

# BASIC ORAL SURGERY INSTRUMENTS



PROF. ABBAS AY TAHER

# PPE



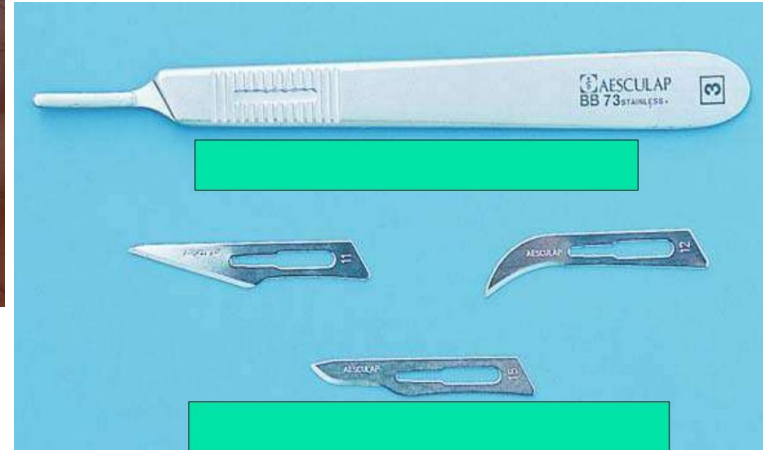
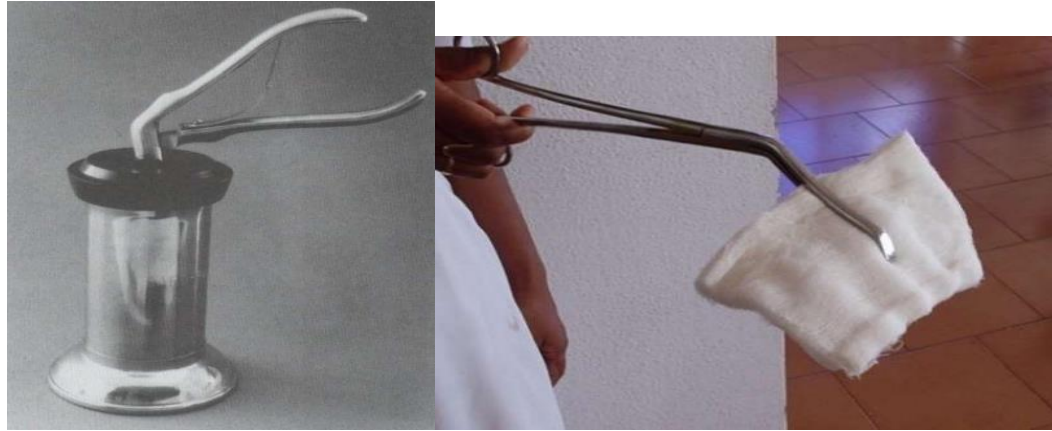
## TOWELS CLIPS



instruments for holding  
towels  
& drapes in position



# INSTRUMENTS FOR TRANFERRING STERILE INSTRUMENTS



## INSTRUMENTS FOR INCISING TISSUE

### Shape & use :

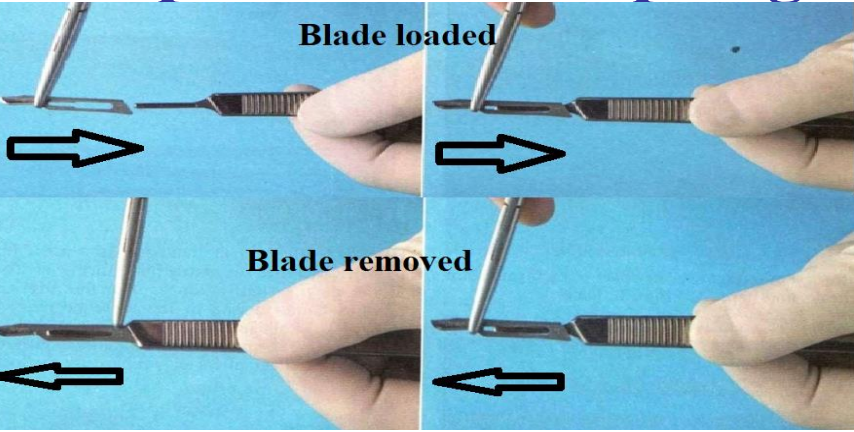


Bard-Parker handle no. 3, Bard-Parker Blades (nos, 11, 12, and 15)

The most commonly used handle no 3. Their tip has slotted part to receive a variety of different shape blades. **No 15** blade is the most commonly used for intraoral incision. No 15 blade resemble no 10 in shape but is relatively small than it. **No 11** blade is a sharp pointed tip blade, used for stab incision (incising abscess). **No 12** is hooked in shape (only curved) used intraoral for inaccessible area as in maxillary tuberosity Handle with blade called **scalpel** Surgeon hold **the scalpel in pen gras**



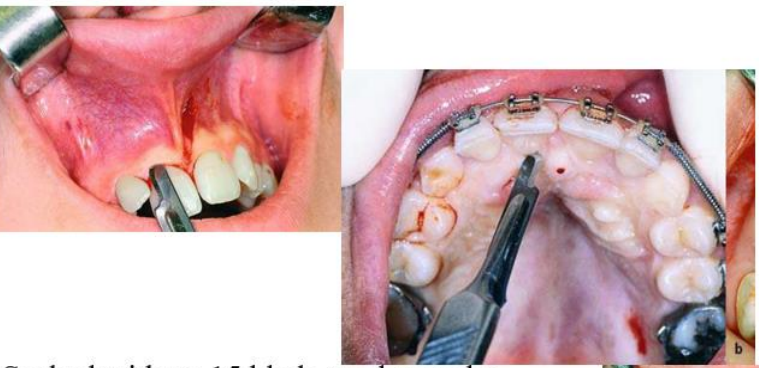
# Scalpel is held in a pen grasp to allow maximal control



Correct way for loading. Scalpel is held in a pen grasp



Scalpel with no 15 blade used to make incision around teeth & through mucoperiosteum

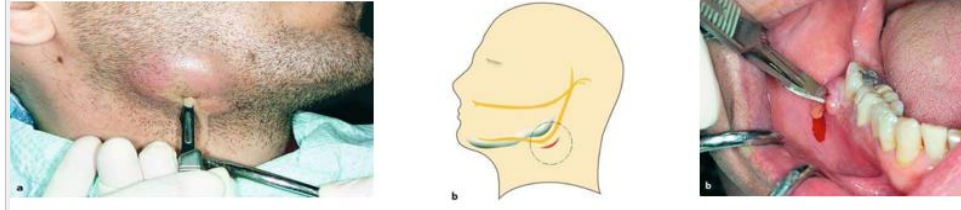


Scalpel with no 15 blade used to make incision around teeth for palatal gingiva

Contraindication to do vertical incision in the palate



No 11 blade used for extra & intraoral stab incision (incising abscess)



Scalpel with no 12 blade used for intrasulcular incision



# INSTRUMENTS FOR RETRACTING SOFT TISSUE

These instruments used to retract the **cheek**, tongue, & **MPF** to have **good vision** and **access** to perform good surgery.

## Instruments for Elevating Mucoperios

Periosteal elevator **no 9** most widely used before extraction & for reflection of **MPF**(Mucoperiosteum Flap).

This instrument has a **sharp, pointed end** and a **broader flat end**.

The **pointed end** is used to **refeect dental papilla** between teeth, and the **broad end** is used for elevating the tissue from the bone.



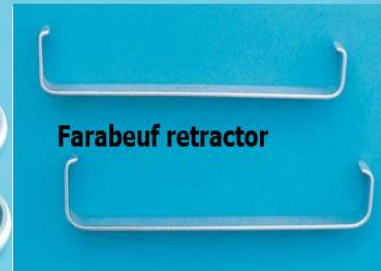
Minnesota retractor



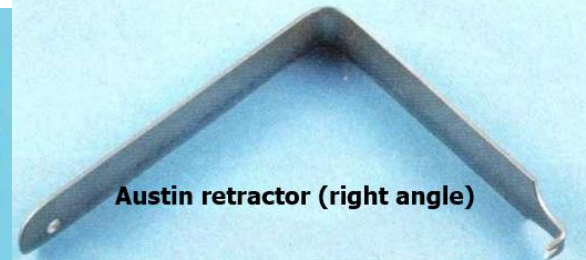
Weider tongue retractor



Kocher-Langenbeck retractor



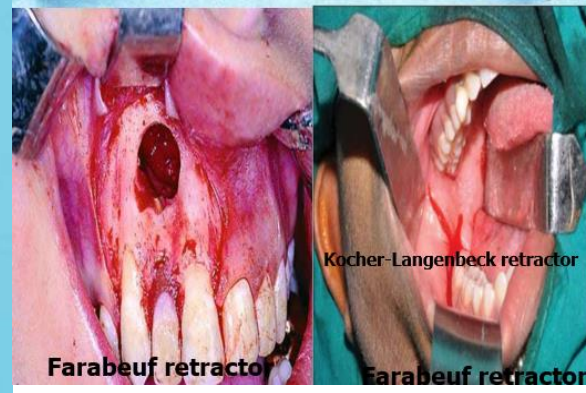
Farabeuf retractor



Austin retractor (right angle)

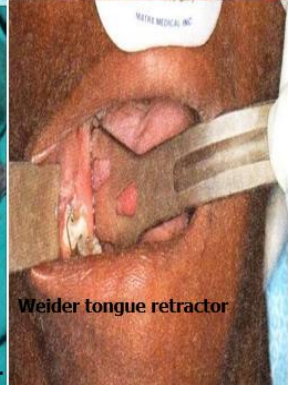


Farabeuf retractor

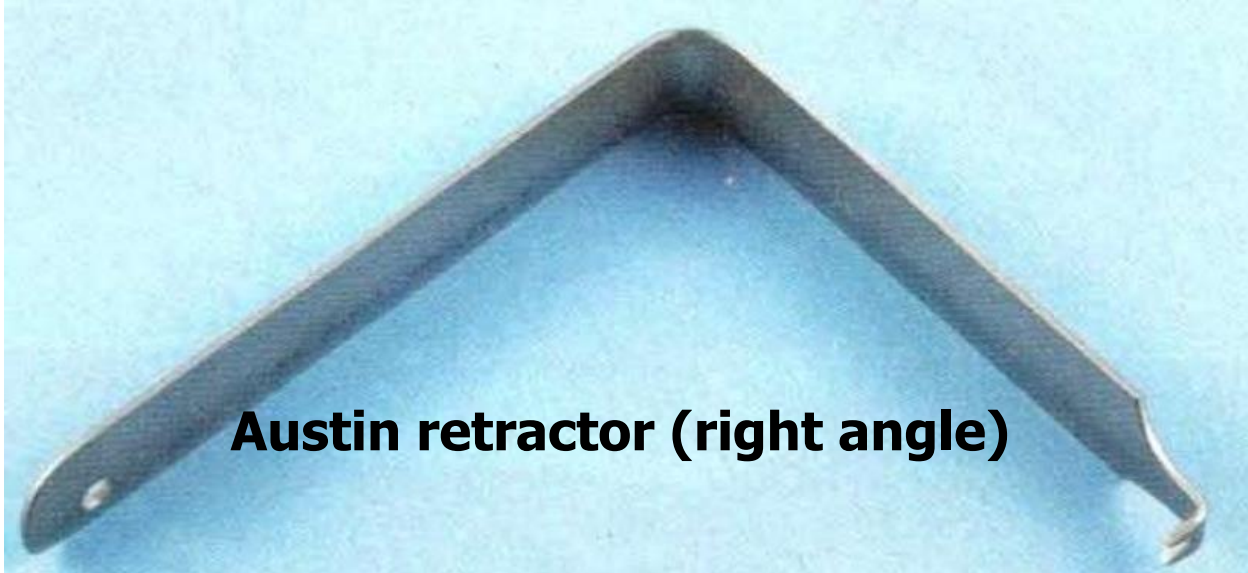


Kocher-Langenbeck retractor

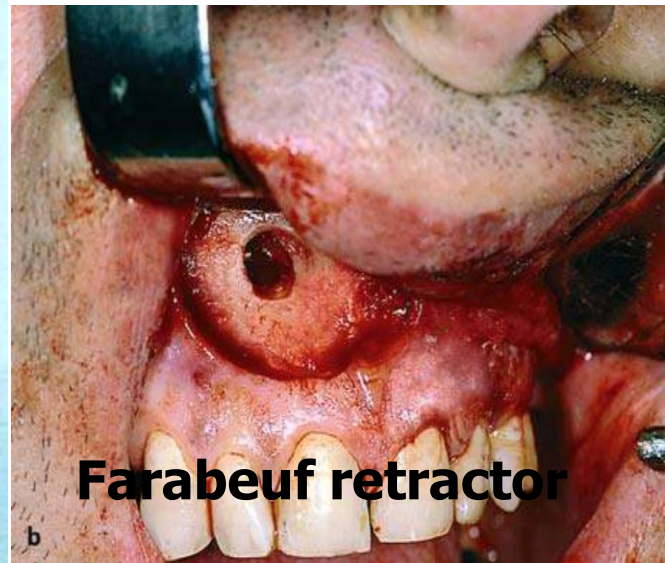
Farabeuf retractor



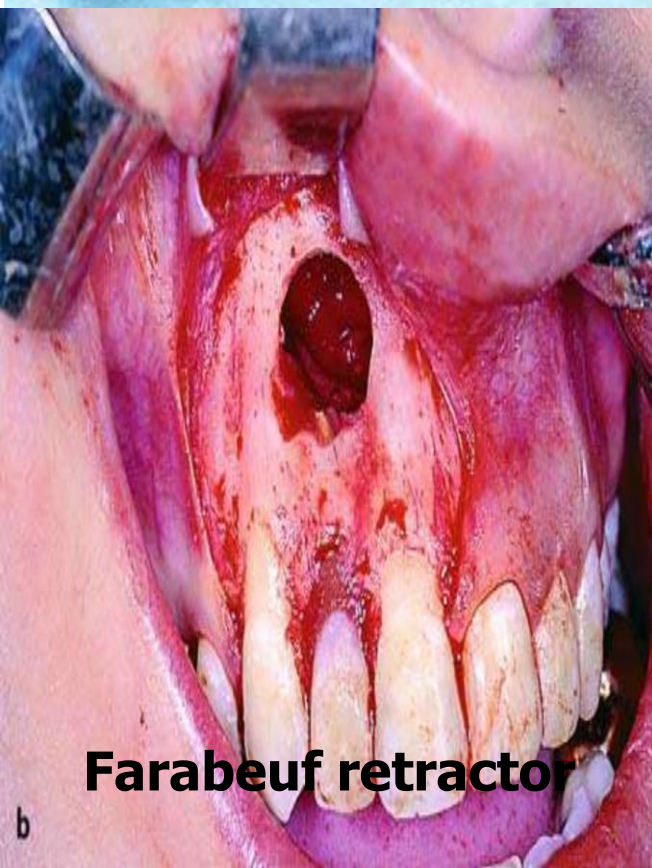
Weider tongue retractor



**Austin retractor (right angle)**



**Farabeuf retractor**

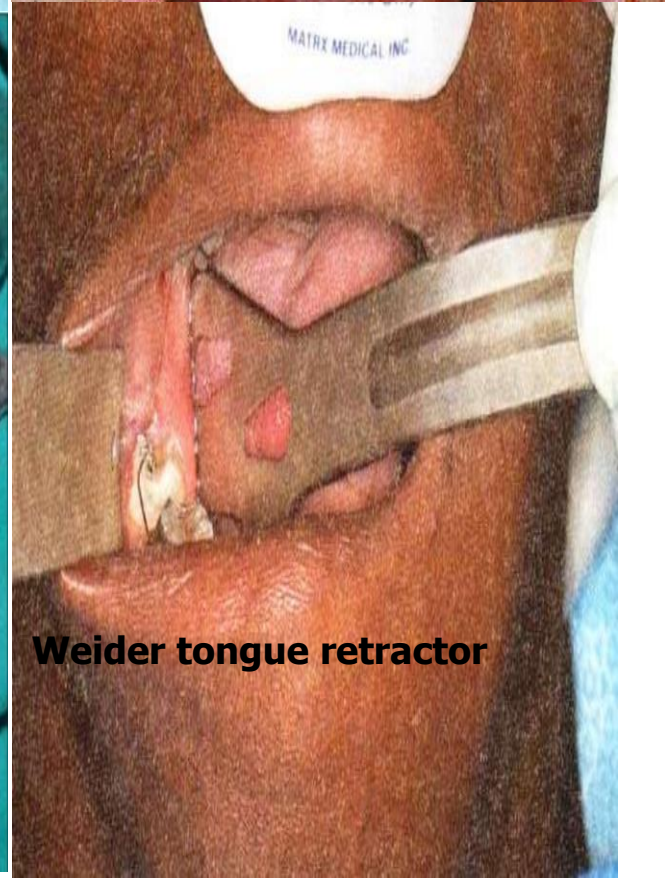


**Farabeuf retractor**



**Kocher-Langenbeck retractor**

**Farabeuf retractor**

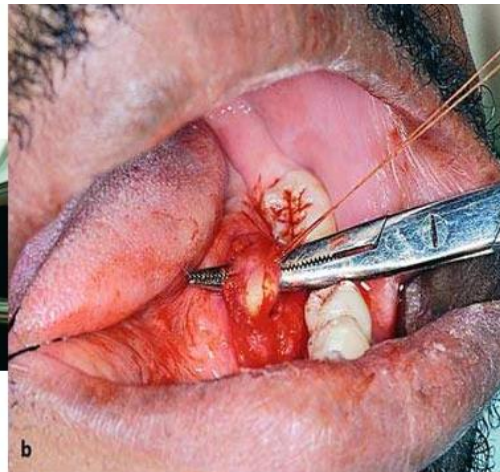
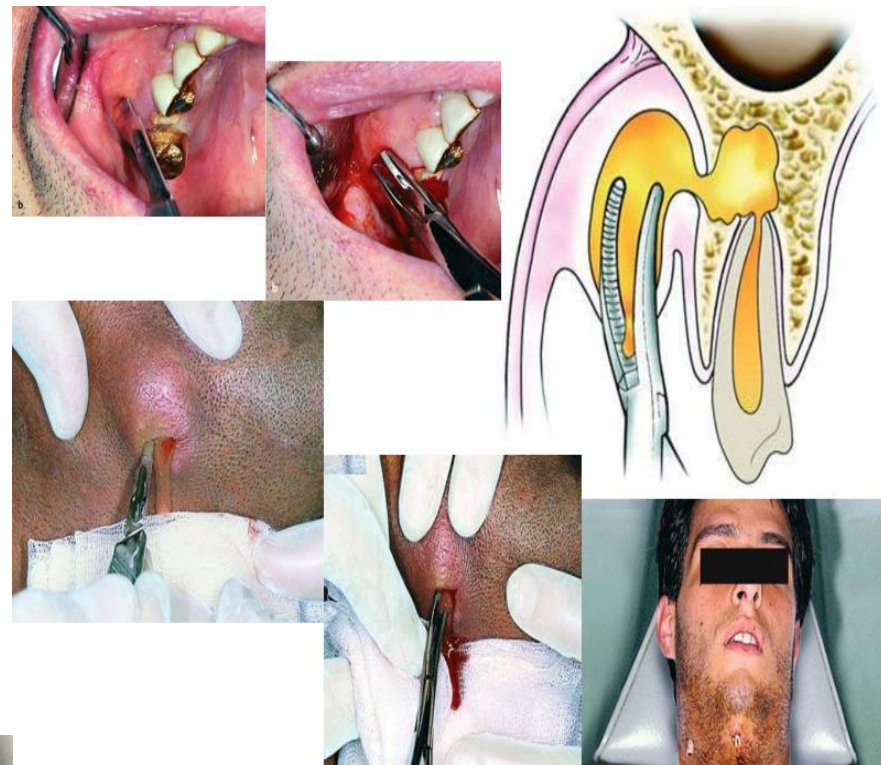
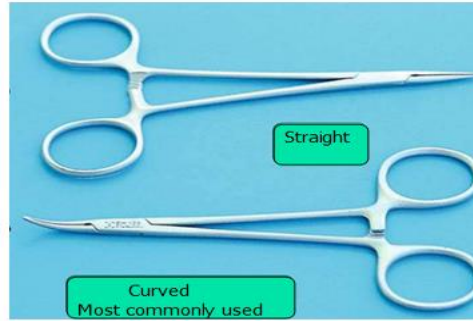


**Weider tongue retractor**

# INSTRUMENTS FOR CONTROLLING HEMORRHAGE

hemostat (Artery forceps):  
 long, delicate peak & locked handle

USE: To clamp the vessel and stop bleeding  
 remove granulation tissue & tooth fragment,  
 calculus, fragments of amalgam  
 drain abscess



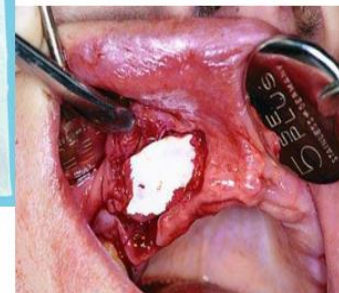
holding soft tissue for excision  
 (frenectomy)

separation tissue structures ,like artery , nerve

holding soft tissue for excision



## Other methods for hemostasis



# INSTRUMENTS FOR GRASPING TISSUE

Most commonly used forceps for stabilizing soft tissue. They are delicate forceps with small teeth. Care should be taken to avoid crushing the tissue.



# Non-toothed: (plain) used for stabilizing delicate mucosa

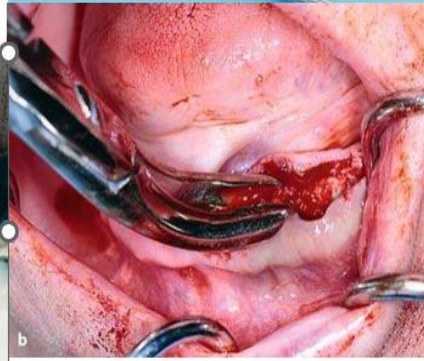


Allis tissue forceps : locked handle & teeth in the blade

# INSTRUMENTS FOR REMOVING BONE

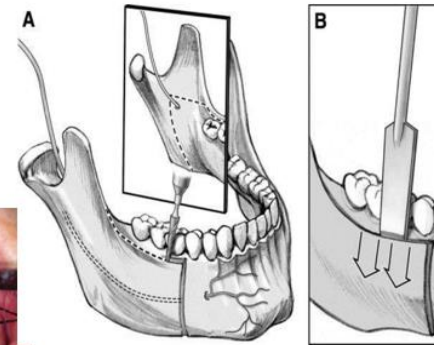
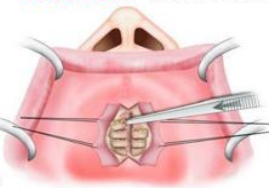
## A-RONGER FORCEPS

Have sharp blades  
Have a spring between handle, help in reopen the instrument when the hand pressure is released  
There are two major designs, a side-cutting & side and end-cutting force



## B-Chisel & mallet

**Unibeveled** chisel used for cutting bone  
**Bibeveled** chisel used for sectioning teeth & splitting bone (osteotome)  
**Grooved** used for collecting bone

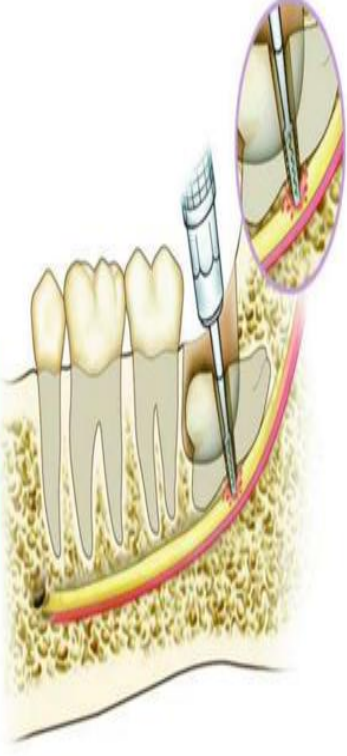


# C. Burs and handpiece



Surgical carbide burs (fissure & round)

High speed, high torque straight surgical hand piece



# D. Bone file: used for smoothen small, sharp edges in pull action

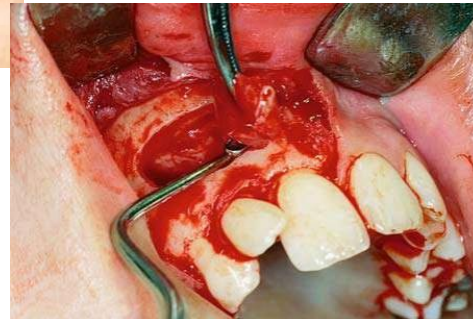
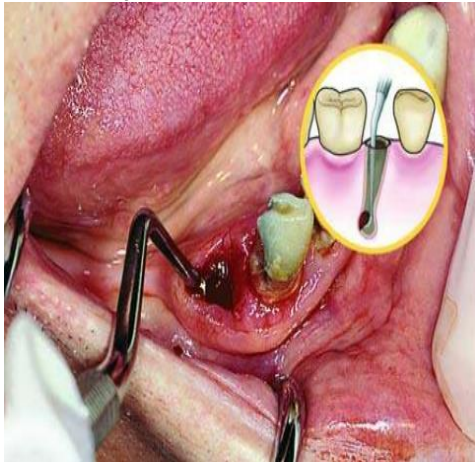


**D. Bone file:** used for smoothen small, sharp edges in pull action



# INSTRUMENTS FOR REMOVING PATHOLOGICAL TISSUE

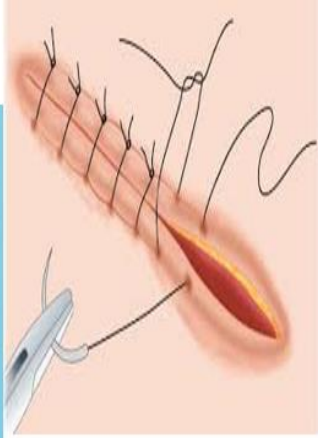
**Surgical curette:** Angled, sharp concave face & smooth convex back instrument used to remove tissue from bony defects. Ex. Granulation tissue or cyst



# INSTRUMENTS FOR SUTURING MUCOSA

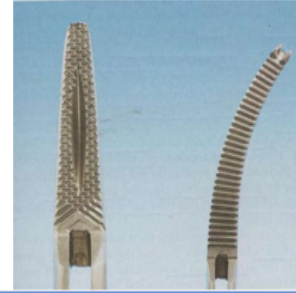


Needle holder



## Difference between needle holder & artery forceps in serrations

Artery forceps and needle-holders look superficially similar. They are in fact quite different. The crucial difference lies in the structure of the jaws. Those of artery forceps are long compared to those of the needle holder and the surface of each jaw has parallel grooves cut into it



Features	Artery Forceps	Needle Holder
Size of Jaws	Half as Big Compared to Shaft	Very Small Compared to Shaft
Serrations on Jaws	Transverse	Crisscross or longitudinal groove for needle

Beaks are shorter & stronger than beaks of hemostat.

Face is crosshatched. Why?

Face of hemostat is parallel grooves. Why?

## Different types of suture material are available:



3/0, 4/0 black silk are most widely used



Silk



### Types of needles"

- A. cross section
- B. degree of curve (size) of needle



## Suture types

Absorbable

Non-absorbable

Braided

Monofilament

Braided

Monofilament

Vicryl

Vicryl rapide

Monocryl

Fast absorbing gut

Chromic gut

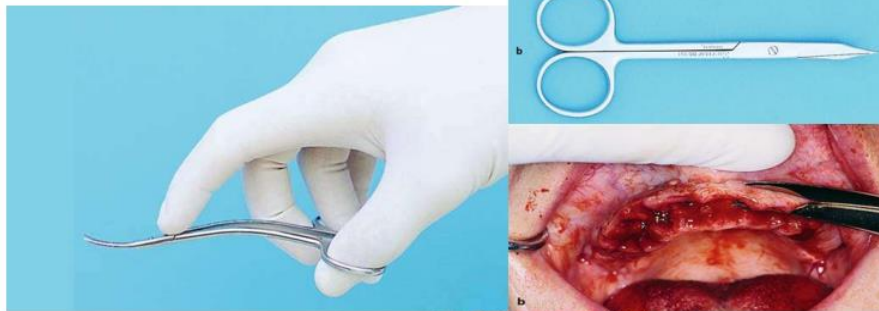
Ethibond

Silk

Ethilon

## Surgical scissors: straight or curved

Used for cutting sutures. Cutting excess tissue before suturing Undermining edges before suturing



Correct way for holding

## Surgical scissors: straight or curved

Used for cutting sutures. Cutting excess tissue before suturing Undermining edges before suturing

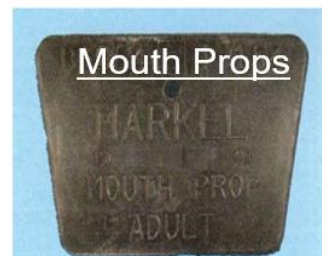


Correct way for holding

## INSTRUMENTS FOR SUCTIONING



## INSTRUMENTS FOR HOLDING THE MOUTH OPEN

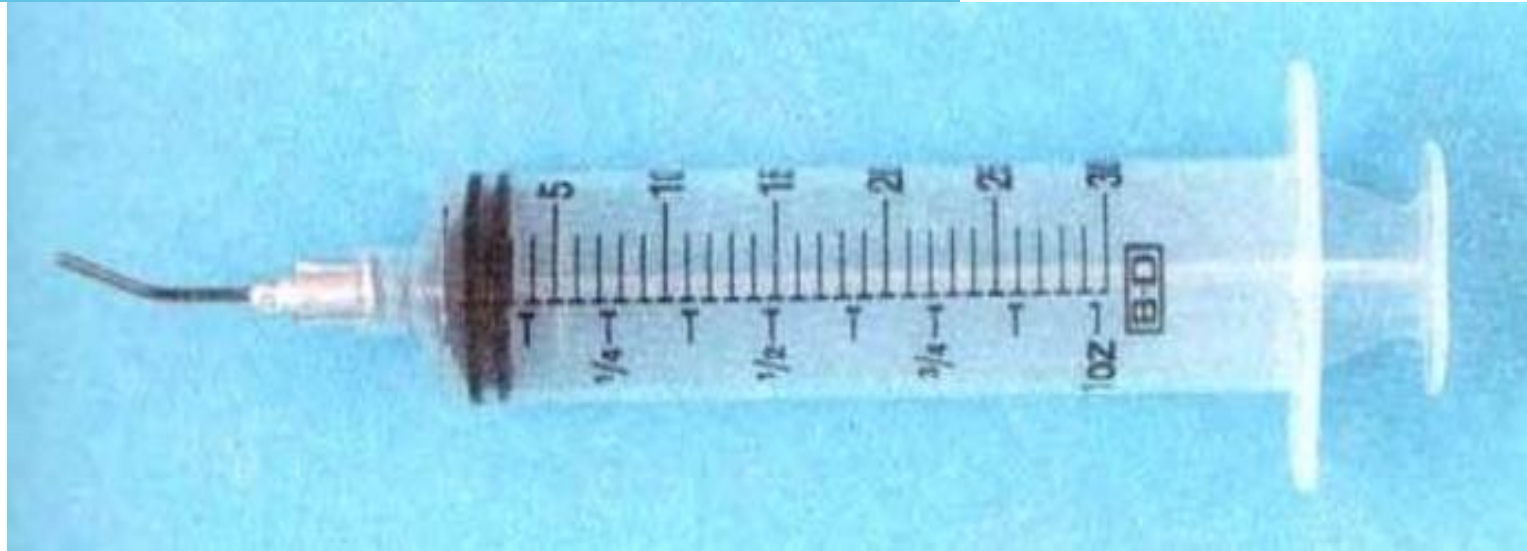


Mouth Props



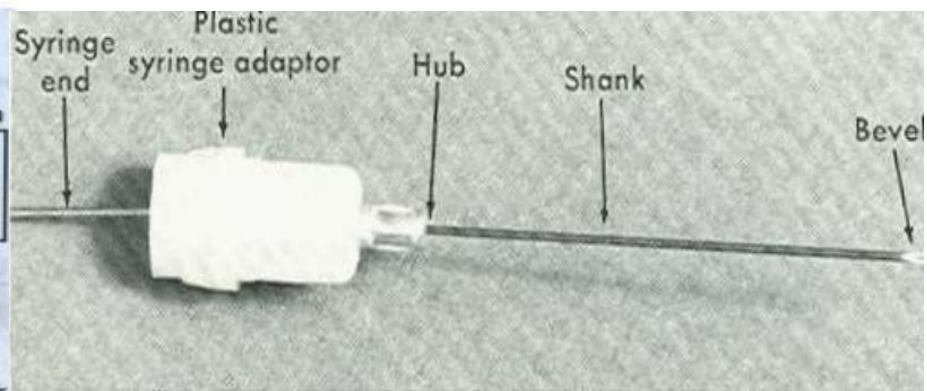
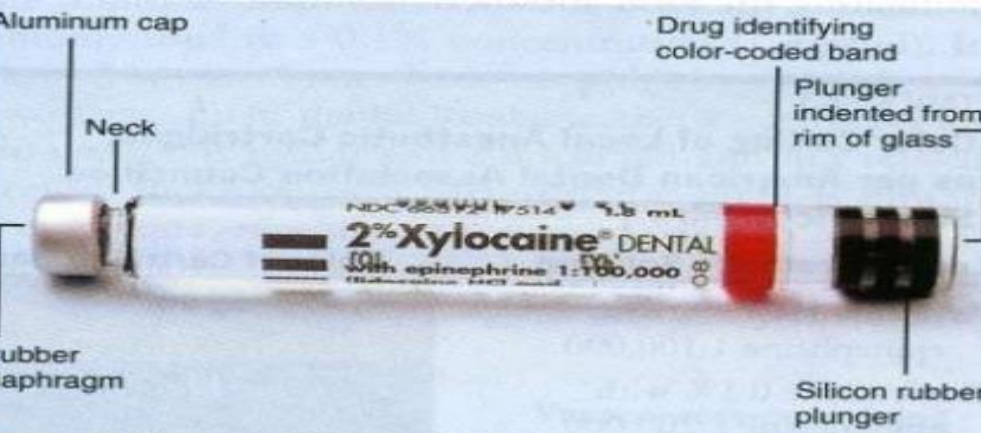
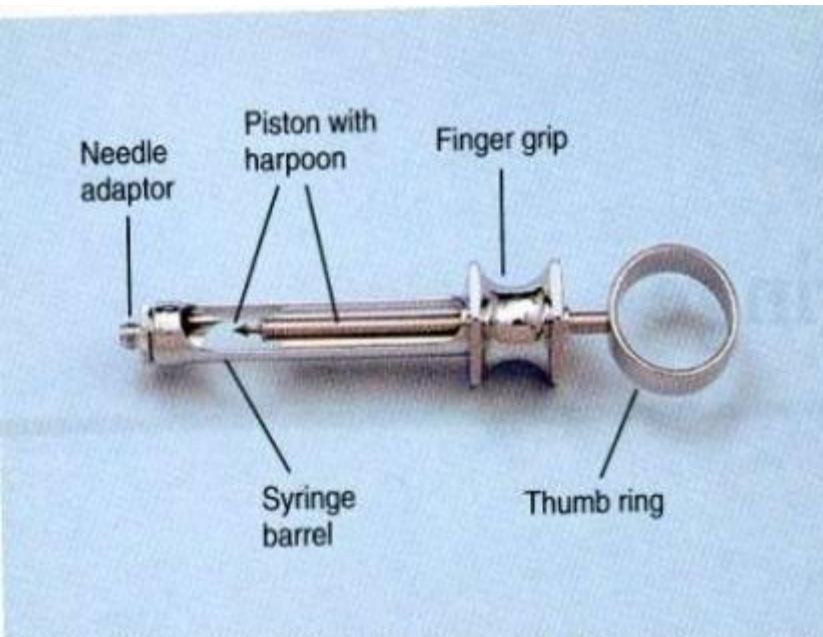
"Now open even wider, Mr. Stevens... Just out of curiosity, we're going to see if we can also cram in this tennis ball."

# INSTRUMENTS FOR IRRIGATING



# INSTRUMENTS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH

## Armamentarium for LA

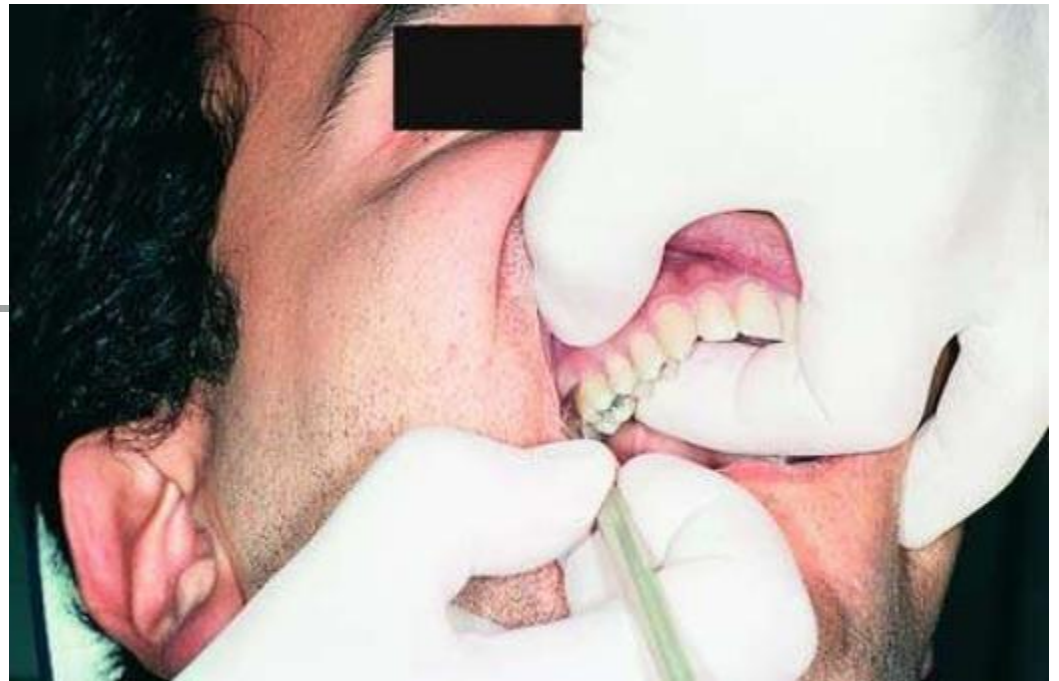


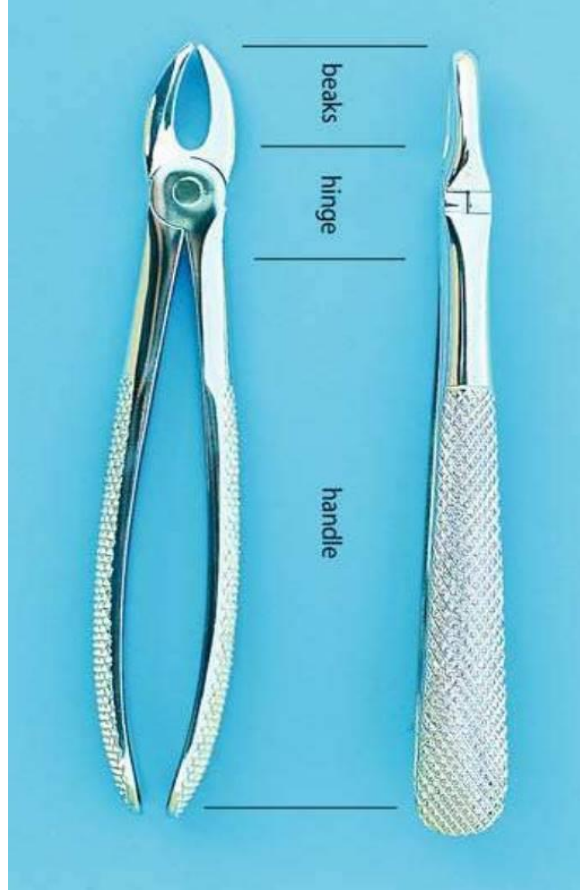
**DANGER OF NEEDLE STICK ENJURY**



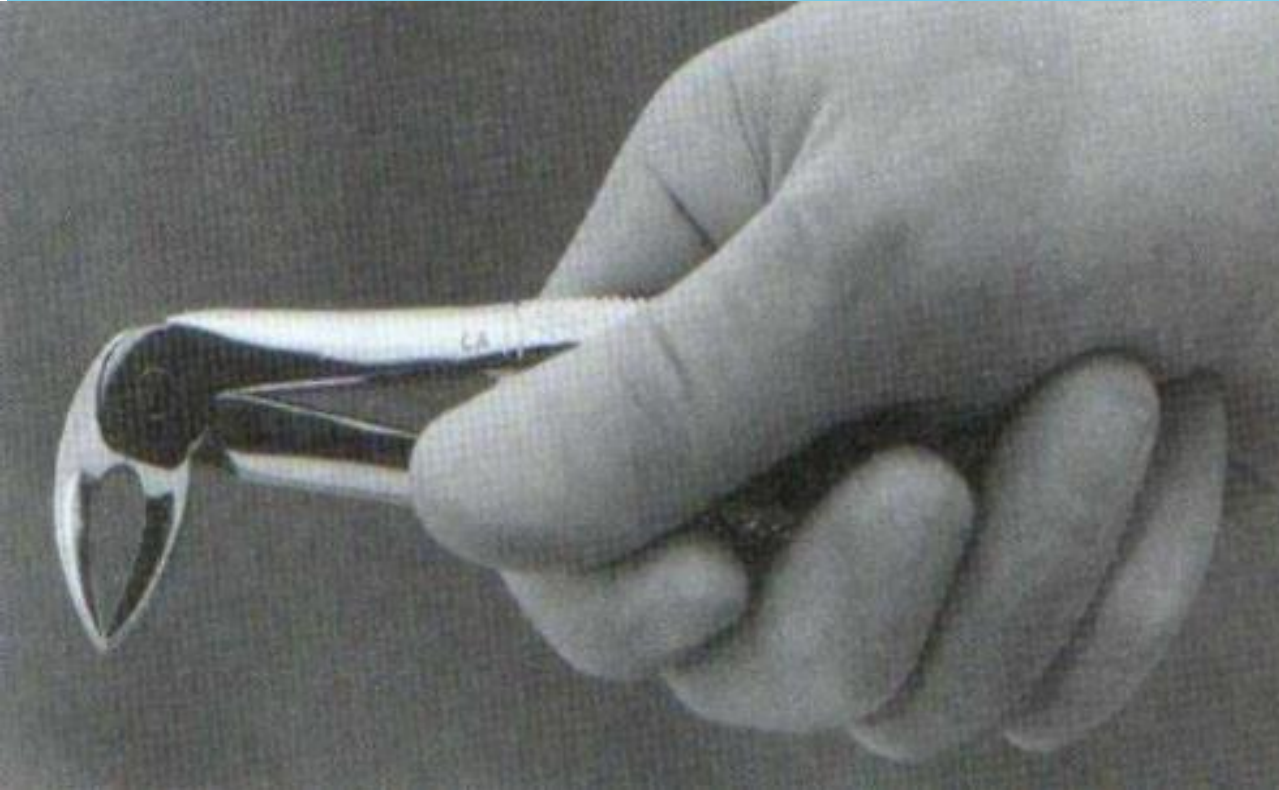
**USE DECAPPER**













**THANK YOU**

