

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 THROUGHOUT THIS LECTURE. AT THE END OF THE LECTURE GO THROUGH THE CHAPTERS FROM START TO FINISH MAKING SURE IT ALL MAKES SENSE.

1. Single implants are used when adjacent teeth are _____. What does that mean?

2. How does an implant affect the bone? _____
3. What is an avulsed tooth? _____
4. We need to place an implant for every tooth that is missing. True False (circle one)
5. An implant bridge is _____ into the mouth therefore is _____ removable. A denture implant snaps or attaches to the implants and therefore does come in and out.
6. Three advantages to placing implants for a denture include:
 - a. Preserves the _____ therefore the denture does not become loose over time
 - b. No need to use _____ since the bone doesn't shrink
 - c. Provides better _____ ability (more stable)
7. What is an "all on 4"? _____
8. Two types of implants include:
 - a. Endosteal implants which are placed _____
 - i. These are also called _____
 - b. Subperiosteal implants are placed _____ the periosteum but on _____ of the bone.
9. Advantages of implants include:
 - a. _____ appearance of the teeth
 - b. Retention of the _____ bone
 - c. Provides natural facial contours
 - d. _____ ability
 - e. Increased general _____
10. Disadvantages/contraindications of implants include:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____ consuming (can take _____ months or longer)
 - c. Health requirements
 - i. Patient must be in _____ health
 - ii. Risk of _____ of the surgery

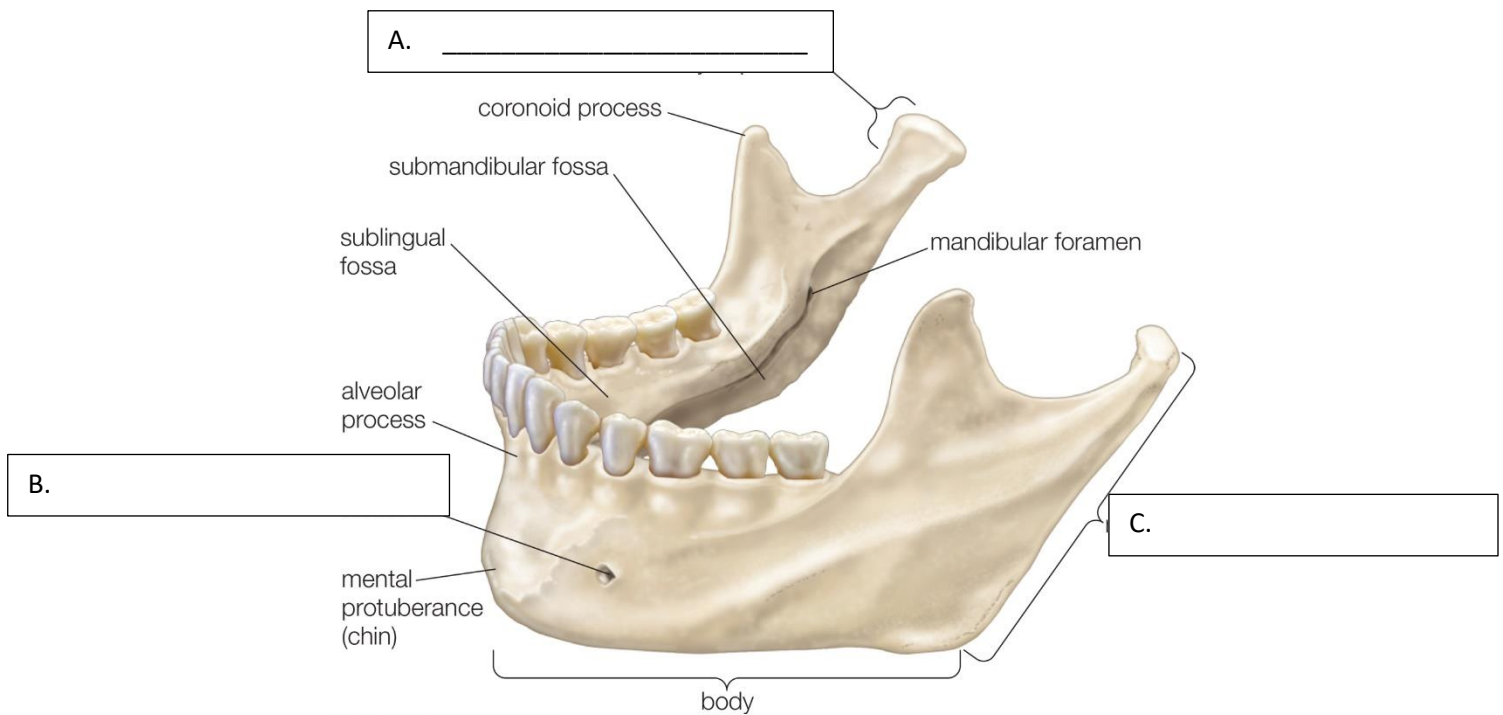
- iii. Must have sufficient _____ support
 - d. _____ which is the _____ common reason for implant _____
 - i. Natural teeth have _____ which provide a cushion or flexibility when a person _____ their teeth. An implant does not have this ability.
11. Three phases of implant placement include:
- a. Phase I: _____
 - b. Phase II: _____
 - c. Phase III: _____
12. There are _____ visits for each phase.
13. What is one important consideration we need to determine during the consultation phase? _____
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14. A surgical _____ is a _____ that helps the surgeon place the implant(s) into the bone at the right angle.
15. During the first surgery we have four steps.
- a. Step 1: _____ the bone (remove the soft tissue from over the bone)
 - b. Step 2: _____ hole in the bone
 - c. Step 3: Place the _____ or implant which is made out of _____
 - d. Step 4: Place the surgical _____ and suture the soft tissue back over the implant
16. A “retainer” with a fake tooth is often called a _____.
17. During the second surgery we need to _____ the implant and place the _____ (healing collar). Then we wait for _____ weeks for that to heal and then we start the _____ phase.
18. When the patient returns to the general dentist _____ are taken so that the lab can fabricate the permanent _____.
19. Two to four weeks later the crown or bridge is _____ onto the abutments. (TA DA – implants!)
- Sorry for the pause in the video . . . hum . . .
20. There are many people involved in the implant process! Let’s list them:
- a. _____ dentist (general dentist) who sees the patient at the beginning of the process and then at the _____ of the process
 - b. Implant _____ or treatment coordinator who makes sure the patient gets from A-Z.
 - c. Implant _____ who ensures _____ prior to prosthetic placement.
 - d. The surgical _____ who orders all surgical supplies, assists in the surgery, and provides _____

- e. Implant technician or _____ tech who makes the _____
- f. The most important person, the _____ who must be:
 - i. _____
 - ii. Well educated
 - iii. Patient (committed to the time-consuming process)
 - iv. _____ in their _____

21. Why can't we use normal scalers on an implant during a prophylaxis appointment? _____

22. A common facial fracture is a break in the _____ (cheek bone)

23. Let's label a few of the parts of a mandible: (You will probably have to look up "C" – see if you can figure it out)



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24. A fracture in the _____ can happen with a blow to the _____.

25. Plates and _____ are placed to hold the bone together.

26. How long should be do a "surgical scrub"? _____

- a. First we use a _____ stick to clean underneath
- b. Use a _____ soap which is _____ use
- c. Then we need to keep our hands above our _____ so that the water tricks down the arm to the elbow instead of the other way around.

27. Then we use _____ gloves and make every attempt NOT to _____ the outer side of the gloves.

28. When donning sterile gloves, we need to grab the _____ of the cuff, put that glove on and then with the gloved hand reach _____ the cuff of the 2nd gloves and place it on.
29. A sterilization tech will help the clinicians to _____ so that they don't touch anything when getting the gown on.
30. Sedation means that we give the patient a drug that just _____ the patient.
31. Factors that determine the **LEVEL** of sedation a patient experiences include:
- _____ of medication (strength of the medication)
 - _____ of medication (volume)
 - Patient's _____ or reaction to the medication
32. A common oral sedative is _____ or Lorazepam. It makes you feel drowsy and relieves _____.
33. _____ is often called laughing gas.
34. IV sedation often requires an _____ to administer since it is placed directly into the blood stream.
35. What is the biggest advantages to the use of nitrous oxide over oral or IV sedation?

36. Analgesia means _____ relief.
37. The levels of sedation include:
- _____ sedation (patient is just relaxed but responds normally)
 - _____ sedation (the patient still can _____ when spoken to)
 - _____ sedation (really under but can still responded with painful stimulation)
 - _____ anesthesia (knocked out completely!)
38. We typically use general anesthesia when extracting wisdom teeth. True False (circle one)
39. Fentanyl, Propofol, and Ketamine are all medications used in the _____ line to provide _____ sedation.
40. We MUST monitor a patient's _____ when placing into moderate or deep sedation.
41. A Pulse oximeter measures the amount of _____ in the _____.
42. An ECG/EKG checks for problems with the _____ activity of the heart.
43. A capnometer (capnograph) measures gthe amount of _____ in _____ air.
44. What would a dentist need in order to perform cosmetic surgeries? _____
45. Orthognatic surgery is surgery of the _____ or _____.

46. Oral surgeons may need to remove parts of the oral cavity, maxilla, or mandible if a patient has oral _____ . In this case they would work with a _____ to make an appliance to replace the missing facial structures.
47. When a patient doesn't have enough bone to hold an implant we can do a bone _____ to fill it in.
48. Using freeze-dried bone is from a cadaver and is the _____ common type of bone graft.

Next up:

FUN IN CLASS!!! SEE YOU THIS WEEKEND!