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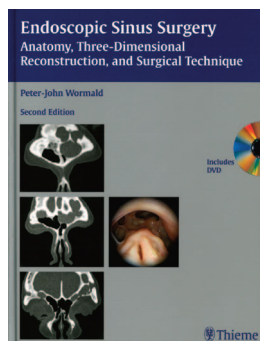
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**Jack A. Friedland, M.D.**  
Review Editor

## *Endoscopic Sinus Surgery: Anatomy, Three-Dimensional Reconstruction, and Surgical Technique. Second Edition*

By Peter-John Wormald. Pp. 264. Thieme Medical Publishers, New York, N.Y., 2008. Price: \$159.95 (hardcover/DVD).

**T**he second edition of Peter-John Wormald's book on endoscopic sinus surgery improves considerably on the first, highly successful edition because, in the words of the author, "rapid progress has been made in the development of transnasal techniques" and "the concepts guiding the surgical approaches to the maxillary and frontal sinuses have been significantly improved over the past 4 years." In 19 chapters, the author guides the reader from the operating room set-up to endoscopic resection of anterior cranial fossa tumors. An accompanying DVD assists the reader in better understanding both the simple and the complex range of operations presented in this book. This second edition departs from the standard format of many similar books in that anatomy and physiology are not presented at the begin-



ning of the book, but rather accompany their appropriate chapters. This approach provides the experienced reader with a better understanding of the anatomy pertinent to a particular procedure, but it may leave the novice without an initial overview of paranasal sinus anatomy.

As is evident in the first edition on sinus surgery, Professor Wormald demonstrates an exceptional knowledge of surgery and a highly analytical approach to planning and performing complex procedures. These traits are most apparent in his treatise on the frontal recess and frontal sinus. Building upon the earlier work of J. Parsons Schaeffer, Van Alyea, and Bent and Kuhn, provides a schema using "building blocks" to represent the frontal cells populating the space between the anterior insertion of the middle turbinate and the anterior ethmoidal artery, known currently as the frontal recess. Understanding the origin and distribution of these cells is essential to performing intranasal endoscopic frontal sinus surgery. Computed tomography in axial, coronal, and sagittal projections is then used to understand the drainage pathways of the frontal sinus into the nose. The author provides multiple examples to permit the reader to better understand this complex anatomy and to apply this knowledge to his or her own patients. This section of the book alone would justify purchasing the second edition, but the reader is thoroughly rewarded by a thoughtfully schematic and unusually thorough discussion of the range of intranasal surgery. As such surgery has already evolved further since the publication of the second edition, and most likely will continue to evolve, I hope the author will consider a third edition in the future.

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## *Surgical Wound Healing and Management*

Edited by Mark S. Granick, M.D., and Richard L. Gamelli, M.D. Pp. 176. Informa HealthCare U.S.A., New York, N.Y., 2007. Price: \$199.95 (hardcover).

**I**t is rare that a universal concept or core fundamental gets as little "airtime" in textbooks as surgical débridement does. Although it is certainly mentioned in every residency program and in every chapter or article on wound care, it is not necessarily critically taught. *Surgical Wound Healing and Management* attempts to address this educa-

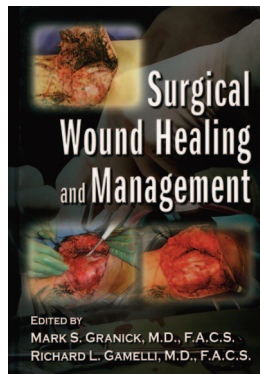
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tional shortcoming by devoting its 176 pages to the art and science of wound care, with a specific focus on surgical débridement.

This portable hardback volume is divided into 14 chapters, starting with foundation basic science and progressing to classification systems and core concepts, and then devoting most of its pages to parsing wounds into component etiologies, such as pediatric-related wounds, open fractures, decubitus ulcers, and so on, addressing them in self-contained unit chapters. The 14 authors hail from various national and international locations, and all have established “name brand” recognition in the field of wound care. They also represent various disciplines, including obstetrics/gynecology, orthopedic surgery, plastic surgery, burn surgery, general surgery, traumatology, wound care, and even endocrinology, thereby encompassing a comprehensive approach and multiple perspectives on this ubiquitous topic.

Overall, the book is well-written, straightforward, and composed in a clear and understandable style. The illustrations are a combination of simple diagrams, graphs, and photographs of pertinent case examples. The photographs are particularly helpful, although they are curiously arranged, in that the black-and-white versions are included within each chapter in an appropriate and easily-referenced location close to the text where they are cited, but there is also an 8-page “insert” in which many of the same photographs are reproduced in color, far away from the original text. It gives the impression that this was included for the publisher’s, rather than the reader’s, convenience, and at least in this reviewer’s opinion, it would have been better if the color photographs were peppered throughout the book rather than conglomerated into an awkward central section.

This book succeeds in its goal of introducing the reader to the basic principles and fundamentals of wound care, particularly, surgical débridement. It addresses in substantial detail the numerous methods and techniques available to the modern-day surgeon, from mechanical to



autolytic to enzymatic to biologic. The chapter entitled “Evolution of Surgical Wound Management,” by Granick and Chehade, is particularly well written, as it reviews the history of wound care (always an interesting read) and provides a conceptual framework and classification system that can help promote uniformity of reporting and communication among all wound care surgeons. What is needed, as usual, is clinical validation of the proposed classification system tied to outcome metrics and prognostic data. That, obviously, is beyond the scope of this text, but it makes for good fodder for the second edition. The chapters entitled “Diagnosis and Surgical Management in Wound Bacterial Burden” and “Surgical Débridement” represent must-reads for the student or resident attempting to gain a fundamental understanding of core concepts in surgical wound management.

One shortcoming that deserves mention, however, is the amount of redundancy and repetition among chapters. For instance, many chapters contain sections on mechanical débridement and irrigation/pulsed lavage that recite the same information. Topics such as “New Technologies” within various chapters all reference items such as the VersaJet hydrosurgery system (Smith and Nephew, Largo, Fla.). As mentioned previously, if the aim is to read a self-contained unit on a particular topic, then the reader will find this approach to be convenient. If, however, the reader desires to read this book in its entirety from cover to cover, he or she would find the redundancy somewhat distracting and inefficient. Topic-based, rather than etiology-based, chapters might have avoided some of these redundancies, though this clearly represents editor preference more than anything else. The opinions of individual readers will vary depending on personal preference, of course.

In sum, *Surgical Wound Healing and Management* attempts to fill a void that is often overlooked but always referenced, that is, the concepts and craft of surgical débridement, and it is successful in achieving that goal. It is worth the read.

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