DR. WILLIAM R. WALLACE AND THE ASOS

Oral and maxillofacial surgeon, William R. Wallace, Worthington, Ohio, became president-elect of the American Society of Oral Surgeons during its 59th annual meeting.

More than 3,500 persons from throughout the U.S. and other countries, attended the meeting in San Francisco. The ASOS is the oldest organization of dental specialists in the country, with over 3,500 members.

Dr. Wallace is currently chief of the advanced training program in oral surgery at Ohio State University College of Dentistry. He is a consultant at Veterans Administration Hospital, Dayton, Ohio, and is on the attending staffs of Children’s and University Hospitals, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Wallace is a member of the American Dental Association, the Great Lakes Society of Oral Surgeons, the Ohio Dental Association, the Ohio Society of Oral Surgeons, the Columbus Dental Society and the dental fraternities Psi Omega and Omicron Kappa Upsilon. He is a past president of the American Dental Society of Anesthesiology.

He was elected to the ASOS board of trustees in 1971, served as the Society’s secretary-treasurer for three years, and was ASOS vice president in 1977. Dr. Wallace has also served in the ASOS House of Delegates, on the Society’s Committee on Continuing Education and as an auxiliary examiner for its Committee on Membership.

He is a fellow of the American College of Dentists, International College of Dentists, and a diplomate of the American Board of Oral Surgery.

Book Reviews


This book is a comprehensive overview of oral surgery as it is practiced today. The authors state in the preface that this work was not written for the dental specialist but rather for "the general practitioner of dentistry who remains in the trenches."

The chapters on exodontia and impacted teeth are excellently detailed and well written and contain numerous photographs, radiographs, and diagrams designed to instruct the reader in oral surgical technique. Also included in this text are chapters on nearly every phase of oral surgery from physical diagnosis and laboratory procedures to orthognathic and major reconstructive surgery. In an attempt to cover all aspects of surgery of the mouth and adnexa, even a chapter on periodontal surgery has been included.

The section of the book that deals with

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Editor's note:

The following abstracts have been prepared from "Advances in Pain Research and Therapy" volume 1, subtitled "Proceedings of the First World Congress on Pain." The book is published by Raven Press, of New York.

Drs. John J. Bonica and Denise Albe-Fessard, the editors of the volume, in the Preface point out the importance of pain to health practitioners and their patients. The scope of the book is enormous; a listing of the sections should be sufficient to indicate its breadth: Peripheral afferent system; Spinal cord mechanisms; Trigeminal system; Central pain pathways; Psychological factors in pain; Pain measurement; Modulation and therapy of pain; Modulation and analgesia by peripheral stimulation; Modulation and analgesia by central stimulation; Nonnarcotic analgesics and psychotropic drugs; Narcotic analgesics and narcotic antagonists; Nerve blocks; Psychologic and psychiatric techniques; Acupuncture; Neurosurgical techniques; Headache and orofacial pain; Musculoskeletal pain, and Other pain syndromes.

Abstracts cannot do justice to the research reports and reviews that make up their volume.

HMK

Opiate antagonist, naloxone, strongly reduces analgesia induced by stimulation of a raphe nucleus (centralis inferior)

J. L. Oliveras, Y. Hosobuchi, F. Redjemi, G. Guilbaud and J. M. Besson

Brain Research 120:221-9, 1977

Potent analgesia can be obtained by stimulation of central inferior raphe nuclei, which suggests the possible role of serotonin in the mechanism of analgesia. Administration of a specific opiate antagonist (naloxone) abolishes or strongly depresses this analgesia.

To study these effects in detail, 21 adult cats were subjected to two test conditions. In one condition, analgesia of the cat was tested by pinches applied to the tail, the four limbs, and the ears with a small forceps. Generally, a decrease in analgesia oc-

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anesthesia is disappointing. Although six (nine if one includes the first few chapters on physiologic evaluation, laboratory procedures, and consideration of systemic diseases) chapters pertain to anesthesia, they include slightly more than one hundred pages. The information in these chapters is geared more for the dental student than the practitioner with any sophistication in anesthesia. There is a good but too brief chapter on cardiovascular and other drugs, but it also contains much information of limited value about proprietary medicines and toothpastes, germicides, disinfectants, etc.

There is an excellent description of the intramuscular route of injections which contains numerous diagrams explaining the anatomy and techniques of giving a gluteal injection. The section on intravenous injection is as good and certainly more relevant since intramuscular injections are rarely warranted in dentistry today.

This is a valuable book for the dentist who wishes to increase his knowledge or broaden his practice of oral surgery. It is of little value for the anesthesiologist or dentist with any sophistication in anesthesia.

David M. Pagar D.D.S.