The book *Atlas of Temporal Bone Surgery*, by Professor Tuncay Ulug, adds to a growing number of guides to otologic surgery. This publication is a compilation of cadaveric temporal bone dissections photographed and annotated by the author. The audience that is suggested on the book’s back cover is otologists, neurotologists, skull base surgeons, and otolaryngology residents. Of this group, otolaryngology residents and possibly medical students are most likely to find it of benefit since it does not present many new insights for practicing otologists.

After an introductory section, there is a series of 30 chapters illustrating surgical procedures divided into the larger “Surgical Techniques” and the 6-page “Techniques and Designs Developed by the Author.” The chapters begin with an orientation photo of the left ear in surgical position, with multiple arrows for orientation, followed by an enlarged photo that summarizes the dissection. Inexplicably, the enlarged summary photograph is rotated 90 degrees from the previous page after the initial chapters, which confuses the reader. Each text page displays small cadaver dissection photographs on the side, with the majority of space devoted to the legends and the box for “Definitions and Tips.” Many pages have blank space. Larger photographs would be useful to illustrate the important landmarks such as the location of the cochleostomy for cochlear implantation or the greater superficial nerve in the middle fossa dissection. The addition of a few dissection images with colored latex injection is not helpful because of low magnification and poor depth of focus.

The chapters emphasize basic temporal bone dissection techniques, with each step in the dissection receiving a separate chapter. There are 5 chapters covering atticotomy filling 20 pages, whereas the 2 infratemporal fossa type B and C chapters receive 3 pages each. The entire format of the book changes at the end when the author describes his own techniques and designs. In that section, there are 1-page summaries of 4 procedures, each with a line drawing, followed by a page displaying the author’s double-ended ear instruments. This section appears to be added on, rather than an integral part of the book.

This book seems best suited as a step-by-step guide for residents new to temporal bone dissection. The advice and explanations are basic and important information that is routinely provided in training. The photographs have many well-labeled arrows to point out landmarks, and there is an attempt throughout to include proper surgical technique. As alluded to in the book, otologic surgery can be practiced by dissecting cadaveric specimens, and in this regard it succeeds to help teach surgical procedures. However, it does not serve well as a clinical atlas of temporal bone surgery because it lacks the clinical perspective incorporated in other similar offerings. There are no pictures or text describing actual clinical cases with their inherent variations and complications. Therefore, this text cannot compare to the atlases by Fisch or Sanna, which the author includes in his “Suggested Reading.” In the end, the author might have been well advised to retain the title *Atlas of Temporal Bone Dissection*, which he considered but rejected in the preface.

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