PERIOSTEAL ELEVATOR—MOLT

**FUNCTION:** To detach the periosteum from bone following an incision or to detach the gingival tissues from around the neck of the tooth prior to placement of extraction forceps

**FEATURES:** Double ended with one round, blunted end and one pointed end

**TRAY SET-UP:** Used for most surgical procedures: extractions, gingivoplasty, alveoplasty, cyst removal

**CLINICAL APPLICATION:** 7A wax spatula or a Woodson #1 plastic instrument is sometimes used if a smaller periosteal elevator is desired
STRAIGHT ELEVATORS

FUNCTION: To loosen tooth or root from bony socket prior to placement of the extraction forceps

FEATURES: Straight handle and working end
Single rounded working end in several sizes
Often referred to by number—common sizes: 1, 34, 301

TRAY SET-UP: Tooth and root extraction
ANGULAR ELEVATORS—CRYER

**FUNCTION:** To loosen tooth or root from bony socket prior to placement of the extraction forceps

**FEATURES:**
- Handles may be either large and straight or T-bar/crossbar design
- Pointed working end in several sizes
- Paired, right and left
- Also called a “flag” elevator
- Other common designs: Potts and Crane

**TRAY SET-UP:** Tooth and root extraction, impaction
Images courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
ANGULAR ELEVATORS—POTTS

**FUNCTION:** To loosen tooth or root from bony socket prior to placement of the extraction forceps

**FEATURES:** Handles may be either large and straight or T-bar/crossbar design
Rounded working end in several sizes
Paired, right and left
Other common designs: Cryer and Crane

**TRAY SET-UP:** Tooth and root extraction, impaction
ANGULAR ELEVATORS—CRANE

**FUNCTION:** To loosen tooth or root from bony socket prior to placement of the extraction forceps

**FEATURES:**
- Large straight handle
- Nonpaired, universal
- Other common designs: Cryer and Potts

**TRAY SET-UP:** Tooth and root extraction, impaction
ROOT TIP PICKS—ANGLED

**FUNCTION:** To loosen small root fragments from bony socket

**FEATURES:** Small elevator with thin, pointed, angled working end
Single or double ended

**TRAY SET-UP:** Tooth and root extraction, impaction
Images courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
ROOT TIP PICKS—STRAIGHT

FUNCTION: To loosen small root fragments from bony socket

FEATURES: Small elevator with thin, pointed, straight working end
           Single or double ended

TRAY SET-UP: Tooth and root extraction, impaction
SURGICAL CURETTES—DOUBLE ENDED/ANGULAR

**FUNCTION:** To remove tissue or debris from bony sockets

**FEATURES:** Spoon-shaped scraping instrument
Usually double ended and angular in several sizes

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction, impaction, and cyst removal

**CLINICAL APPLICATION:** Used following tooth extraction to ensure removal of debris and diseased tissue
Image courtesy of Premier Dental Products, www.premusa.com
SURGICAL CURETTES—MOLT

FUNCTION: To remove tissue or debris from bony sockets

FEATURES: Single rounded working end with larger diameter handle

TRAY SET-UP: Extraction, impaction, cyst removal

CLINICAL APPLICATION: Molt #1 (pictured) also used to retract tissue flaps following incision
Image courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
HEMOSTATS

**FUNCTION:** To securely hold small items, clamp blood vessels, and remove small pieces of tooth or bone

**FEATURES:** Angled or straight with locking, scissor-like handles
Common names: Mosquito, Kelly
Available in 4 3/4", 5 1/2", 6 1/4", and 7 1/2"

**TRAY SET-UP:** Almost all surgical set-ups

**CLINICAL APLICATION:** Ratchet-type handles require some practice to open and close smoothly
Very versatile instrument used in all areas of dentistry
NEEDLE HOLDERS

**FUNCTION:** To hold suture needle

**FEATURES:** Similar to hemostat but with a concave area on inside of each beak to allow for curve of suture needle

**TRAY SET-UP:** Any surgical procedure involving an incision will require placement of sutures

**CLINICAL APPLICATION:** To avoid needle breakage, place the needle holder on the needle just beyond the suture attachment point and at right angles to the curve of the needle
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
FUNCTION: To close incision site
“Stitches” hold tissues in place during healing

FEATURES: Suture material attached to sterile stainless steel needle
Different sizes and designs of needles
Suture may be absorbable—plain or chromic gut, polyglycolic acid (PGA, Vicryl) or nonabsorbable—silk, polyester, nylon, polypropylene
Sized by diameter of suture material: 3–0 (000), 4–0 (0000), 5–0 (00000) most common sizes used in dentistry (smaller number = larger diameter)

CLINICAL APPLICATION: Nonabsorbable sutures usually removed at 7–10 days postsurgical visit
Placed with needle holder or hemostat
SCALPEL

**FUNCTION:** To cut soft tissue—a surgical knife

**FEATURES:** Often referred to as “Bard-Parker” or “BP”
- Individually sterile wrapped for single use
- Common blade sizes: #11 (a), #12 (b), #15 (c)
- Metal, sterilizable handle for replaceable blades (d)
- Disposable scalpel consisting of a plastic handle with attached blade (e)

**TRAY SET-UP:** Most surgical set-ups: impaction, extraction, biopsy, frenectomy, gingivoplasty, alveoplasty, incision and drainage, and apicoectomy

**CLINICAL APPLICATION:** For safety, blades are placed and removed from the metal handle with a hemostat or a specially designed scalpel blade remover
- Used blades should be disposed of in a sharps container
SCALPEL BLADE REMOVER

FUNCTION: To safely remove blade from scalpel handle
Image courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
RONGEURS—SIDE-CUTTING

**FUNCTION:** To cut and contour bone—removes sharp edges of alveolar crest after extractions for better contour of alveolar ridge; removes exostoses

**FEATURES:** Scissor-type handle, cutting edges on side and top of beaks

**TRAY SET-UP:** Multiple extractions, alveolectomy/alveoplasty

**CLINICAL APPLICATION:** During use, bone will accumulate around cutting edges. Assistant should wipe working ends with 4 × 4 periodically to remove debris.
Images courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
**RONGEURS—END-CUTTING**

**FUNCTION:** To cut and contour bone—removes sharp edges of alveolar crest after extractions for better contour of alveolar ridge; removes exostoses

**FEATURES:** Scissor-type handle, cutting edges on top edge of beaks

**TRAY SET-UP:** Multiple extractions, alveolectomy/alveoplasty

**CLINICAL APPLICATION:** During use, bone will accumulate around cutting edges. Assistant should wipe working ends with 4 × 4 periodically to remove debris.
Image courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
**BONE CHISEL AND MALLET**

**FUNCTION:** To remove bone for better contour of alveolar ridge; remove exostoses, i.e., tori

**TRAY SET-UP:** Tori removal, alveoplasty
Images courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
BONE FILE

**FUNCTION:** To smooth bone for better contour of alveolar ridge, often following use of rongeurs

**FEATURES:**
- Straight or curved working ends
- Crosscut or straight cutting ridges
- Double ended

**TRAY SET-UP:** Multiple extractions and impactions that require bone removal, tori removal, alveoplasty

**CLINICAL APPLICATION:** During use, bone will accumulate around cutting edges. Assistant should wipe working ends with 4 x 4 periodically to remove debris.
Images courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
**TISSUE SCISSORS—DEAN**

**FUNCTION:**
To cut and remove excess or diseased soft tissue
Also used to cut sutures after knots are tied during suture placement

**FEATURES:**
6 1/2"
Other common varieties of tissue scissors: Kelly, Iris

**TRAY SET-UP:**
Gingivectomy/Gingivoplasty, frenectomy, multiple extractions
Image courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
TISSUE SCISSORS—IRIS

FUNCTION: To cut and remove excess or diseased soft tissue
Also used to cut sutures after knots are tied during suture placement

FEATURES: Straight or curved, 4” and 4½”
Other common varieties of tissue scissors: Dean, Kelly

TRAY SET-UP: Gingivectomy/gingivoplasty, frenectomy, multiple extractions
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
TISSUE SCISSORS—KELLY

**FUNCTION:** To cut and remove excess or diseased soft tissue
Also used to cut sutures after knots are tied during suture placement

**FEATURES:** Straight or curved, 6⅛” and 7”
Other common varieties of tissue scissors: Dean, Iris

**TRAY SET-UP:** Gingivectomy/gingivoplasty, frenectomy, multiple extractions
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
**SUTURE SCISSORS**

**FUNCTION:** To cut sutures for removal

**FEATURES:** One curved, hook-like tip to slip under suture

Holds suture away from tissue while cutting

3½", 4½", 5½", and 6"

**TRAY SET-UP:** Suture removal

**CLINICAL APPLICATION:** Suture removal often performed by the dental assistant. Wipe area clean with moistened 2 × 2, place curved scissor beak under suture near the knot, then grasp the knot with cotton plier or hemostat, and pull the suture out.
Images courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
Towel Clamps

**Function:** To secure surgical drapes and to secure plastic and rubber tubing to drapes

**Features:**
- Sharp prong tips
- 3 1/2" and 5 1/4"
- Additional use: Remove metal temporary crowns

**Tray Set-up:** Any procedure when face and head are draped to isolate surgical area
Image courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
TISSUE RETRACTOR—AUSTIN

**FUNCTION:** To deflect and retract the periosteum from bone following an incision

**FEATURES:** L-shaped with one rounded end and one forked end
Other common designs: Seldin, Senn

**TRAY SET-UP:** All surgical procedures
Image courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
TISSUE RETRACTO—SENN

**FUNCTION:** To deflect and retract the periosteum from bone following an incision

**FEATURES:** Double ended with one rounded and one forked end

Other common designs: Austin, Seldin

**TRAY SET-UP:** All surgical procedures
Image courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
TISSUE RETRACTOR/PERIOSTEAL ELEVATOR—SELDIN

**FUNCTION:** To deflect and retract a tissue flap from bone following an incision

**FEATURES:** Double ended with round, blunted ends

**TRAY SET-UP:** Used for most surgical procedures: extractions, gingivoplasty, alveoplasty, cyst removal
Image courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
TONGUE AND CHEEK RETRACTOR—MINNESOTA

**FUNCTION:**
To hold tongue and cheek away from surgical site
Other common designs: Shuman, Weider

**TRAY SET-UP:**
All surgical procedures
TONGUE AND CHEEK RETRACTOR—SHUMAN

**FUNCTION:** To hold tongue and cheek away from surgical site
Other common designs: Minnesota, Weider

**TRAY SET-UP:** All surgical procedures
Image courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
TONGUE AND CHEEK RETRACTOR—WEIDER

**FUNCTION:**
To hold tongue and cheek away from surgical site
Other common designs: Minnesota, Shuman

**TRAY SET-UP:**
All surgical procedures
Image courtesy of Karl Schumacher Dental Instruments Company, Inc., www.karlschumacher.com
MOUTH PROP—BITE-BLOCK

**FUNCTION:** To keep mouth open with extensive procedures, sedated or disabled patients

**FEATURES:** Sterilizable rubber block in four sizes for children and adults

Other common design: mouth gag

**TRAY SET-UP:** Any procedure when patient may have difficulty keeping mouth open
Images courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
MOUTH PROP—MOUTH GAG

**FUNCTION:** To keep mouth open with extensive procedures, sedated or disabled patients

**FEATURES:** Rachet design with rubber tips
Other common design: bite-block

**TRAY SET-UP:** Any procedure when patient may have difficulty keeping mouth open
Image courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
SURGICAL ASPIRATING TIP—BYRD SELF-CLEANING

**FUNCTION:** To maintain a clear working field by removing saliva, blood, and debris

**FEATURES:**
- Built-in stylet to clear tip of bone or tooth fragments
- Available in several diameters
- Other common designs: Frazier, Cogswell

**TRAY SET-UP:** All surgical procedures
Image courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
SURGICAL ASPIRATING TIP—COGSWELL

**FUNCTION:** To maintain a clear working field by removing saliva, blood, and debris

**FEATURES:** Vacuum relief hole controls suction by covering/uncovering the hole with fingertip
Other common designs: Byrd, Frazier

**TRAY SET-UP:** All surgical procedures

**CLINICAL APPLICATION:** Tips are cleaned with long, flexible cleaning brushes
Image courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
**FUNCTION:** To maintain a clear working field by removing saliva, blood, and debris

**FEATURES:** Removable stylet to clear tip of bone or tooth fragments
- Vacuum relief hole controls suction by covering/uncovering the hole with fingertip
- Available in several diameters
- Other common designs: Byrd, Cogswell

**TRAY SET-UP:** All surgical procedures
**SURGICAL ASPIRATING TIP—YANKEUR TONSIL ASPIRATOR**

**FUNCTION:** To suction throat when using general anesthesia

**FEATURES:** Angled with perforated ball-type end for suctioning throat
TISSUE Pliers—Adson

**FUNCTION:** To grasp and stabilize soft tissue flaps during suturing and reconstructive procedures such as gingival grafting

**FEATURES:** Similar in overall appearance to cotton pliers
Various serrated tips for securely grasping tissue flaps

**TRAY SET-UP:** Any surgical procedure requiring an incision and suturing
Image courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
TISSUE FORCEPS—ALLISON

**FUNCTION:** To grasp and stabilize soft tissue flaps during suturing and reconstructive procedures such as gingival grafting

**FEATURES:** Hemostat-type handles, serrated tips

**TRAY SET-UP:** Any surgical procedure requiring an incision and suturing
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#99 MAXILLARY ANTERIORS AND PREMOLARS

FUNCTION: To remove teeth from bony socket

FEATURES: Straight handle and beaks
Beaks designed to conform to facial and lingual root contour just apical to cervical line
Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants

TRAY SET-UP: Extraction
Images courtesy of Hu-Friedy, www.hu-friedy.com
**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:** Beaks designed to conform to facial and lingual root contour just apical to cervical line

Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants

Maxillary counterpart to #151 Mandibular Cryer

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#18R MAXILLARY RIGHT FIRST AND SECOND MOLARS

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:** Each beak has different design to adapt to the maxillary molar roots that differ anatomically on the facial and lingual

Rounded beak contours to lingual root

Pointed beak contours to bifurcation of mesial–buccal and distal–buccal root #18R and #53R are essentially the same instrument except that #18R has one curved handle while both handles are straight on #53R

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#18 L MAXILLARY LEFT FIRST AND SECOND MOLARS

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:** Each beak has different design to adapt to the maxillary molar roots that differ anatomically on the facial and lingual

- Rounded beak contours to lingual root
- Pointed beak contours to bifurcation of mesial–buccal and distal–buccal root #18L and #53L are essentially the same instrument except that #18L has one curved handle while both handles are straight on #53L

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
FUNCTION: To remove teeth from bony socket

FEATURES: Bayonet design
Each beak has different design to adapt to the maxillary molar roots that differ anatomically on the facial and lingual
Rounded beak contours to lingual root
Pointed beak contours to bifurcation of mesial–buccal and distal–buccal roots
#53R and #18R are essentially the same instrument except that #18R has one curved handle while both handles are straight on #53R

TRAY SET-UP: Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#53L MAXILLARY LEFT FIRST AND SECOND MOLARS

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:**
- Bayonet design
- Each beak has different design to adapt to the maxillary molar roots that differ anatomically on the facial and lingual
- Rounded beak contours to lingual root
- Pointed beak contours to bifurcation of mesial–buccal and distal–buccal roots
- #53L and #18L are essentially the same instrument except that #18L has one curved handle while both handles are straight on #53L

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#88R MAXILLARY RIGHT FIRST AND SECOND MOLARS

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:** Bayonet design
Each beak has different design to adapt to the maxillary molar roots that differ anatomically on the facial and lingual
Beak with 1 projection contours to bifurcation of mesial–buccal and distal–buccal roots
Beak with two projections contours to lingual root

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#88L MAXILLARY LEFT FIRST AND SECOND MOLARS

**FUNCTION:**
To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:**
Bayonet design
Each beak has different design to adapt to the maxillary molar roots that differ anatomically on the facial and lingual
Beak with one projection contours to bifurcation of mesial–buccal and distal–buccal roots
Beak with two projections contours to lingual root

**TRAY SET-UP:**
Extraction
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#210 MAXILLARY THIRD MOLARS

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:**
- Bayonet design
- Beaks designed to conform to facial and lingual root contour just apical to cervical line
- Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#65 MAXILLARY OVERLAPPING ANTERIORS AND ROOT TIPS

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth, tooth fragments, and root tips from bony socket

**FEATURES:**
- Bayonet design
- Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#69 MAXILLARY AND MANDIBULAR OVERLAPPING ANTERIORS AND ROOT TIPS

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth, tooth fragments, and root tips from bony socket

**FEATURES:** Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#74 MANDIBULAR ROOT TIPS

FUNCTION: To remove tooth fragments and root tips from bony socket

FEATURES: Bird beak design
          Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants

TRAY SET-UP: Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#101 ALL DECIDUOUS TEETH AND MANDIBULAR ANTERIORS

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:** Smaller overall
- Beaks designed to conform to facial and lingual root contour just apical to cervical line
- Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
**EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#103 MANDIBULAR ANTERIORS AND PREMOLARS**

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:**
- Straight handle and beaks
- Beaks designed to conform to facial and lingual root contour just apical to cervical line
- Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#151 (CRYER) MANDIBULAR ANTERIORS AND PREMOLARS

FUNCTION: To remove teeth from bony socket

FEATURES: Beaks designed to conform to facial and lingual root contour just apical to cervical line

Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants

Mandibular counterpart to #150 Maxillary Cryer

TRAY SET-UP: Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#15 MANDIBULAR FIRST AND SECOND MOLARS

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:** Beaks designed to conform to facial and lingual root contour just apical to cervical line

- Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants
- Pointed beaks contour to bifurcation area of mesial and distal root
- #15 and #17 are essentially the same instrument except that #15 has one curved handle while both handles are straight on #17

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#17 MANDIBULAR FIRST AND SECOND MOLARS

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:** Beaks designed to conform to facial and lingual root contour just apical to cervical line

Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants

Pointed beaks contour to bifurcation area of mesial and distal root

#17 and #15 are essentially the same instrument except that #15 has one curved handle while both handles are straight on #17

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#16 MANDIBULAR FIRST AND SECOND MOLARS

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:** “Cowhorn” forceps
- Beaks designed to conform to facial and lingual root contour just apical to cervical line
- Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants
- Pointed beaks contour to bifurcation area of mesial and distal root
- #16 and #23 are essentially the same instrument except that #16 has one curved handle while both handles are straight on #23

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#23 MANDIBULAR FIRST AND SECOND MOLARS

**FUNCTION:** To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:**

“Cowhorn” forceps

Beaks designed to conform to facial and lingual root contour just apical to cervical line

Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants

Pointed beaks contour to bifurcation area of mesial and distal root

#23 and #16 are essentially the same instrument except that #16 has one curved handle while both handles are straight on #23

**TRAY SET-UP:** Extraction
EXTRACTION FORCEPS—#222 MANDIBULAR THIRD MOLARS

**FUNCTION:**
To remove teeth from bony socket

**FEATURES:**
- Bayonet design
- Beaks designed to conform to facial and lingual root contour just apical to cervical line
- Universal (both beaks same design-fit equally well on facial and lingual) for right and left quadrants

**TRAY SET-UP:**
Extraction
Images courtesy of Miltex, www.miltex.com
SURGICAL HANDPIECE

**FUNCTION:**
To place implants, remove bone, section teeth

**FEATURES:**
- Holds sterile water and equipped with pump for oral irrigation
- Both straight and contra angle handpiece designs
- Variable speed and torque
LASER (LIGHT AMPLIFICATION BY SIMULATED EMISSION OF RADIATION)

**FUNCTION:** To remove soft tissue with minimal discomfort and bleeding
Laser also has bacteriocidal effects for enhanced wound healing

**APPLICATIONS:** Frenectomy, excision of lesions, gingivoplasty, crown lengthening, root canal therapy

**CLINICAL APPLICATION:** Laser beam is hazardous to eyes and skin. Patient, operator, and assistant must wear special protective goggles and keep hands and body parts away from the beam. Nonshiny instruments should be used to avoid reflection of laser energy. Smoke plume forms as tissue is vaporized; use high volume evacuation during procedure.
Image courtesy of Sirona Dental Systems, www.sirona.com
FUNCTION: To provide a root form for replacement of missing teeth

FEATURES: Cylindrical, screw-shaped device
Made of titanium alloy
Embedded within the alveolar bone
Provides support for a dental crown, bridge, or denture
Photographs courtesy of Ed McGlumphy, D.D.S., M.S., Associate Professor, Ohio State University, College of Dentistry.
SURGICAL IMPLANT SITE PREPARATION KIT

**FUNCTION:** To remove and shape bone for placement of an implant fixture

**FEATURES:** Multiple “drill” shapes and sizes

**CLINICAL APPLICATION:** An incision is made and a tissue flap detached to expose the alveolar bone of the implant site. Next, a surgical handpiece is used with the implant site preparation kit to shape a hole for the implant fixture. The implant fixture is placed and covered with the soft tissue flap.

IMPLANT WRENCH/DRIVER

**FUNCTION:** To place implant screw or healing abutment on implant fixture

**CLINICAL APPLICATION:** The healing abutment extends above the oral mucosa. After the dental implant is stable and integrated with the bone, the top of the implant is exposed and the healing abutment is placed. The gingiva heals and grows around the abutment creating an esthetic gingival margin for the future implant crown.
BASIC EXTRACTION SET-UP

PURPOSE: To provide instrumentation for surgical removal of tooth/teeth.

1. Local anesthesia syringe, needles, and cartridges
2. Sterile gauze
3. Surgical aspirating tip
4. Cotton pliers
5. Mouth mirror
6. Periosteal elevator
7. Straight elevators
8. Surgical curette
9. Hemostat
10. Extraction forceps (selected for specific tooth/teeth)
MULTIPLE EXTRACTION/ALVEOPLASTY/GINGIVOPLASTY SET-UP

PURPOSE: To provide instrumentation for surgically removing multiple teeth, reshaping bone and gingiva, and placing sutures.

1. Local anesthesia set-up
2. Tissue retractor
3. Scalpel(s)
4. Mouth prop
5. Sterile gauze
6. Surgical aspirating tip
7. Cotton pliers
8. Mouth mirror
9. Periosteal elevator
10. Straight elevators
11. Tissue retractor
12. Surgical curette
13. Bone file
14. Extraction forceps (selected for specific tooth/teeth)
15. Rongeur
16. Tissue scissor
17. Needle holder
18. Hemostat
19. Suture
IMPACTION SET-UP

PURPOSE: To provide instrumentation for surgically removing impacted tooth. Often involves incision and bone removal.

1. Anesthetic syringe, needles, and cartridges
2. Mouth prop
3. Tissue retractor
4. Austin tissue retractor
5. Surgical bur
6. Hemostat
7. Surgical aspirating tip
8. Mouth mirror
9. Cotton pliers
10. Periosteal elevator
11. Straight elevator
12. Crane pick
13. Angular elevators
14. Root tip picks
15. Surgical curette
16. Molt curette
17. Bone file
18. Tissue scissor
19. Extraction forceps
20. Needle holder
21. Scalpel(s)
22. Suture
SUTURE REMOVAL SET-UP

1. Mouth mirror
2. Explorer
3. Suture removal scissors
4. Cotton pliers
5. Oral evacuator tip
6. Air/water syringe tip
7. 2 × 2 gauze
End Chapter 11