

Father of Oral Surgery

James Edmund Garretson 1828-1895



Dentoalveolar Surgery

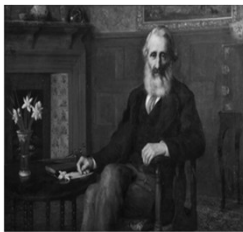
Basic Armamentarium

- *Local anesthesia
- *Suction
- *Mirror
- *Retractor
- *Periosteal elevator
- *Elevator
- *Forceps



Father of Oral Surgery

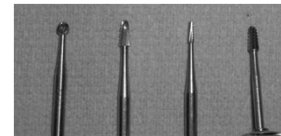
Sir John Tomes 1815-1895



Dentoalveolar Surgery

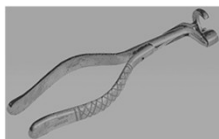
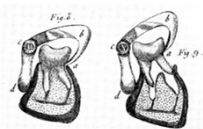
Flap Armamentarium

- Needle Holder
 - *Crile-Wood
- Scissors
 - *Curved Kelly
- Scalpel handle
 - #15 blade
- Irrigation syringe
- Surgical handpiece
- Surgical bur



Dentoalveolar Surgery

Armamentarium & Techniques



Dentoalveolar Surgery

Miscellaneous Armamentarium

- *Silicone bite blocks
- *Elevators (Root, "East-West")
- *Rongeurs (Blumenthal)
- *Curette
- *Bone file
- *Upper root forceps
- *Lower root forceps
- *Molar Forceps



Local Anesthesia

"There is no substitute for profound local anesthesia".



"Nurse, run outside and get his shoe."

Dentoalveolar Surgery

Basic Armamentarium

*Periosteal elevator

-Molt #9

-Hourigan PH 2



Local Anesthesia

Buffering

• pH without vasoconstrictors is ~6.5

• pH with vasoconstrictors is ~3.5-3.9

*Sodium bicarbonate decreases discomfort and increases onset of action

*Onset® (Onpharma Co.)

• Transfers precise amount of sodium bicarbonate into cartridge

*BufferPro™ (Septodont & Premier Dental)

✓ Cost

Dentoalveolar Surgery

Basic Armamentarium

*Elevator

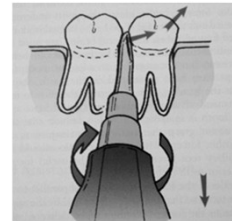
-301

-34S

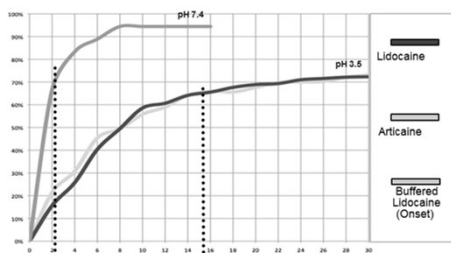
-E303

-77R

-92R



Local Anesthesia



Dentoalveolar Surgery

Basic Armamentarium

*Forceps

- Upper "universal"

- Lower "universal"

- #23 "Cowhorn"

- Ash



"If you've got any screaming to do, wait until you get off the premises."

Dentoalveolar Surgery

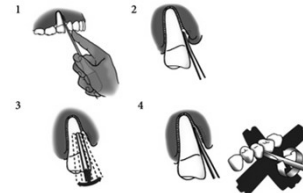
"Atraumatic Extraction"

- Periotome
- Luxators
 - X-Otomes™
 - Proximators™
 - PDL-Evators™
 - Zators™
- Piezotome™
- Powertome™



Minimally Invasive Exodontia

- ✓ Krekmanov, L. Swedish Dental Journal, 1974
- ✓ Ericsson, B. Swedish Dental Journal, 1984
- ✓ Hourigan, M. Exodontia Simplified, ADA Division of Communications Video, 1990
- ✓ Alonge, J. Tips from practicing dentists on using products to best advantage, ADA Dental Product Guide, 2014



Principles of Exodontia

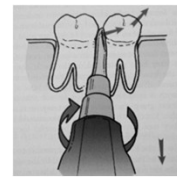
- Mead
- Thoma
- Archer
- Gans
- Kruger
- Peterson/Hupp



Minimally Invasive Exodontia

Elevator

- 301
- 34S
- E303
- 77R
- 92R



Luxator (EL3S)



Principles of Exodontia

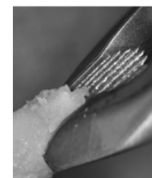
- *Access
- *Pathway of Removal
- *Controlled Force



Minimally Invasive Exodontia

- *Apical Retention Forceps
 - Upper "universal"
 - Lower "universal"
 - Upper R/L Molar
 - Lower Molar
 - U/L Root Forceps

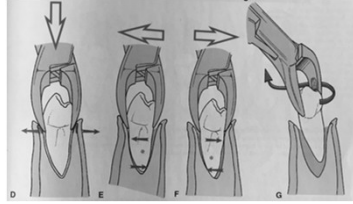
✓ A. Titan...Karl Schumacher



"Forces of Exodontia"

- *Apical
- *Facial
 - *(Buccal/Labial)
- *Lingual/Palatal
- *Rotational
- *Traction

"It's all feel"



Minimally Invasive Exodontia

Luxation of Periodontal Attachment Apparatus



Principles of Exodontia

Axial Motion vs. Lateral Motion

1. Separation of sulcus connective tissues.
2. Luxation of Periodontal Attachment Apparatus ("PDL").
3. Application of rotational (torque) forces with forceps to the Periodontal Attachment Apparatus.

***SLOW** clockwise-counterclockwise...feel the resistance & hold.

*Steady pressure disrupts fibers...bone doesn't expand – it fractures!

*Special universal and anatomic universal forceps have excellent frictional values and are designed for positioning on solid tooth and root structure.

Minimally Invasive Exodontia

Application of Forceps



Minimally Invasive Exodontia

Separation of Sulcus Connective Tissue



Minimally Invasive Exodontia



Minimally Invasive Exodontia



Principles of Exodontia

Access

*Principles of Flap Design

- Large enough to see
- Full thickness
- Margins on bone
- No tension with retraction
- Release one tooth away



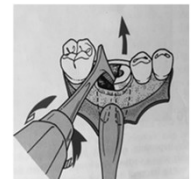
Minimally Invasive Exodontia

Forceps Technique

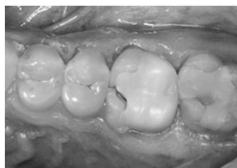


Principles of Exodontia

Pathways of removal



Minimally Invasive Exodontia



Minimally Invasive Exodontia

