grafton Road, New Maldon, Surrey KT3 3AB, United Kingdom. www.quintpub.co.uk

This book available since 2011 from Quintessence Publishing Company UK and entitled “Prosthetic Rehabilitation Part-II: Technical Procedures” is the English language translated version of the original Italian edition entitled “Riabilitazione Protesica”. The original title was published in 2004 by UTET – Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese S.P.A, Italy. The translation has been done by Jennifer Sardo Inferri and funded by Segretario Europeo Per Le Pubblicazioni Scientifiche (SEPS) Bologna, Italy. The book is authored by more than 30 senior teachers and specialist practitioners who are either graduates or affiliated to the University of Turin in Italy. The need for and the quality of the writing as well as the credentials of all the authors and its editor Giulio Preti, currently Professor Emeritus at the University of Turin, Italy, can be judged by reading the “Foreword” on page IX of the book that has been written by the “Father of Modern Era Prosthodontics- George A. Zarb” Professor Emeritus at the University of Toronto Canada. According to editor of the book, Professor Emeritus Giulio Preti, the writing has been based on the life-long clinical experiences and practices in the department at the dental school in Turin. These experiences and practices have been predominantly influenced and guided by the worlds’ two most positive prosthodontic philosophies that have been emanated from the Zurich University Dental School (Professors Albert Gerber and Sandro Palla) and the UCLA School of Dentistry (Professors Jim Krachtovil and John Beumer). This book in part is not only a testimony of the quality research chronicle of the Dental School of the University of Turin but it also expresses the history of the steps through which the Oral and Maxillofacial Prosthetics Department of the Turin University Dental School in Italy had been born, matured, changed and hence evolved.

The book comprises of 15 chapters in addition to an Index at the end. It has an excellent starting introduction describing the criteria for evaluating the dental literature for determining the quality of evidence for prosthodontic practices and procedures. Each chapter has been concluded with plenty, relevant and historic references. A repository of nearly a thousand references has been given for supporting statements and for use of further reading by the readers. Not only the given references have been numerically listed at the end of each chapter but the number assigned to each one has been cited in the text to support the given statement. Each of the references in all the chapters has been categorized for the type of study design they have utilized and hence the quality or hierarchy of evidence for practice it could provide. The text in each chapter has been supported by plenty illustrations including 13 text boxes, 175 diagrams, charts, graphs and tables. In addition, some 827 good quality clinical pictures and prints of radiographic images add tremendously to enlarging and clarifying the understanding of the reader eliminating, substantially, the need for textual explanation.

The structural composition of the book appears very logical by first discussing the rehabilitation of completely edentulous patients with conventional complete dentures. This, the authors have justified by considering it simple and fairly easy for the beginning prosthodontic student to embark upon the knowing and application of the general prosthetic principles. It then builds knowledge and skills upon the relatively more complex rehabilitation approaches for the more advanced partial edentulism with conventional and implant-supported over-dentures. Rehabilitation of partial edentulism has been addressed in a very unique but convincing approach with distal extension saddles receiving priority for presentation as compared to patients with bounded saddles. All the feasible rehabilitation options and their selection has been explicitly discussed and explained. Finally, the strategies

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for maintaining oral and prosthetic hygiene and for ensuring longevity of treatment and success including after-care and maintaining prosthetic therapies are given in full detail. From the very beginning till end, one clearly sees the predominance of the influence of the stomatological and medical model and approach to dental training and education as received by the authors in their own country- Italy.

The first 10 chapters of the book have been reserved for total edentulism and complete dentures. Chapter 1 is brief but relevant by explaining total edentulism followed chapter 2 on the basic construction principles governing and explaining retention, stability and support related to conventional complete dentures. Chapter 3 deals in details with the applied clinical principles governing complete denture fabrication. Chapter 4 deals with the patient evaluation including the effect on complete denture success, of the general health and mental status and characteristics of favourable and unfavourable intraoral clinical situations. By using a pictorial approach, it then elaborates upon the clinical application of the principles governing the various steps including considerations relating to impressions, maxillo-mandibular relations, denture-esthetics, establishment of static and functional occlusal relations and contacts and follow-up and reviewing of the fitted dentures. Chapter 5 is a re-appraisal of the oral mucosal lesions in patient wearing removable dentures. Detailed deliberation about provisional, transition and interim dentures have been made in chapter 6 with chapter 7, 8 and 9 reserved for conditioning the supporting tissues, denture adhesives and pre-prosthetic surgical approaches for dealing with unfavourable anatomic structures respectively. The most important condition of the "Burning Mouth Syndrome (BMS)" has been dealt with great depth by covering aspects of its epidemiology, symptoms, histological characteristics, classification, etiology, therapy and its diagnostic-therapeutic protocol.

Chapters 11 and 12 deals with implant-retained and tooth-supported over-dentures. In these two chapters, the authors own original research findings and experiences and expertise for these types of prosthetic rehabilitations are very well evident. The clinical and technical procedures, indications and relative benefits for using specific type of retention mechanism (splinted or un-splinted), framework design for perio over-denture on implants and natural teeth and of the differences in framework design considerations for the mandibular and maxillary over-dentures are given in explicit details.

Chapter 13 has been reserved for the prosthetic rehabilitation of patients presenting partial edentulism. It is the most extensive chapter of the book in terms of the length of its text, number of references and illustrations. Its first part deliberates upon the rehabilitation approaches for patients with distal extension saddles. The need for rehabilitation, relative efficacy of the type of rehabilitation option and the relevant construction principles of the most common option of the removable partial dentures are given in detail. The next part of the chapter deals with the rehabilitation of bounded saddle situations. Need for restoration of small saddles / gaps have been explained in details. The selection of an option from the list of available rehabilitation approaches and the relevant biomechanical and functional and material and design considerations, principles governing tooth preparation and marginal configuration and techniques of tooth preparation, provisional restoration, factors necessary for the longevity and success of the restoration in relation to tooth-supported conventional and resin-bonded prostheses, implant-supported prostheses and removable partial dentures have all received their well-deserved attention.

After going through the book, the reader will be convinced that the authors have achieved the goal of articulating the "patient-centered-approach" to prosthetic rehabilitation. A clear direction has been given on tailoring restorative treatment to each individual patient. Readers will also know how successfully and strong emphasis has been placed on the scientific rigor of the clinical decision making. It will also become clear to them how effectively, the authors have utilized and presented the principles central to fabricating optimal prostheses for patients presenting with the various stages of edentulism. The book also gives clear and relevant details of the clinical and technical steps that are necessary for the involved rehabilitation phase including clinical examination and assessment, fitting provisional and diagnostic appliances, definitive restorations and follow-up and maintenance procedures. This book will surely prove a valuable text for articulating the new vision for prosthodontic therapy-"the enrichment of the quality of life".

A book can never be perfect and complete and this book is no exception when assessed from this perspective. The title of the book is attractive and eye-catching but is reflective of dealing only with the technical procedures which is in fact not the case. Many readers would, by seeing the title, consider the book only as a laboratory manual. There are also many

common prosthetic words and terms that have been translated incorrectly and inappropriately. Throughout the text, one can see in abundance this purely translation problem. The problem of incorrect and inappropriate translation of words and terms is so obvious that it creates somewhat awkward image of the authors for no fault of them. For the relatively senior prosthodontic student, these should not create problems of comprehension and confusion but surely, they will for the new and junior student. Although somewhat justified by looking at the title of book, I personally, however, consider the omission and non-coverage of maxillofacial and special rehabilitative prostheses an obvious shortcoming of this book. This becomes more obvious in the event of many of the books' authors having specialist experiences in oral and maxillofacial rehabilitation and oral surgery. With these reservations

and problems, I would recommend that this very important text would gain more popularity and global acceptability if the above-mentioned issues and shortcomings are addressed urgently by considering its revised edition on priority basis.

Overall, I consider this book as a practical, logical and convenient source of knowledge and information of clinical relevance. The wealth of knowledge and practical learning facilitated by this book will advance the wisdom, understanding and will consolidate background learning for the clinical applications of principles governing prosthodontics rehabilitation of patients. Till the time of the availability of its revised edition, I recommend acquisition of the present text, by students of prosthetic dentistry, general dental and specialist practitioners, prosthodontic teachers as well as libraries of all the dental hospitals and institutions.

