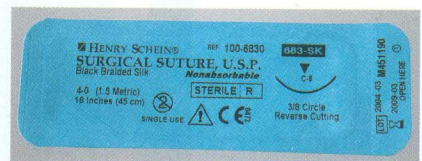
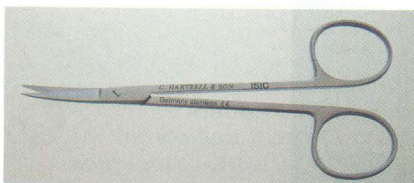
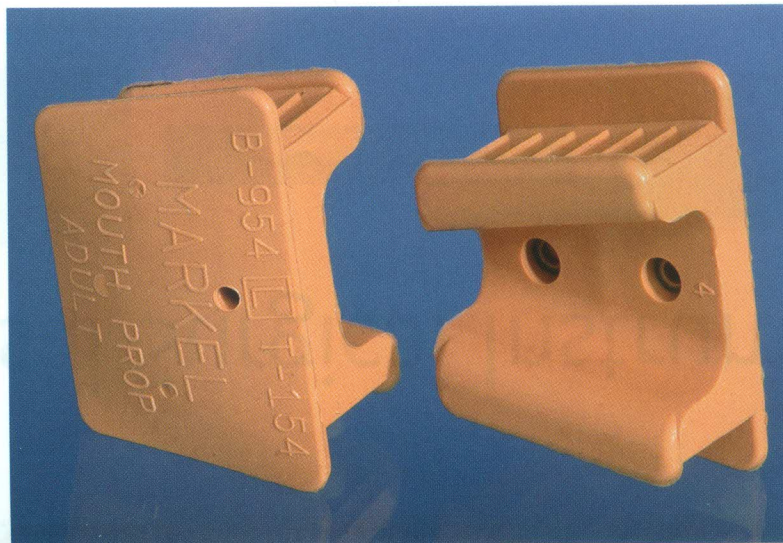


15

# Universal Surgical Instruments





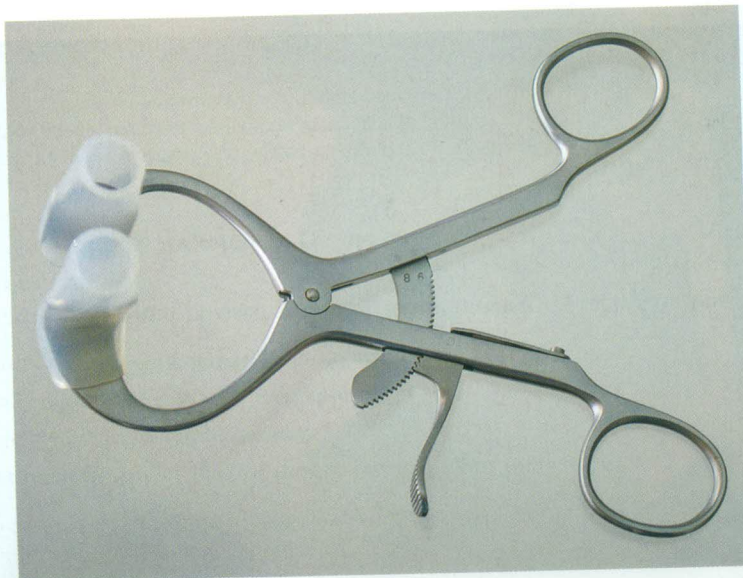


## ■ INSTRUMENT Mouth Prop

- Function** ▶ To hold patient's mouth open during dental procedure
- Characteristics** ▶ Placed in posterior part of mouth while patient bites down  
Often used for sedated patients  
Disposable Mouth Props available  
Range of sizes—Pediatric to large adult
- Practice Notes** ▶ Mouth Prop could be used with any dental procedure, including but not exclusive to operative or surgical.  
Ligate with floss for safety of patient choking.

**S** Mouth Prop must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Disposable Mouth Prop should be disposed of in the garbage.





## ■ INSTRUMENT

## Mouth Gag

**Function ▶** To hold patient's mouth open during dental procedure

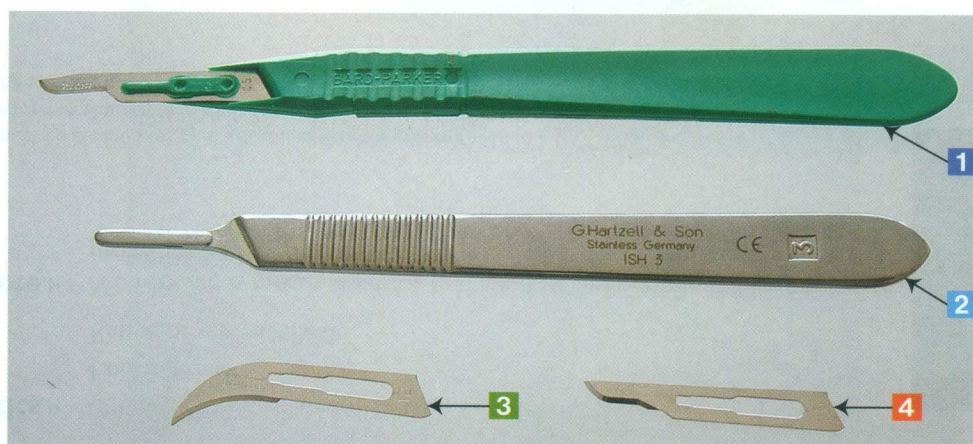
**Characteristics ▶** Often used for sedated patients  
Locking device  
Range of sizes available

**Practice Note ▶** Mouth Gag is mostly used for oral surgery and periodontal surgical procedures when patient is sedated.



**S** Mouth Gag must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Scalpel Handle With Blades

**Functions ▶** To hold blade in place  
To cut tissue with blade  
To trim interproximal restorations

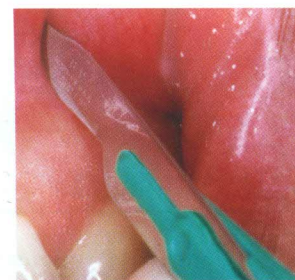
**Characteristics ▶** 1 Disposable handle/blade in one unit  
2 Scalpel Handle

Blades—Disposable, variety of shapes and sizes:

3 #12 Blade

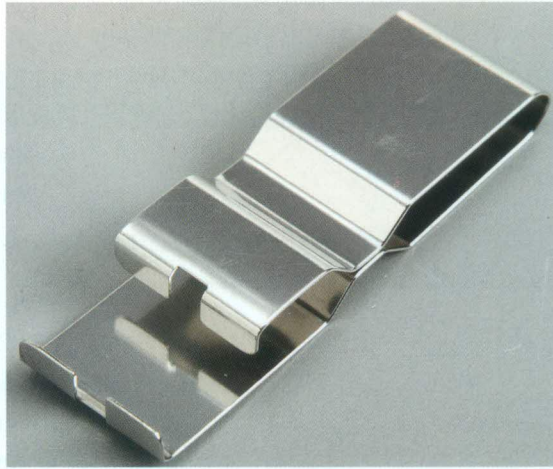
4 #15 Blade

**Practice Note ▶** Scalpel With Blades mostly used on oral surgery and periodontal surgical tray setups and occasionally used with composite tray setups for removing flash material and interproximal carving.



**S** Scalpel Handle must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Scalpel Blade must be disposed of in a Sharps container. Disposable Handle and Blade in one unit must be disposed of in a Sharps container.





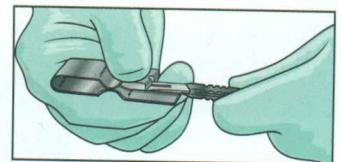
## ■ INSTRUMENT Scalpel Blade Remover

**Function ▶** To safely remove blade from scalpel handle

**Characteristics ▶** Removes all sizes of blades  
Autoclavable

**Practice Notes ▶** Steps for removing blade:

- Insert blade with blade side up; align to notch.
- Press down on blade remover.
- Pull handle away from blade.



Scalpel Blade Remover is mostly used on oral surgery and periodontal surgical tray setups.

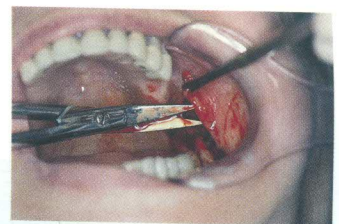
**S** Scalpel Blade Remover must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Scalpel Blade must be disposed of in a Sharps container.





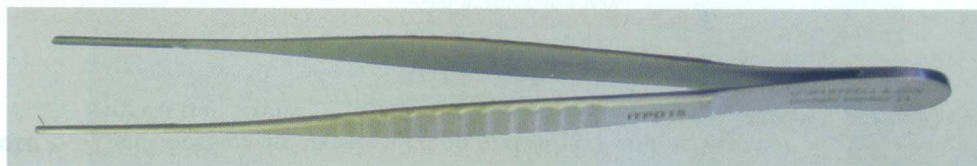
## ■ INSTRUMENT Tissue Scissors

- Function** ▶ To cut tissue
- Characteristics** ▶ Straight or curved  
Variety of shapes and sizes  
Variety of uses
- Practice Note** ▶ Tissue Scissors are mostly used on oral surgery and periodontal surgical tray setups.



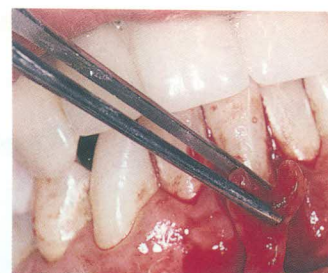
**S** Tissue Scissors must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Tissue Forceps

- Function ▶** To hold tissue during surgical procedures
- Characteristics ▶** Serrated or rat-tooth tips  
Range of sizes available
- Practice Note ▶** Tissue Forceps are mostly used on oral surgery and periodontal surgical tray setups.



**S** Tissue Forceps must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





INSTRUMENT Tissue Forceps

## ■ INSTRUMENT Hemostat Elevator

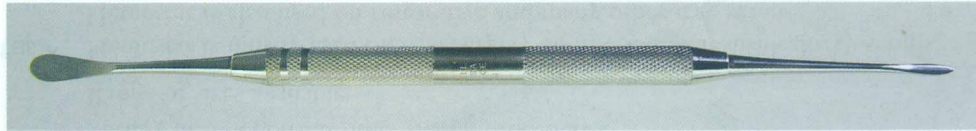
**Function ▶** To grasp tissue or bone fragments  
To hold and grasp material in and out of the oral cavity

**Characteristics ▶** Straight or curved  
Working end—Serrated, locking  
Variety of functions in other dental procedures  
Range of sizes available

**Practice Notes ▶** Hemostat is mostly used on oral surgery and periodontal surgical tray setups. Hemostat is also used on restorative and many other tray setups.

**S** Hemostat must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.



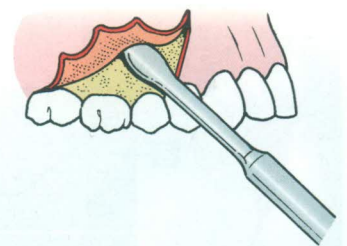


## ■ INSTRUMENT Periosteal Elevator

**Functions ▶** To separate tissue from tooth or bone  
To hold tissue away from surgical site

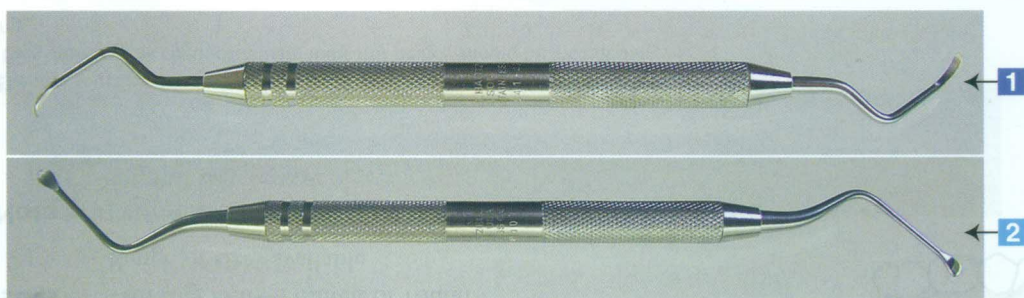
**Characteristics ▶** Working end—Pointed or round  
Range of sizes available

**Practice Note ▶** Periosteal Elevator is used on oral surgery and periodontal surgical tray setups.



**S** Periosteal Elevator must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT

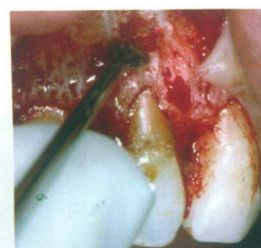
## Surgical Curette

- Functions ▶**
- To remove debris or granulation tissue from surgical site
  - To remove cyst from extraction site or surgical site
  - To perform gross tissue débridement

- Characteristics ▶**
- Single or double ended
  - Variety of sizes and shapes

*Examples of commonly used types:*

- 1 Prichard
- 2 Miller



**Practice Note ▶** Surgical Curette is mostly used on oral surgery and periodontal surgical tray setups.

**S** Surgical Curette must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Tongue and Cheek Retractor

- Function** ▶ To hold and retract tongue or cheek during surgery
- Characteristic** ▶ Variety of styles and sizes  
*Example of commonly used type:* Minnesota
- Practice Note** ▶ Tongue and Cheek Retractor is mostly used on oral surgery and periodontal surgical tray setups.

**S** Tongue and Cheek Retractor must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





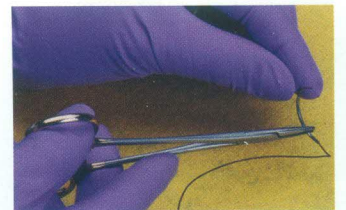
## ■ INSTRUMENT Needle Holder

**Function** ▶ To grasp and manipulate suture needle during use

**Characteristics** ▶ Working end—Different lengths, curved or straight  
 Notched ends available (to accommodate needle)  
 Range of sizes—Micro for microsurgery to large  
 Variety of styles:

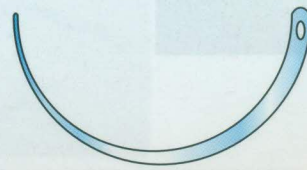
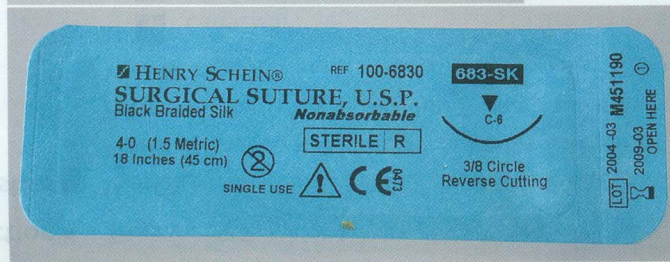
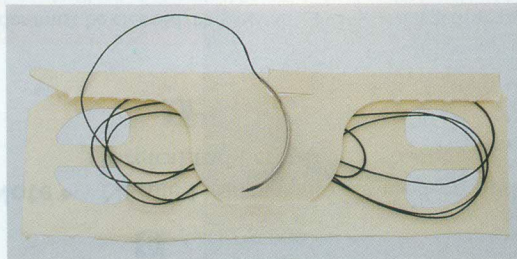
- 1 Universal
- 2 Castroviejo

**Practice Note** ▶ Needle Holder is mostly used on oral surgery and periodontal surgical tray setups.



**S** Needle Holder must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.



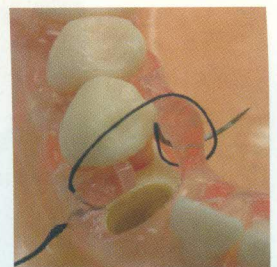


## ■ INSTRUMENT Suture Needle and Sutures

**Function** ▶ To suture surgical site

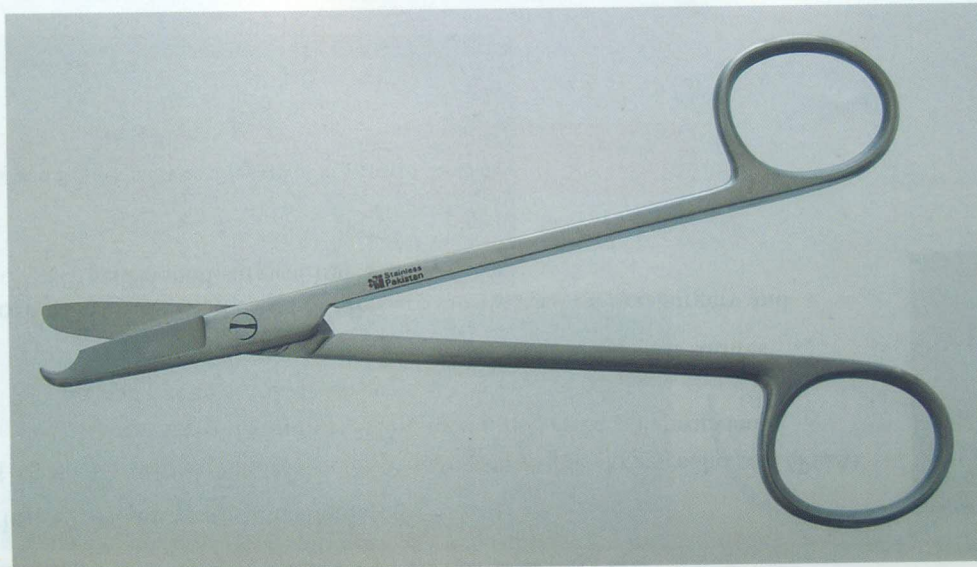
**Characteristics** ▶ Resorbable Sutures—Gut plain, chromic gut, polyglycolic acid (PGA)  
Nonresorbable Sutures—Silk, nylon, polyester, polypropylene  
Available in sterile package  
Variety of Suture Needle sizes available with different sutures

**Practice Note** ▶ Suture Needle and Sutures are mostly used on oral surgery and periodontal surgical tray setups.



**S** Suture Needle and Sutures must be disposed of in a Sharps container.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Suture Scissors

**Function** ▶ To cut sutures

**Characteristics** ▶ Cutting edges—Straight or angled  
May have notch on end of cutting edge (shown in picture)  
Range of sizes

**Practice Note** ▶ Suture Scissors are mostly used on oral surgery and periodontal surgical tray setups.

**S** Suture Scissors must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.

Refer to other chapters for additional instruments on this tray setup that are not included in this chapter.





### ■ TRAY SETUP

## Universal Surgical

### Top Row (Left to Right) ▶

Mouth mirror, explorer, cotton forceps (pliers), scalpel with #12 blade, periosteal elevator, surgical curette (Prichard), tissue holder, hemostat, tissue scissors, mouth prop, needle holder, suture scissors, tongue and cheek retractor, disposable high-volume surgical evacuation tip, high-volume surgical evacuation tip

### Bottom Row ▶

Silk suture with needle in sterile package



Refer to each picture for correct procedure for instrument sterilization or disposal of instrument or material.

Refer to other chapters for additional instruments on this tray setup that are not included in this chapter.



Refer to other chapters for additional instruments on this list, which are not required in this chapter.

Bottom Row:

Right:  
Top Row (Left):

## 16

# Periodontal Instruments and Periodontal Surgical Instruments



**Practice Note** • Periodontal Probe is used on side setup, dental hygiene, and periodontal tray setups.

Periodontal Probe may be classified by design, functionally by type of use (e.g., probe, scaler, and then scaler). A good, functional instrument should be included in the instrument.





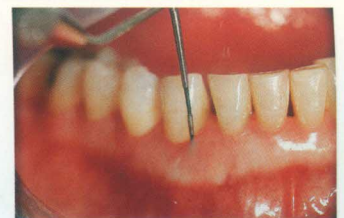
## ■ INSTRUMENT Periodontal Probes

**Function ►** To measure periodontal pocket depth in millimeter increments

**Characteristics ►** Flat or rounded ends

Millimeter-increment markings vary for each style:

- 1** Color coded—Black markings for millimeter measurements
- 2** Other styles—Indentations in metal for millimeter measurement
- 3** Color-ended probe with black visible markings—Replaceable tip, different tip designs, plastic tip safe for implant probing



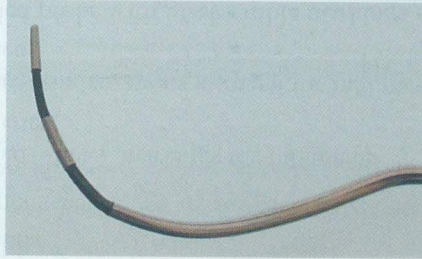
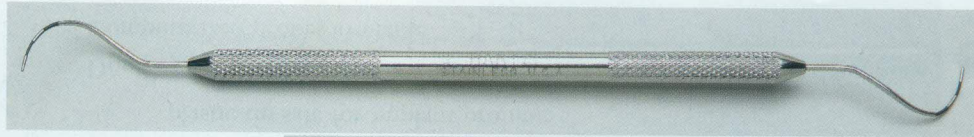
Double-ended style available with probe on one end, explorer on the other

Computerized probes available

**Practice Note ►** Periodontal Probe is used on basic setup, dental hygiene, and periodontal tray setups.

**S** Periodontal Probe must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





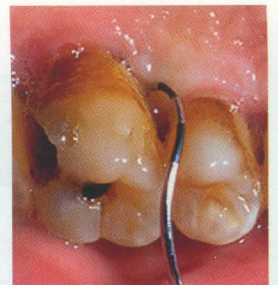
## ■ INSTRUMENT Furcation Probe

**Function** ▶ To measure horizontal and vertical pocket depth of multirooted teeth in furcation areas

**Characteristics** ▶ Flat or rounded ends  
Single or double ended  
Millimeter-increment markings vary for each style:

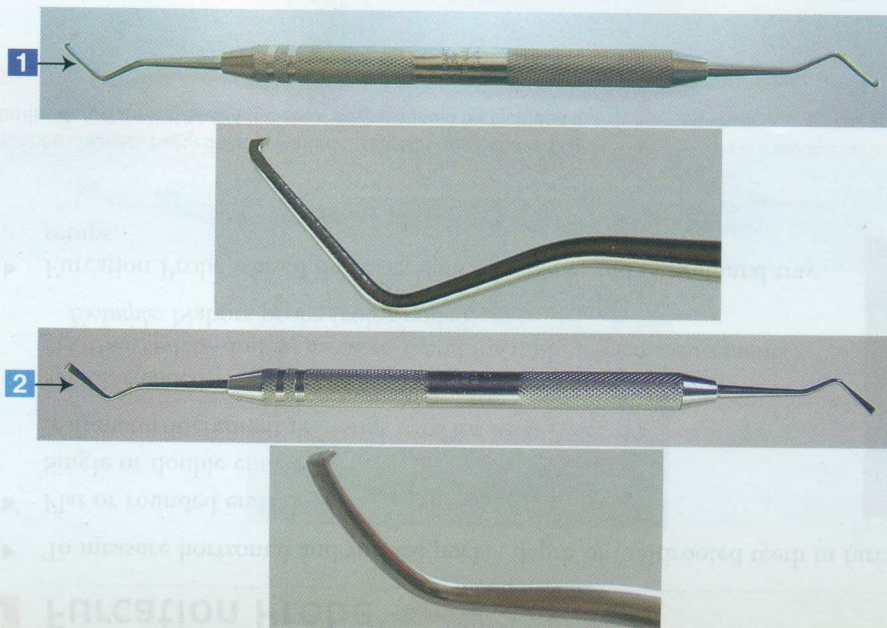
- Color coded—Black markings for millimeter measurements
  - Other styles—Indentations in metal for millimeter measurements
- Example:* Nabors probe (color coded)

**Practice Note** ▶ Furcation Probe is used on basic, dental hygiene, and periodontal tray setups.



**S** Furcation Probe must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Hoe—Mesial/Distal and Buccal/Lingual

**Function ▶** To remove subgingival and supragingival calculus

**Characteristics ▶** **1** Mesial/Distal Hoe  
**2** Buccal/Lingual Hoe

Used with pulling motion  
Straight cutting edge  
Single or double ended  
Designed to function in anterior or posterior locations

- Anterior hoe—Shorter, straighter shanks
- Posterior hoe—Longer, angled shanks

**Practice Note ▶** Mesial/Distal and Buccal/Lingual Hoes, according to procedure performed, could be used on dental hygiene and periodontal tray setups.

**S** Mesial/Distal and Buccal/Lingual Hoes must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT

## Back-Action Hoe — Kidney Shaped

- Function ▶** To remove bone adjacent to teeth without causing trauma
- Characteristics ▶** Double ended  
Variety of sizes and shapes
- Practice Note ▶** Back-Action Hoe, according to procedure performed, could be used on dental hygiene and periodontal tray setups.



**S** Back-Action Hoe must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Periodontal Knife—Kidney Shaped

**Functions ▶** To use for bevel incision for gingivectomy  
To use for gingivoplasty

**Characteristics ▶** Variety of sizes and shapes  
Named by designer: Kirkland, Goldman-Fox, Buck, Solt

**Practice Note ▶** Periodontal Knife—Kidney Shaped is used on periodontal surgical tray setups.



**S** Periodontal Knife—Kidney Shaped must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Interidental Knife—Spear Point

**Functions ▶** To use for interdental cutting of gingiva  
To remove tissue

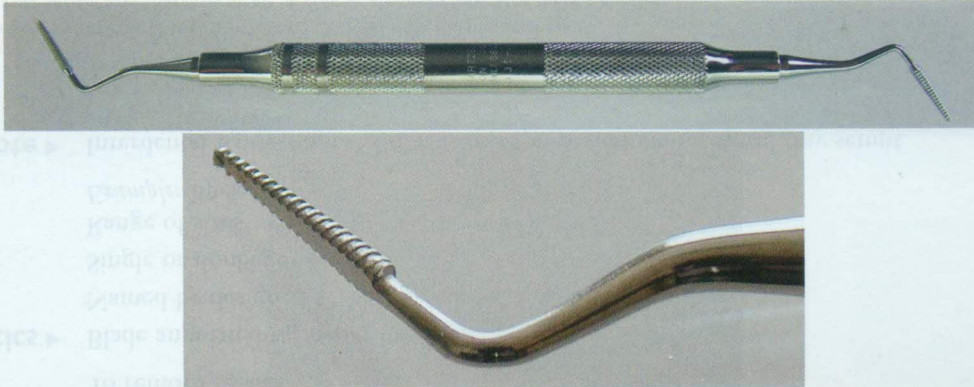
**Characteristics ▶** Blade angulated for easier use  
Named by designer: Orban, Goldman-Fox, Buck, Sanders  
Single or double ended

**Practice Note ▶** Range of sizes  
*Example:* Buck  $\frac{5}{8}$

**Practice Note ▶** Interidental Knife—Spear Point is used on periodontal surgical tray setups.

**S** Interidental Knife—Spear Point must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Interdental File

**Function ▶** To crush and remove heavy deposits from subgingival and supragingival interproximal areas

**Characteristics ▶** Used with push or pull motion  
 Various angles—Curved, straight, mesial/distal, and buccal/lingual  
*Examples:* Sugarman, Schluger, Buck  
 Range of sizes available

**Practice Note ▶** Interdental File is used on periodontal surgical tray setups.

**S** Interdental File must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ TRAY SETUP Periodontal Surgical

**Top Row—Left to Right ►** Mouth mirror, explorer, cotton forceps (pliers), periodontal probe, furcation probe, mesial/distal hoe, buccal/lingual hoe, back-action hoe, kidney-shape periodontal knife, interproximal knife, bone file, tissue forceps, surgical curette, periosteal elevator

**Bottom Row—Left to Right ►** Tissue scissors, scalpel with #12 blade, hemostat, silk sutures with needle, needle holder, suture scissors, cheek and tongue retractor (Minnesota), mouth prop, disposable high-volume surgical evacuation tip

**S** Refer to each picture for correct procedure for instrument sterilization or disposal of instrument or material.

Refer to Chapter 15 for complete instruments used in periodontal surgery. Also refer to other chapters for additional instruments on tray setup that are not included in this chapter.



# 17

## Oral Surgery Extraction Instruments







## ■ INSTRUMENT Straight Elevator

**Functions ▶** To loosen tooth from periodontal ligaments before extraction  
To separate and lift tooth from socket

**Characteristics ▶** Single ended  
Range of sizes available

**Practice Note ▶** Straight Elevator is used on surgical extraction tray setups.



Straight Elevator must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT

### Luxating Elevator

- Functions ▶** To cut periodontal ligaments before extraction  
To rock tooth back and forth before extraction

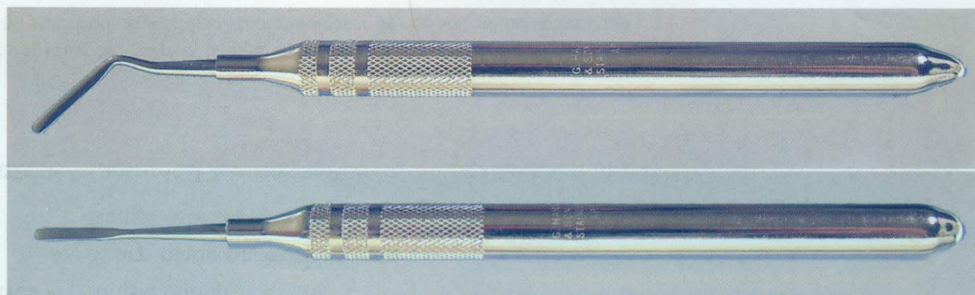
- Characteristics ▶** Single ended  
Sharp blade on working end  
Range of sizes available

- Practice Note ▶** Luxating Elevator is used on surgical extraction tray setups.



Luxating Elevator must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Periotomes

**Functions** ▶ To cut periodontal ligaments for atraumatic tooth extraction  
To use when dental implant placement is indicated

**Characteristics** ▶ Thin, sharp blades—Cause minimal damage to periodontal ligaments and surrounding alveolar bone  
Straight or angled blades  
Single or double ended  
Range of sizes available  
Some manufacturers make replaceable tip.

**Practice Note** ▶ Periotomes are used on surgical extraction tray setups.

**S** Periotomes must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.



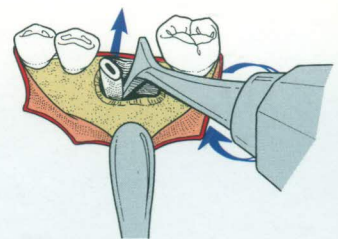


## ■ INSTRUMENT Root Elevators

- Functions ▶**
- To loosen root
  - To separate and lift root from socket
  - To use on posterior teeth

- Characteristics ▶**
- Single ended
  - Right and left pairs
  - Range of sizes available
  - Example:* Cryer (commonly used type)

- Practice Note ▶** Root Elevators are used in surgical extraction tray setups.



**S** Root Elevators must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT T-Bar Elevators

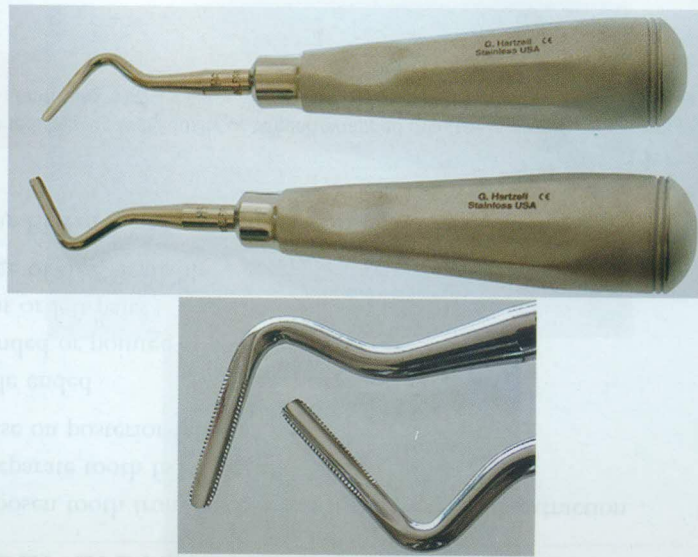
- Functions ►**
- To loosen tooth from periodontal ligaments before extraction
  - To separate tooth from alveolus
  - To use on posterior teeth

- Characteristics ►**
- Single ended
  - Rounded or pointed
  - Right or left pairs
  - Range of sizes available

- Practice Note ►** T-Bar Elevators are used on surgical extraction tray setups.

**S** T-Bar Elevators must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.



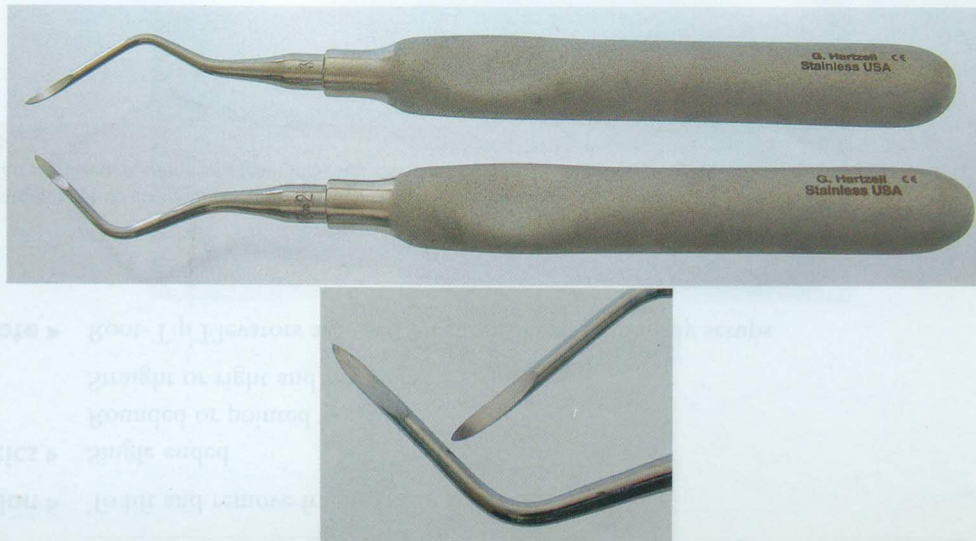


## ■ INSTRUMENT Root-Tip Elevators

- Function** ▶ To lift and remove fragments of root
- Characteristics** ▶ Single ended  
 Rounded or pointed  
 Straight or right and left pairs
- Practice Note** ▶ Root-Tip Elevators are used on surgical extraction tray setups.

**S** Root-Tip Elevators must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Root-Tip Picks

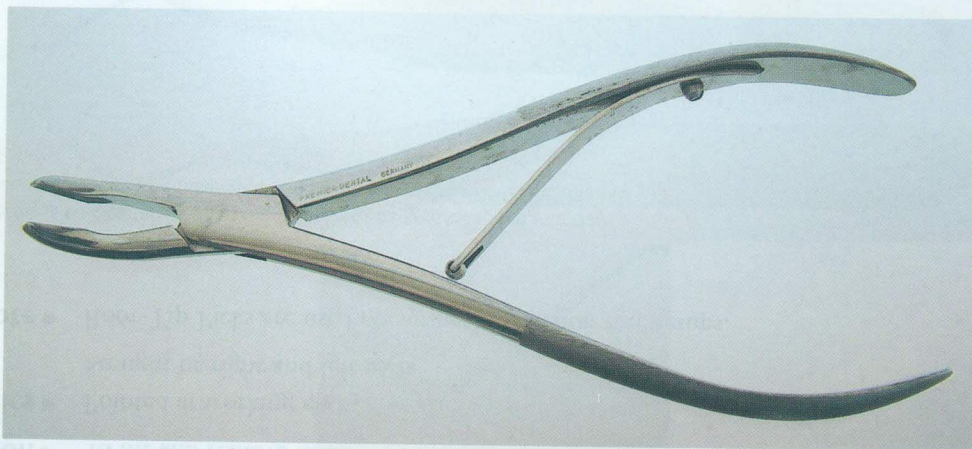
**Function** ▶ To lift and remove small root tips in difficult areas

**Characteristics** ▶ Pointed at working end  
Straight or right and left pairs

**Practice Note** ▶ Root-Tip Picks are used on surgical extraction tray setups.

**S** Root-Tip Picks must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Rongeurs

**Functions ▶** To trim and remove excess alveolar bone after extraction of teeth  
To contour alveolar bone after single or multiple extractions

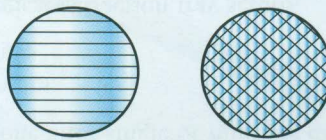
**Characteristics ▶** Variety of sizes and angles  
Beaks have cutting edges

**Practice Note ▶** Rongeurs used on surgical extraction tray setups.



**S** Rongeurs must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Bone File

**Function ▶** To remove or smooth rough edges of alveolar bone

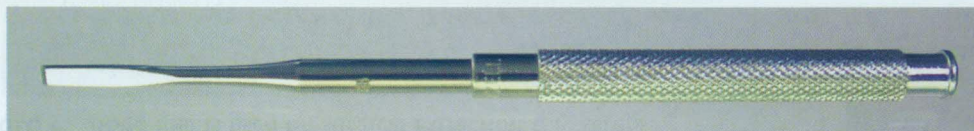
**Characteristics ▶** Used with push-pull motion  
Straight-cut or crosscut cutting end  
Variety of sizes, angles, and shapes

**Practice Note ▶** Bone File is used on surgical extraction tray setups.



**S** Bone File must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Surgical Chisel

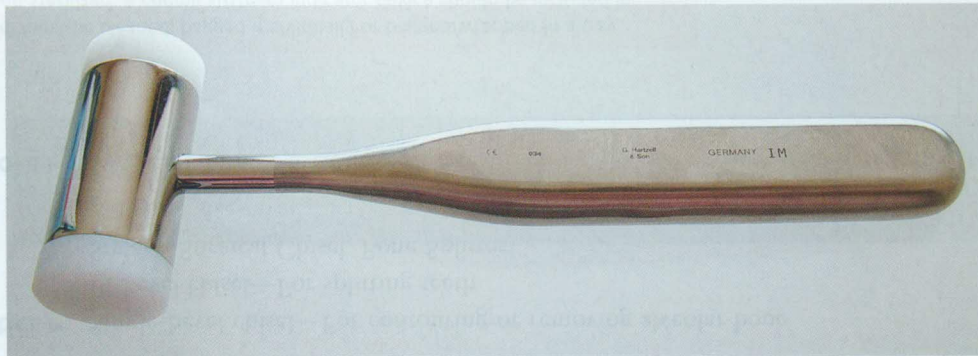
**Functions ▶** To split or section a tooth for easier removal by tapping on chisel with mallet  
To reshape or contour alveolar bone

**Characteristics ▶** Single-bevel chisel—For contouring or removing alveolar bone  
Bi-bevel chisel—For splitting teeth  
Styles—Surgical Chisel, Bone Splitter  
Range of sizes available

**Practice Note ▶** Surgical Chisel is used on surgical extraction and other types of surgical procedure tray setups.

**S** Surgical Chisel must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Surgical Mallet

- Functions** ▶ To use with bone chisel to section tooth for easier removal by tapping on chisel with Surgical Mallet  
To use with bone chisel to reshape or contour alveolar bone

**Characteristic** ▶ Range of sizes available

**Practice Note** ▶ Surgical Mallet is used on surgical extraction and other types of surgical procedure tray setups.



**S** Surgical Mallet must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Universal Maxillary Forceps No. 10S

- Function ►** To extract maxillary molars
- Characteristic ►** Straight handle
- Practice Note ►** Universal Maxillary Forceps No. 10S are used on surgical extraction tray setups.

**S** Universal Maxillary Forceps No. 10S must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Universal Mandibular Forceps No. 16

- Function** ▶ To extract mandibular first and second molars
- Characteristics** ▶ Straight handles or one curved handle  
Referred to as *cowhorn forceps*
- Practice Note** ▶ Universal Mandibular Forceps No. 16 (cowhorn) are used on surgical extraction tray setups.

**S** Universal Mandibular Forceps No. 16 must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/ wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Mandibular Forceps No. 17

- Function** ▶ To extract bifurcated mandibular right first or second molars
- Characteristic** ▶ Straight handles
- Practice Note** ▶ Mandibular Forceps No. 17 are used on surgical extraction tray setups.



Mandibular Forceps No. 17 must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.





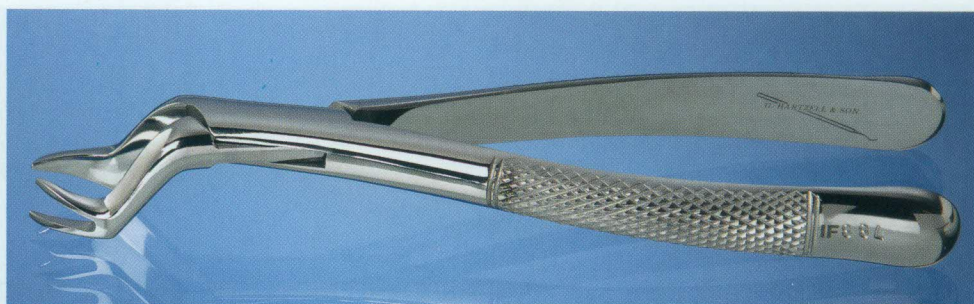


## ■ INSTRUMENT Maxillary Right Forceps No. 88R

- Function** ▶ To extract trifurcated maxillary right first or second molars
- Characteristic** ▶ Right split beak—For engaging lingual root
- Practice Note** ▶ Maxillary Right Forceps No. 88R are used on surgical extraction tray setups.

**S** Maxillary Right Forceps No. 88R must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.





### ■ INSTRUMENT Maxillary Left Forceps No. 88L

- Function** ▶ To extract trifurcated maxillary left first or second molars
- Characteristic** ▶ Left split beak—For engaging lingual root
- Practice Note** ▶ Maxillary Left Forceps No. 88L are used on surgical extraction tray setups.

**S** Maxillary Left Forceps No. 88L must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/ wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.





### ■ INSTRUMENT

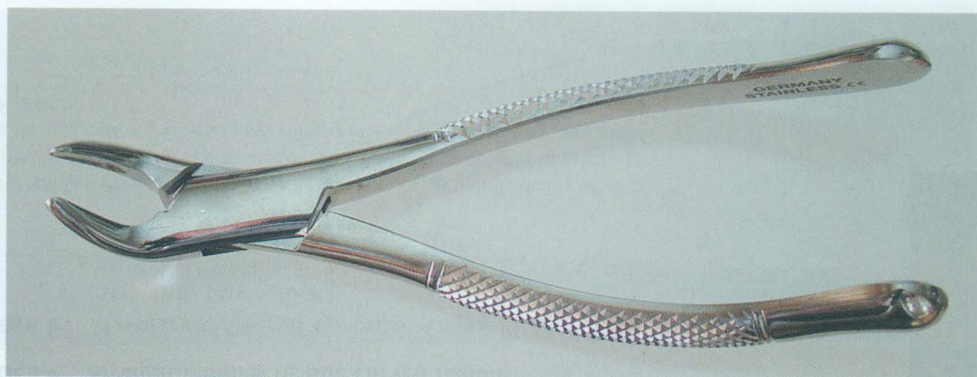
## Maxillary Universal Forceps—Cryer 150

- Function** ▶ To extract maxillary centrals, laterals, cuspids, premolars, and roots
- Characteristics** ▶ Straight handles or one curved handle
- Practice Note** ▶ Maxillary Universal Forceps—Cryer 150 are used on surgical extraction tray setups.



**S** Maxillary Universal Forceps—Cryer 150 must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.

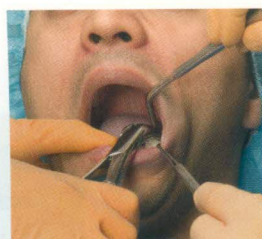




### ■ INSTRUMENT

## Mandibular Universal Forceps—Cryer 151

- Function** ▶ To extract mandibular centrals, laterals, cuspids, premolars, and roots
- Characteristics** ▶ Straight handles or one curved handle
- Practice Note** ▶ Mandibular Universal Forceps—Cryer 151 are used on surgical extraction tray setups.



**S** Mandibular Universal Forceps—Cryer 151 must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Mandibular Anterior Forceps

- Function** ▶ To extract mandibular anterior teeth
- Characteristic** ▶ Serrated beaks
- Practice Note** ▶ Mandibular Anterior Forceps are used on surgical extraction tray setups.

**S** Mandibular Anterior Forceps must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.





Characteristic ▶ serrated beaks

Function ▶ To extract maxillary anterior teeth

### Maxillary Root Forceps

#### ■ INSTRUMENT Maxillary Root Forceps

**Function ▶** To extract maxillary roots

**Characteristics ▶** Narrow, serrated beaks  
Straight handles

**Practice Note ▶** Maxillary Root Forceps are used on surgical extraction tray setups.

**S** Maxillary Root Forceps must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Mandibular Root Forceps

- Function** ▶ To extract mandibular roots
- Characteristics** ▶ Narrow, serrated beaks  
Straight handles
- Practice Note** ▶ Mandibular Root Forceps are used on surgical extraction tray setups.

**S** Mandibular Root Forceps must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Hinged instruments should be processed open and unlocked.



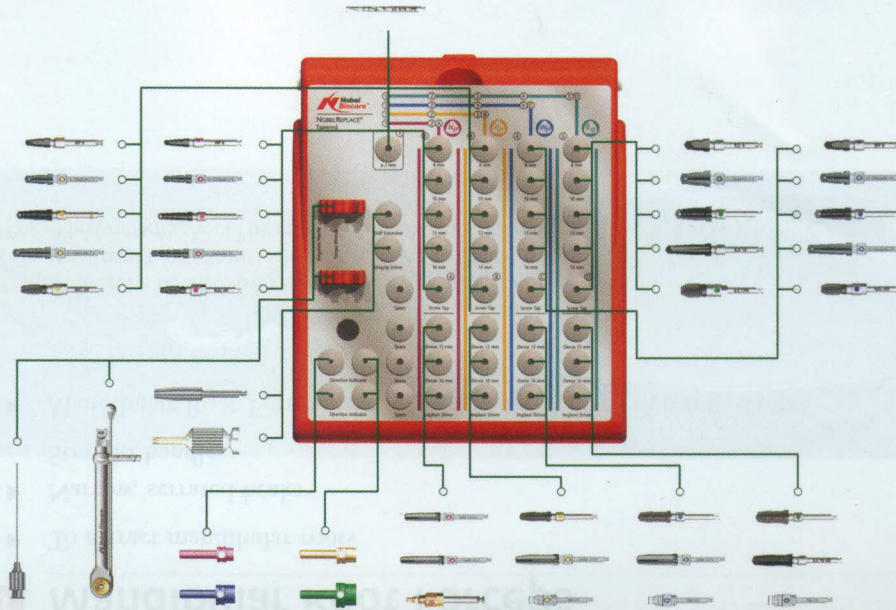


Photo courtesy Nobel Biocare, Yorba Linda, CA.

## ■ INSTRUMENT Implant System

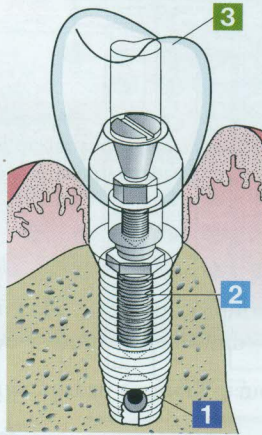
**Function** ▶ To use for implant surgery

**Characteristics** ▶ Components—Depth drills, thread formers, hand wrench, ratchet, ratchet adapter, hex driver

**Practice Notes** ▶ Implant System is used on a surgical tray setup.  
Sterile technique must be kept during procedure.

**S** Implant System must be cleaned, bagged individually or bagged/wrapped in a tray setup, and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping.





## ■ INSTRUMENT Implant

**Function** ▶ To use for implant surgery

**Characteristics** ▶ Endosteal Implant—An implant surgically embedded into the bone  
 Osseointegration—The attachment of healthy bone to a dental implant, also referred to as *stably integrated*

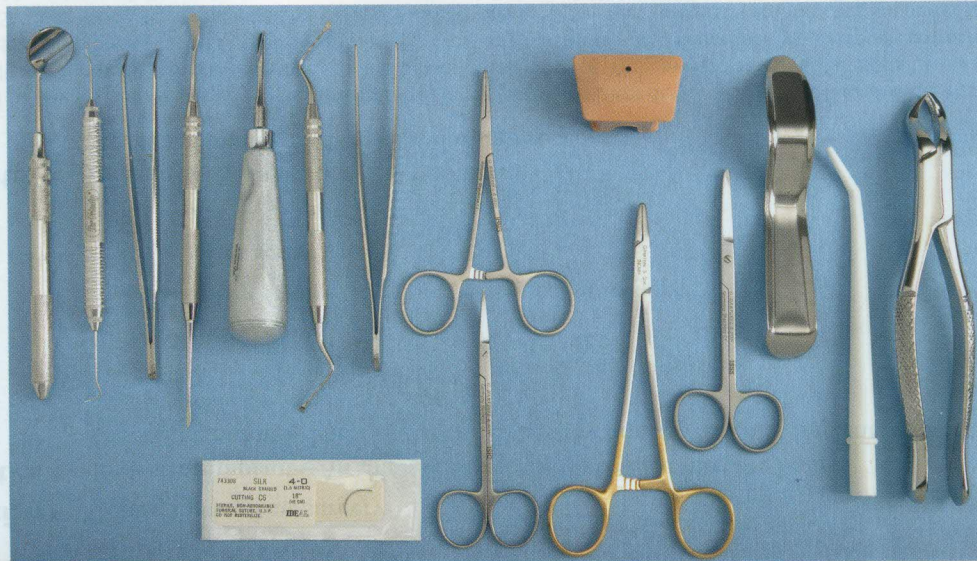
Two other types of implants—Subperiosteal and transosteal  
 Components:

- 1 Implant fixture (titanium) embedded into bone
- 2 Center screw
- 3 Crown

**Practice Notes** ▶ Implant is used on a surgical tray setup.  
 Sterile technique must be kept during procedure.

**S** Implant must be bagged individually and then sterilized. A chemical/steam indicator device should be included in the wrapping. Use a biological indicator for every sterilizer load that contains an implantable device. Whenever possible, verify results before using the implantable device, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings—2003, Recommendations, Category IB. Strongly recommended for implementation and supported by experimental, clinical, or epidemiologic studies and a strong theoretical rationale.





### ■ TRAY SETUP

## Extraction of Maxillary Right First Molar

### Top Row (Left to Right) ►

Mouth mirror, explorer, cotton forceps, periosteal elevator, straight elevator, surgical curette, tissue forceps, hemostat, tissue scissors, mouth prop, needle holder, suture scissors, tongue and cheek retractor (Minnesota), disposable high-volume surgical evacuation tip, and maxillary right forceps No. 88R

### Bottom Row ►

Silk suture with needle in sterile package

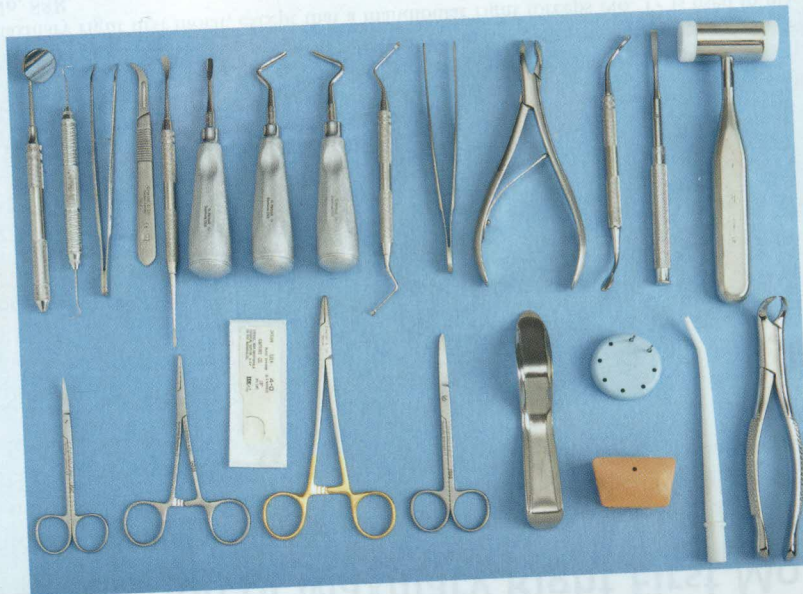


Refer to each picture for correct procedure for instrument sterilization or disposal of instrument or material.

Refer to Chapter 15 to see additional instruments used in Oral Surgery Extractions. Also refer to other chapters for additional instruments on this tray setup that are not included in this chapter.

For mandibular first or second molar extraction, the tray setup is identical to the tray setup for the extraction of a maxillary right first molar, except that a mandibular right forceps No. 17 is used in place of a maxillary right forceps No. 88R.





### ■ TRAY SETUP

## Extraction of Impacted Mandibular Molar

### Top Row (Left to Right) ►

Mouth mirror, explorer, cotton forceps (pliers), scalpel #12 with blade, periosteal elevator, straight elevator, right and left root-tip elevators, surgical curette, tissue forceps, Rongeurs, bone file, surgical chisel, surgical mallet

### Bottom Row (Left to Right) ►

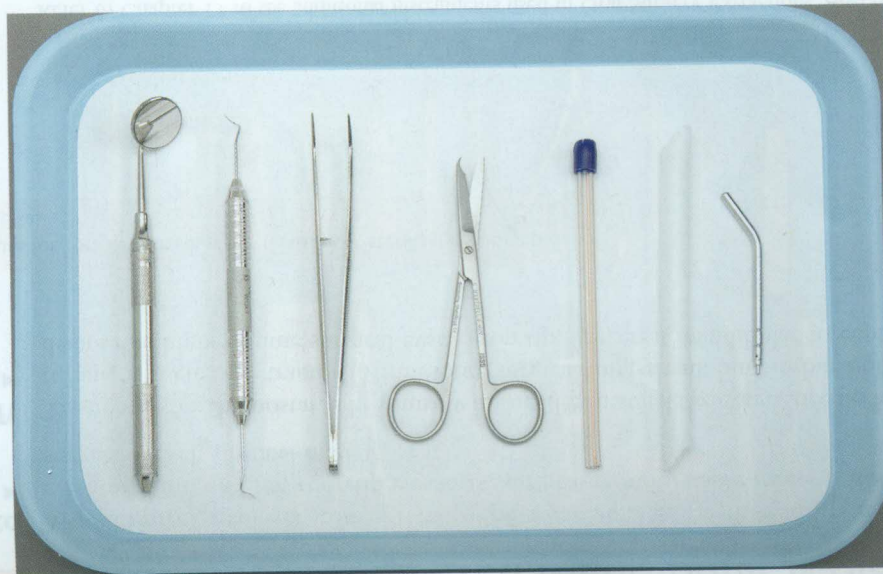
Tissue scissors, hemostat, silk suture with needle in sterile package, needle holder, suture scissors, tongue and cheek retractor (Minnesota), surgical long-shank burs in bur holder, mouth prop, disposable high-volume surgical evacuation tip, universal mandibular forceps No. 16



Refer to each picture for correct procedure for instrument sterilization or disposal of instrument or material.

Refer to Chapter 15 to see additional instruments used in Oral Surgery Extractions. Also refer to other chapters for additional instruments on this tray setup that are not included in this chapter.





## ■ TRAY SETUP Suture Removal

**Left to Right ►** Mouth mirror, pigtail explorer, cotton forceps (pliers), suture scissors, saliva ejector, high-volume evacuator (HVE) tip, air/water syringe tip

**S** Refer to each picture for correct procedure for instrument sterilization or disposal of instrument or material.

Refer to other chapters for instruments on this tray setup.