

***Facial Reconstruction after Mohs Surgery* by James F. Thornton and Jourdan A. Carboy. ISBN: 9781626237346. Hbk. 228 pages, 467 illustrations. Price: €164.99/US \$199.99. New York: Thieme Publishers, 2018.**

In this new book, Thornton, Carboy and 8 other American co-authors present a comprehensive and detailed review of the most common reconstructive techniques used after successful skin cancer removal using Mohs micrographic surgery. The book is divided into 3 parts: an introduction to the basic reconstructive techniques and their principles; the most common techniques used for specific anatomical locations (i.e. scalp, forehead, nose, eyelids, cheeks, chin, lips and ears); and the management of complications and revisions. All chapters and techniques are well-illustrated thanks to the many images.

Besides the hard copy, those who have purchased the book are also supplied with codes to access the full content as an e-book on the publisher's website. Using a separate website and a different code, buyers can also access 21 videos demonstrating varying techniques described in the book. Separate registration processes are required, but the websites for both digital solutions are relatively user-friendly. The videos are a welcome addition to the book, since they provide further insight into small details in the surgical steps, as well as practical tips that are difficult to capture with text and illustrations alone.

As a Mohs surgeon, I found the second part of the book most interesting, since it focuses more on problem-

solving in specific scenarios according to the surgical defect's anatomical location, size and depth. Each chapter in this section is also introduced with helpful algorithms guiding the reader to the most effective solution in terms of functional and cosmetic results, depending on the clinical scenario. Experienced dermatological surgeons will also enjoy reading the third part of the book, which covers the management of complications and revisions, although this section is rather brief.

The authors' backgrounds as plastic surgeons may explain the fact that a surprising amount of their surgery is performed under general anaesthesia. It may also have influenced their focus in many chapters on quite advanced techniques, such as the paramedian forehead flap, microsurgery required for free tissue transfer, or even total ear reconstruction. For those getting started with Mohs micrographic surgery, this may be overwhelming, since the vast majority of such reconstructions are performed with simpler techniques and under local anaesthesia.

In summary, I can recommend this book to all physicians using Mohs micrographic surgery, since it covers the subject of facial reconstruction in an organized way that is easy to comprehend.

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