

Instruments for oral surgery

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Extraction forceps come in numerous shapes and sizes. Universal forceps are straight bladed. Upper or lower forceps are used to grip the roots of teeth to allow a controlled extraction force.

- **eagle beak** forceps are upper and lower molar forceps which engage the bifurcation of molar

teeth allowing a buccally directed extraction force.

- **cow horns** are designed to penetrate the molar bifurcation either to split the roots (or extract the

tooth?) most of forceps come with a deciduous tooth equivalent elevators used to dilate sockets to facilitate extraction or to remove dental hard tissue should always be used to remove impacted teeth with gentle (finger pressure) forces.

- **scalpel**: a bard -parker handle with a blade number 15 is the usual

- **periosteal elevator** : originally designed as a nasal rasparatory

▪ **retractors** : tongue,cheek and flap retractors are needed (Dyson's tongue retractor, Kilner's cheek retractor and the Minnesota flap retractor, Lack's is an all-purpose retractor)

▪ **Chisels vs Burs** - chisels are more appropriate in theatre and are particularly useful (3mm and 5mm) for disto-angular third molars and upper third molars.

- **Aspirator**: sterile/disposable tip small enough to get into defect (and aspirate!)

MITCHELL, Laura. *Oxford Handbook of Clinical Dentistry*. 5. edition. 2009. ISBN 9780199553303.