Oral Surgery Hands-On Exercise

1. Choose a molar tooth and use a #15 blade to make an envelope incision on the buccal extending one tooth to either side, and gently raise the flap with a periosteal elevator (Woodson)

2. Widen the PDL with periotomes and thin luxators/elevators

3. Attempt extraction

4. Use a small (701) bur to section and make troughs around the teeth trying to preserve the buccal plate as much as possible. Practise pros and cons of sectioning the crown off the tooth. Separate cuts will have to made in order to have 2-3 single rooted portions to elevate out.

5. Use luxator / elevator to loosen the the roots and elevate them one-by-one.

6. Debride socket, practise use of curette, bone file

7. Raise periosteum on palatal side without an incision.

Shape a membrane to fit under the palatal side and extend over the buccal side (hour-glass shaped). Place
membrane, add bone graft and suture. Practise suture techniques such as interrupted sutures, figure-8 suture, horizontal mattress suture, and continuous locking and non-locking suture.
Make a separate incision to practise this. Also use Peri-Acryl over the incision.

8. On another tooth, make an envelope incision with bilateral buccal releasing incisions to expose the entire buccal plate. Practise doing the scalloped incision.

9. Remove the tooth while deliberately removing the buccal plate to simulate a buccal plate deficiency.

10. Graft the socket.

11. Using the "Template Technique", shape and place another membrane to extend over the remaining buccal bone and suture the membrane in place being careful not to pierce the membrane.

12. Practise doing the semi-lunar or scalloped incision on the tooth (lateral incisor) with the apical infection and bone loss. Practise suturing and the use of PeriAcryl to replace the flap.

Lower Third Molar Surgery
13. Reflect an envelope flap from the mesial of the first molar to the distal of the 2nd molar with a releasing inci-
sion from the 2nd molar to the disto-buccal along the ramus. Practice making a releasing incision also on the mesial of the 1st molar. Expose the whole crown of the tooth. After reflecting the flap, take a #4, #6, #8 round bur and trough or trench along the buccal removing enough bone to see the furca of the tooth. Test for mobility with an elevator. Section vertically through the crown and split the roots in half. Remove each root separately and thoroughly debride the socket and smooth any sharp bone with a bone file. Place dressing and suture into place. If necessary, section and remove the crown of the tooth in order to get a" path of removal"

Upper Third Molar Surgery

14. Make an envelope flap from the tuberosity to the mesial of the first molar along with a releasing incision at the mesial of the first molar. Reflect the flap to expose the tooth and if necessary use a periosteal to remove any thin bone overlaying the tooth. The bone is usually very thin. Loosen the tooth with an elevator, being careful not to dislodge it distally. With curved elevators, remove the tooth, replace the flap, and suture back into place.
1. Syringe, Needle, Local anesthetic
2. Hemostat curved, Kelly, 5.5"
3. Blade Handle #3 and Blade # 15
4. Dissecting Scissors curved, Kelly, 6.5"
5. Straight Elevator, Coupland #1C
6. Crane Pick #8
7. Needle Holder-Scissors, Olsen-Hegar 6.5"
8. Dressing applicator-Gauze Packer
9. Sterile Gauze 4x4
10. Periosteal Elevator #69W
11. Double Ended Curette, Miller #11
12. Double Ended Bone File, Miller #21
13. Retractor, Seldin #23
15. Rubber Mouth Prongs adult-child