

Book Reviews

Accepted Dental Remedies: Council on Dental Therapeutics. Price, \$1.00. 284 pp. American Dental Association, Chicago. 1938.

The following quotations from the preface of the volume explain its contents and call attention to significant additions to previous editions:

"Accepted Dental Remedies lists and describes those pharmaceutical articles which stand acceptable to the Council on Dental Therapeutics. This list includes those official drugs and preparations which are considered to be of greatest usefulness in the field of dentistry and nonofficial articles marketed in conformity with the rules of the Council."

"The descriptions of accepted proprietary articles are based in part on investigations made by or in cooperation with the Council, and in part on evidence or information supplied by the manufacturer or his agent. Statements made by those commercially interested are examined critically and are admitted only when supported by other evidence or when they conform to known facts."

"The section on Formulas and Prescribing Suggestions has been enlarged. The chapter on Vasoconstrictors has been revised and an article dealing with Cevitamic Acid has been added. Those articles which have been accepted and which have been described in *The Journal* since the printing of the last edition have been included in the present volume."

The book provides useful information in a condensed and readily accessible form.

Fractures of the Jaws: By Robert H. Ivy, M.D., D.D.S., F.A.C.S., Professor of Maxillo-Facial Surgery, School of Medicine and Graduate School of Medicine, and of Clinical Maxillo-Facial Surgery, School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, and Lawrence Curtis, A.B., M.D., D.D.S., F.A.C.S., Assistant Professor of Maxillo-Facial Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine and School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania. Price, \$4.50. 192 pp. with 199 illustrations. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1938.

The text is the second edition of a volume published in 1931 in which the experiences of the authors during these years have suggested a few changes. Twelve pages of textual matter have been added, together with an increase in and alterations to illustrations previously published. Leroy M. Ennis, D.D.S., has carefully revised his chapter on radiographic technic. "Dietary Management in Fractures of the Jaws," furnished by Clyde W. Scogin, D.D.S., remains essentially unaltered.

A brief summary of clinically significant anatomical features is followed by a short general discussion of etiology, types, signs and symptoms of fractures. The greater proportion of fractures of the mandible justifies the more extended space devoted to the lower jaw. Statistics with respect to the cause and location of fractures are furnished, though the limited number of cases

upon which they are based require some reservation of judgment with respect to the exact proportions. The authors report an increase of from eight to twenty-five per cent in fractures due to automobile accidents.

There is a discussion of the use of dental splints, though in the opinion of the authors the exacting and time-consuming technic contra-indicates their use in most instances. Wiring of the teeth in the same jaw or segments of both jaws with 24 gauge brass wire, utilizing the eyelet method or variations of it, is advocated for common practice. The use of one-half round arch wire, combined with the ligature procedure, has been found, in their experience, to be most practicable. The use of orthodontic bands for attachment of arch wire segments to the teeth is considered of greater efficiency and looked upon with less favor because of the more specialized technic required in its application. In this connection there is some question whether the advantages, particularly in the cases where the jaws would otherwise be wired in occlusion, do not justify greater consideration of orthodontic technic, particularly in the light of more recent expositions of this method by American authors.

There is a compact and useful summary of the methods of fixation of fractures of the maxilla and mandible at the end of each chapter dealing with each jaw respectively. The treatment of more complicated fractures is concisely handled in a practical manner. The use and application of the head cap with its adaptability is illustrated, and the method for retracting the angle of the mandible has clinical significance. Likewise, the use of the cannula for passing wires about mandibular fragments is deserving of careful attention in the limited number of cases in which it is applicable.

The text is written in simple and direct style developed from a clinical point of view, and should prove useful to dentists and surgeons dealing in this restricted field.