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Salivary gland neoplasms, P.J. Bradley, D.W. Eisele, editors (Karger, Basel, Switzerland) 2016. 206 pages.
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This book is a concise guide which provides important information regarding scientific knowledge of salivary gland neoplasms and illustrates recent advances in their management. Authored by world renowned experts in the area of -oto, -rhino and -laryngology, it covers the entire spectrum of salivary gland neoplasms, highlighting the essential points which will be beneficial to the operating surgeon and the pathologist.

Chapter 1 starts with a comprehensive classification of salivary gland neoplasms, which will be of immense value to both residents as well as clinicians. Chapter 2 discusses the pathology, signs and symptoms of the neoplasms while diagnostic/prognostic biomarkers, carcinogenesis in these tumours, targeted and chemotherapy, *etc.* are detailed in the next chapter.

Chapter 4 on imaging studies has been compiled well. The thrust area for imaging in salivary gland neoplasms, *i.e.* MRI, is discussed in context of identifying ill-defined margins on contrast enhanced images suggestive of malignancy. These are pearls which will help the residents to remember the vital points. Image depiction in this chapter is well compiled and gives a real time understanding of the various pathologies.

Chapter 5, aptly speaks of use of ultrasound-guided core biopsy, which is a preferred modality of biopsy in major salivary gland diagnosis, as well as intraoperative frozen sections, which being invasive, still has a role to play in cases of nondiagnostic fine needle aspiration cytology/ultrasound guided core biopsy.

Chapter 6 is on facial nerve monitoring, a topic that has always been an enigma for the operating surgeon. A systematic approach to the topic by the authors, discussed in a point-wise style makes the text simple to understand for the reader. The subsequent chapters discuss various associated topics such as benign and recurrent salivary neoplasms; malignant salivary, submandibular, sublingual and parotid gland neoplasms, their metastasis, facial reconstruction; operability of these neoplasms, their management, targeted therapies, *etc.*

Chapter 20 describes in detail about the salivary gland neoplasms in children and adolescents, wherein the author engages the reader regarding pleomorphic adenoma being encountered as the most common benign neoplasm and mucoepidermoid carcinoma as the most frequent malignant epithelial salivary gland neoplasm.

Last but not the least the chapter on future perspectives of salivary gland neoplasms has been compiled in a concise manner.

Overall this book will be a valuable asset for the resident, as a quick reference guide as well as to the practicing head and neck surgeon, for whom it will help deliver a patient centered care as well as a guide for evidence-based treatment.

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