Proficiency in endoscopic sinus and skull base surgery requires an understanding of the complex anatomy, which is often facilitated by practice in the dissection laboratory. *Endoscopic Sinonasal Dissection Guide: Including Orbit and Skull Base*, by Roy R. Casiano, MD, shares the lead author’s knowledge and technique for performing endoscopic sinonasal surgery (ESS) in the form of a step-by-step dissection manual. The second edition of this book, which was coauthored by Islam R. Herzallah, MD, PhD, and Jean Anderson Eloy, MD, comes as a spiral-bound manual with a wealth of surgical pearls and illustrations intended for residents and fellows.

The book is concise and easy to read, while still providing sufficient procedural details for most surgical topics. It is divided into 37 short chapters that are organized into 3 sections. The first section of the dissection manual serves as an introduction to ESS landmarks and aptly emphasizes the importance of landmark-based anatomic dissection. The second section covers basic ESS anatomy and techniques. It includes 2 chapters on CT and MRI-based anatomy, which are a useful addition to a dissection manual. These 2 chapters, while not exhaustive, provide a quick introduction to pertinent cross-sectional anatomy and give a more clinical context to understanding the complex anatomy of this region. The last section covers more advanced sinonasal, orbital, and skull base procedures. This section includes 2 brief chapters on external approaches as well.

The chapters in this volume are relatively short and divided into concise topics. Each chapter that covers an ESS procedure begins with a list of important surgical landmarks. The detail of the text is succinct and surgically oriented. Although very few endoscopic photographs are included, chapters include many well-labeled and annotated illustrations that highlight pertinent anatomy and steps of the dissection process. The illustrations are clear and well executed. They can be viewed quickly at a glance and can serve as a quick review before surgical cases. Most chapters are also accompanied by narrated surgical videos that are available online.

The strengths of this text are its easy-to-read format and its numerous illustrations. The text is not overly verbose and can be read quickly in the dissection laboratory. Each chapter has a thorough list of references. The illustrations not only show the endoscopist’s point of view but also demonstrate the anatomy from different perspectives allowing for a better 3D understanding. Radiographic images are also selectively included in chapters to exhibit anatomic relationships. The 2 chapters explaining external approaches provide a bit of historical perspective and remind the reader of additional approaches that should be attempted in the dissection laboratory.

The weaknesses of this text are few. Endoscopic photographs (vs illustrations) are not included in the text but rather are available in the accompanying videos. Based on the timing of the manual’s preparation, the frontal sinus cell classification is dated and does not reflect the new International Frontal Sinus Anatomy Classification (IFAC). The chapters on frontal sinus dissection and more advanced procedures are not comprehensive in detail but are more than ample for dissection in a cadaveric laboratory.

In summary, this is an outstanding dissection manual that succinctly explains and simplifies the complex 3D anatomy of this region. Although not all-inclusive in breadth, it is well-designed and ideal for endoscopic dissections in a laboratory. This book is an excellent value and great resource for residents and fellows. Dr Casiano has constructed a wonderful ESS dissection manual that incorporates the author’s surgical technique and years of wisdom.

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