

THERE ARE LOTS OF GOOD PICTURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE INSTRUMENTS USED IN ORAL SURGERY IN CHAPTERS 15 AND 17 OF YOUR INSTRUMENT BOOK. BE SURE TO HAVE IT HANDY AND REFER TO IT OFTEN THROUGH THIS LECTURE. AT THE END OF THE LECTURE GO THROUGH THE CHAPTER FROM START TO FINISH MAKING SURE IT ALL MAKES SENSE.

I SINCERELY APOLOGIZE FOR THE BACKGROUND NOISE. I DON'T KNOW WHERE THAT TAPPING CAME FROM!
URGH . . . I'LL HAVE TO RE-RECORD IT LATER, BUT . . . FOR NOW . . . TRY AND STRUGGLE THROUGH.

1. Reasons to extract teeth include:

- a. Over-retained _____ teeth
- b. Severely _____ teeth
- c. _____
- d. Extra teeth called _____ teeth
- e. _____ teeth
- f. _____ (stuck) teeth
 - i. The most common tooth to be impacted is a _____
- g. Unsuccessful _____
 - i. The bone that surrounds the oral cavity is called the _____ bone
 - ii. The bone that specifically goes between the roots of the teeth is called the _____ process.
- h. _____ disease
- i. Root _____ (fragment)

2. Wisdom teeth are usually the smallest of the molars. True False

3. Removing the TIPS of the apices is called an _____.

4. When should we choose NOT to extract even though we have one of the above issues?

- a. Tooth can be _____
- b. Active _____
 - i. Why would we wait? _____

 - ii. When would we reschedule for the extraction? _____

- c. Serious _____
- d. _____
- e. Pregnancy

5. What do we mean by a “negative” health history? _____
6. How much time should the appointment be for a patient who is having a “routine” extraction? _____
7. Extractions on patients who have periodontal disease would be very difficult and time-consuming.
True False (circle one)
8. A M_____ cheek retractor is used to hold a cheek/lip/tongue out of the way.
9. A _____ elevator is heavy and thick and is used to loosen the periodontal
_____ from around the tooth to loosen it from the socket.
10. A Cryer elevator can also be called an _____ and _____ or _____ and _____
elevator.
11. _____ is the fancy term for loosening the tooth in the socket.
12. The _____ of the extraction forcep is designed specifically for the different teeth.
13. Which tooth is a “cow horn” forcep used to remove? _____
14. An _____ denture is placed directly on top of the alveolar ridge where the teeth
were just extracted.
15. The three phases of complex surgery include:
- a. _____ - _____ appointment
 - i. Why do oral surgeons pay a lot for malpractice insurance? _____

 - ii. What type of premed might we offer a patient prior to their surgery appointment?

 - b. _____ appointment
 - c. _____ - _____
 - i. Who can legally remove sutures in California? _____

(I said “suture scissors” to hold the needle and I meant “hemostat”. Sorry 😞)

16. A scalpel is properly called a _____ .
17. What is unique about a surgical handpiece? _____
18. We should use _____ water with a surgical handpiece.
19. What is a monojet syringe used for? _____
20. What are the two most common solutions used for irrigation of a tooth socket?
- a. Warm _____ water (which is both _____ and has an anti-_____
property
 - b. _____ which helps to bubble out the debris
21. What precaution do you need to take when using a surgical suction tip? _____

22. How can you tell a suture scissor from a tissue scissor? _____
23. A mallet and chisel is used to _____ the bone or tooth into sections.
24. A bone _____ is used to trim the rough edges of the bone. Why do we want the bone smooth instead of jagged? _____
25. After we use the bone rongeur we use a bone _____ in order to smooth the bone.
26. After the bone is smoothed, we need to scoop out the debris with a surgical _____.
27. Root tip _____ are used to wiggle out the root tip from the socket.
28. There are basically two different types of sutures:
- a. Black _____
 - i. Why are these commonly used instead of dissolvable sutures? _____
 - b. "Cat gut" or dissolvable sutures are made from _____ intestines.
 - i. _____ sutures dissolve in about 10 days
 - ii. _____ sutures dissolve in about 20-40 days
29. How should the suture be placed into the hemostat prior to transferring to the DDS? _____
30. How long should the "pigtail" of the suture be when cutting off the needle? _____
31. Post op instructions must be provided both _____ and in _____.
32. Homecare instructions after an extraction includes:
- a. Do not _____ for _____ hours – then use warm _____ water
 - b. Do NOT _____ or use a _____
 - i. Why is it critical not to rinse, smoke, or use a straw for 24 hours after surgery? _____
 - c. Limit exercise for a few days
 - d. Use ice packs _____ on and off.
 - i. When should they be used
 - ii. What is the purpose
 - e. Take medications as prescribed – NO _____!!! Why? _____
 - f. Don't brush the area for first 24 hours – limit diet – no _____
33. The post-op appointment is usually _____ days after surgery.
34. Check the surgical site for _____ and _____.
35. What is one of the most important considerations when removing a suture? _____
36. Is it common to only find 5 sutures at the post-op appointment even though 6 or 7 were placed? _____
- a. Explain why that happens and state whether it is typically a positive or a negative sign. _____

Well everyone . . . the last few minutes of the podcast didn't record my voice (lucky you 😊). I don't have the time to re-record it right now so just follow the prompts to fill in the remaining blanks. Urgh! (Could you tell when I was talking that it was 3:30am? I often lost my train of thought. Sorry ladies!)

37. What does the term alveolitis usually mean? (You might have to look this one up – but you should be able to figure it out – just pull the word apart.) _____
38. What is another term for alveolitis? _____
- a. This term describes exactly what happened – it is DRY in the socket – there is no blood clot (it was either displaced by rinsing, smoking or using a straw or it never formed properly in the first place).
39. Alveolitis is an _____ of the socket that causes a foul odor and bad taste due to the _____ present.
40. Alveolitis is very _____!!!!
41. How do we treat dry socket?
- a. _____ (get them numb)
- b. _____ the socket to cause bleeding (use a surgical curette)
- c. _____ with saline solution or hydrogen peroxide
- d. Place _____ into the socket with a gauze strip (the medication is called dry socket paste and is VERY pungent)
- e. Change the medicated strip every _____
- f. Prescribe _____

Define the following terms. If you don't know them off the top of your head look them up, but you should be able to do this from memory at this point.

42. Alveolar bone _____
43. Alveolar process _____
44. Alveolectomy _____
45. Luxated _____
46. Osteitis _____
47. Post-op _____
48. Pre-op _____
49. Exodontics _____
50. Periosteum _____

Remind me to explain gelfoam in class.

Next up:

ORAL SURGERY PART B