BOOK REVIEWS

Karen T. Pitman, MD, *Section Editor*

MOHS MICROGRAPHIC SURGERY, SECOND EDITION

By Stephen N. Snow, George R. Mikhail, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 2005, 450 pp, $250.00

The second edition of *Mohs Micrographic Surgery* by Snow and Mikhail follows the first by more than a decade. This time period has seen dramatic growth in the practice of micrographic surgery and the field of dermatologic surgery in general. The founding father of Mohs surgery, Frederic E. Mohs, also passed away during this time, but the introductory chapter in this text is appropriately authored by him. The book is clearly intended for dermatology residents and Mohs surgeons in training, but others will find it helpful as well.

Most of the contributors are dermatologists, as would be expected, but contributors for several chapters are pathologists and surgeons. The text is nicely bound on heavy paper, and the graphics, images, and photomicrographs are of very high quality. The subject matter covers the field in an exhaustive manner from basic science fundamentals all the way to the details of setting up a Mohs practice. Many practical tips are given along the way.

The first chapter, by Frederic Mohs, gives an excellent overview from a historical perspective, with some interesting comments on interspecialty interest in Mohs surgery. The chapters on anatomy and instrumentation cover the basics very nicely. Chapters 5 to 11 contain excellent graphics and images that explain the techniques involved in Mohs surgery in a very easy to understand fashion. Indeed, these chapters may be the most important ones to the student as well as the active practitioner of Mohs surgery. Chapter 12, by George Mikhail, details the current indications for the zinc chloride paste in vivo fixation technique in micrographic surgery. Chapters 13 to 17 are dedicated to the perioperative process. Section IV contains 3 chapters on melanoma and discusses the use of immunostaining in the Mohs office surgery setting, a technique that is gaining popularity for the treatment of melanoma and may allow for tissue conservation and higher local control rates. Section V has 7 chapters on wound management and 1 on prosthetics. Again, extensive coverage of both the principles and the details of managing Mohs wounds is provided, from second intention healing to flaps and grafts, dressings, and scar camouflage techniques. Surgeons who deal with facial wounds will likely find this the most helpful part of the text. The next section deals with some of the more esoteric aspects of skin cancer and the Mohs surgery practice such as the genodermatoses and immunology of NMSC, but also contains a chapter on "practical pointers and surgical pearls" that I found interesting. Section VII, "International Mohs Surgery," contains 5 short chapters on a variety of subjects but generally does not add much to the text. The last 2 sections deal with the technical and dermatopathologic aspects of Mohs surgery and are the most likely to be helpful to the Mohs surgeon just starting a practice. They contain useful information on both the lab and office management that is not readily available elsewhere. Sections on digital cameras and computer applications in the office are as up-to-date as can be had in this rapidly changing environment.

Overall, this is an encyclopedic text on the subject of Mohs surgery and belongs on the bookshelf of every Mohs surgeon and student of Mohs surgery, particularly those just starting a practice. Dermatologists, dermatopathologists, and Mohs histotechnologists will also find it very valuable. It is unfortunate that most non-Mohs surgeons who deal with skin cancer of the face and head and neck will likely pass over this text. As is detailed by Dr. Mohs in the introductory chapter, nondermatologic surgeons have been reluctant to embrace the techniques of Mohs micrographic surgery despite early attempts to include them and abundant documentation of its advantages since. It is my opinion that we are missing the boat by failing to include this technique in our armamentarium.

J. RANDALL JORDAN, MD, FACS
Jackson, Mississippi

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LARYNGEAL ELECTROMYOGRAPHY, SECOND EDITION

By Robert Thayer Sataloff, Steven Mandel, Yolanda D. Hemam-Ackah, Ramon Mañon-Espaillat, Mona Abaza, Plural Publishing, San Diego, California, 2006, 206 pp, $59.95

This modest handbook is written by Robert Sataloff, 2 of his former fellows, and 2 neurologists from Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia. There are 7 chapters including an overview, basic laryngeal anatomy and physiology, a differential diagnosis of vocal fold hypomobility, basic aspects of the electrodiagnostic evaluation, laryngeal electromyography (LEMG), 7 case studies, and a short chapter on intraoperative monitoring using surface electrodes. The discussion of the electrodiagnostic evaluation is a valuable and succinct explanation of the neurophysiologic basis of clinical LEMG findings. The 8-page outline of selected facts regarding laryngeal electromyography in the appendix provides a quick reference for board or in-service review. Overall, the book describes broad and numerous applications of LEMG as a potent diagnostic tool with less information on its limitations. While the book is practically oriented, the reader is unlikely to feel sufficiently prepared to perform LEMG or to identify the most immediate applications of this technology, but will certainly come away with a greater understanding of the technology and the physiology that underlies it.

JOHN M. SCHWEINFURTH, MD
Jackson, Mississippi