



Simple Tooth Extraction

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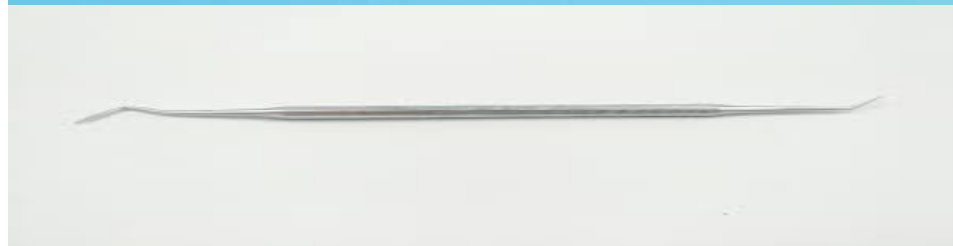
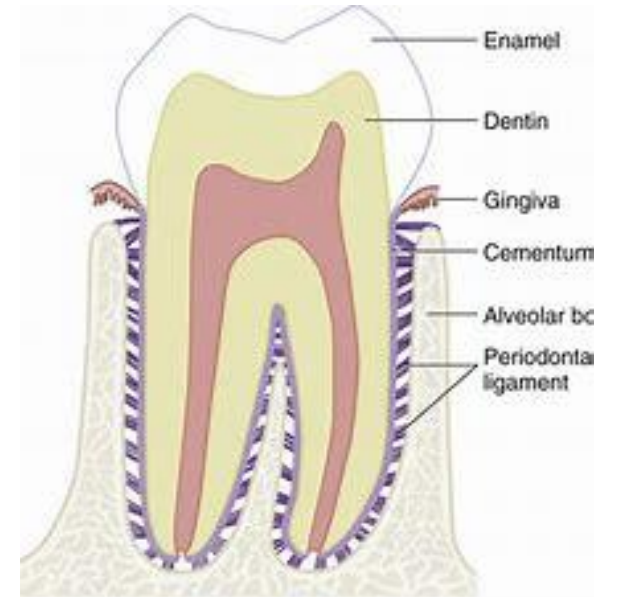
O&MFS

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University of Basrah

Separation of the gum from tooth surface

- The first step in removing a tooth using the simple technique is to **sever or loosen the soft tissue attachment to CEJ surrounding the tooth.**
- Instruments are required to sever the soft tissue attachment:
 1. *the straight and curved desmotomes .*
 2. *If not present you can use the carver or*
 3. *use the small straight elevator in separation*



Separation of the gum from tooth surface

- The **straight desmotome** is used for the six maxillary anterior teeth,
- while the **curved desmotome** is used for the rest of the maxillary teeth and all the mandibular teeth.
- straight elevator can be use too.



Surgeon Preparation

- Surgeons must prevent inadvertent injury or transmission of infection to their patients or to themselves by use the Personal Protective Equipment's (PPE).
- To prevent this transmission **surgical gloves, if available, if not clean diagnostic gloves used, Gown, surgical mask, and eyewear with side shields** are required.



Patient Preparation

1. A disposable towel drape should be put across the patient's chest .
2. proper oral hygiene is very important before extraction.



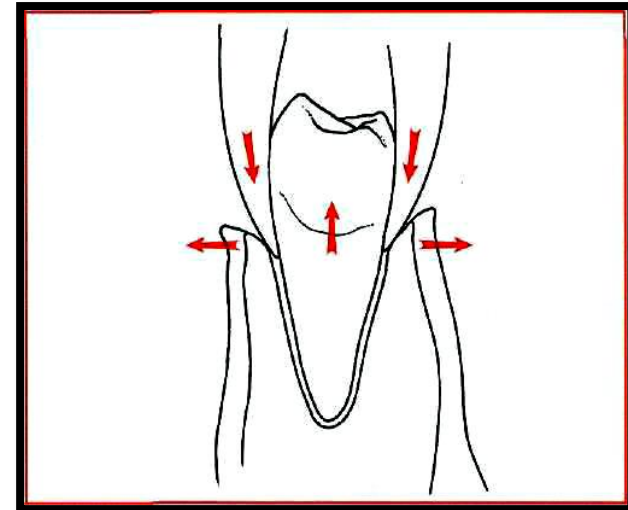
Requirements of Ideal Extraction

1. Satisfactory access and visualization of the field of surgery.
2. An un-obstructed pathway for the removal of the tooth.
3. The use of controlled force to luxate and remove the tooth



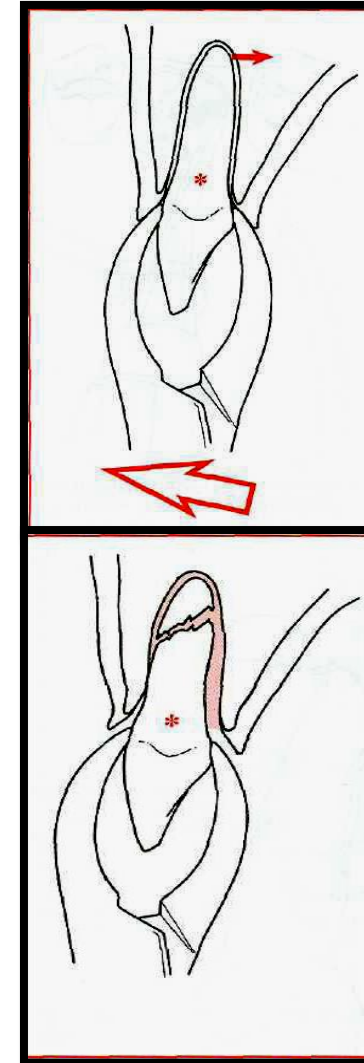
Expansion of the bony socket

- Expansion of the bony socket by use of the wedge-shaped beaks of the forceps .
- The forceps should be seated with **strong apical pressure** to expand crestal bones and to displace center of rotation as apically as possible .



Expansion of the bony socket

- If center of rotation is not far enough apically, it is **too far occlusally**, which results in excess movement of tooth apex.
- Excess motion of root apex caused by high center of rotation **results in fracture of root apex.**





Expansion of the bony socket

- Initial rotational forces It is useful for removal of teeth with conical roots (single root); such as maxillary central.



Expansion of the bony socket

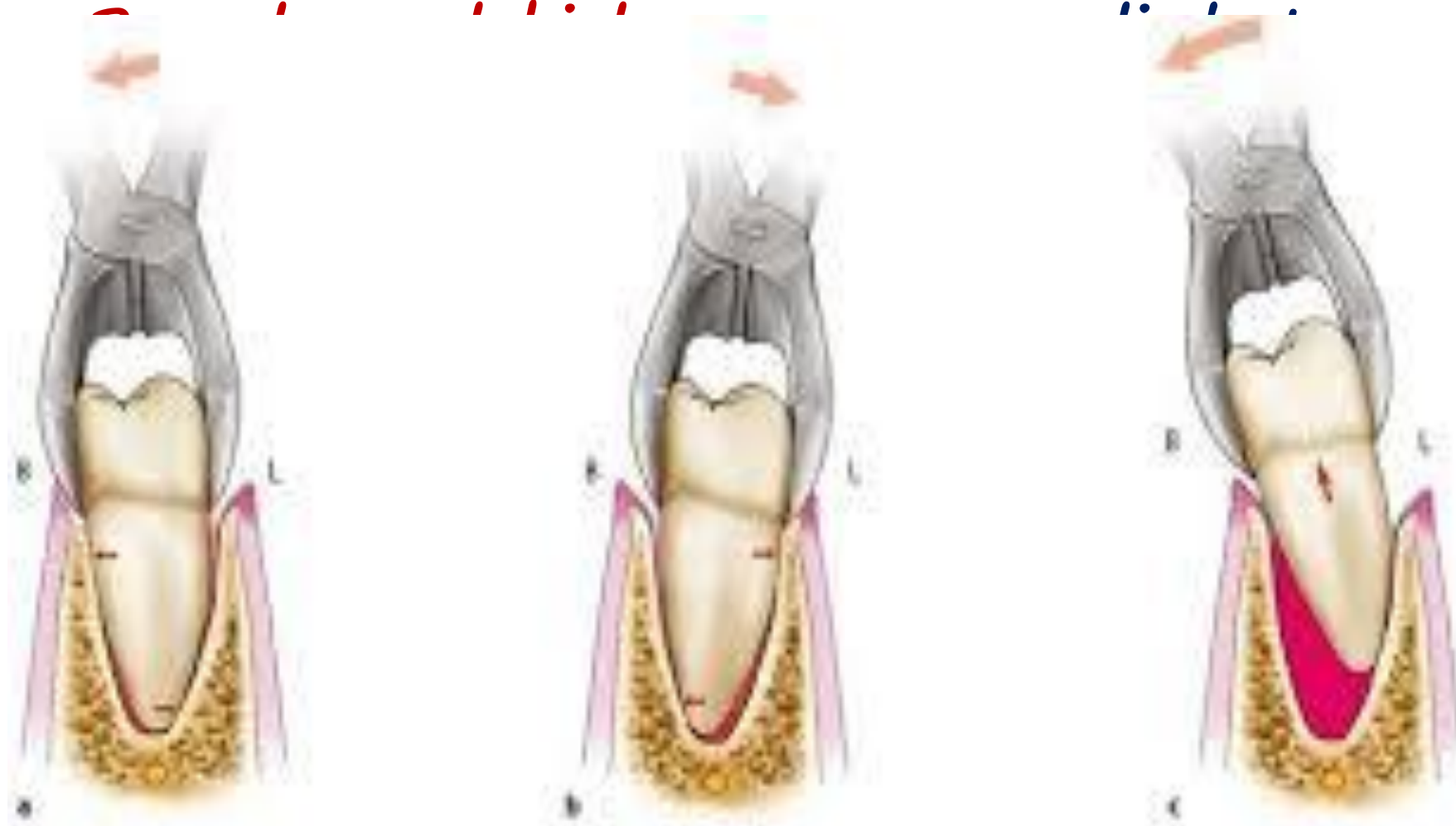
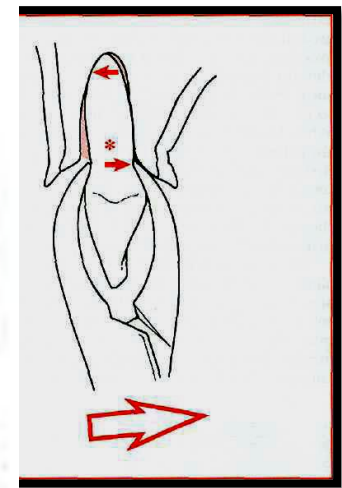
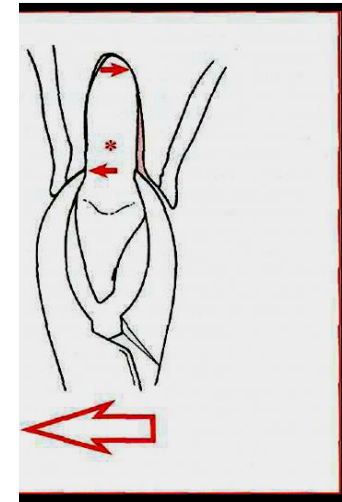


Fig. 5-17 a-c. Extraction movements: a buccal, b lingual, c distal extraction movement, always towards the buccal side, outwards and downwards





Expansion of the bony socket

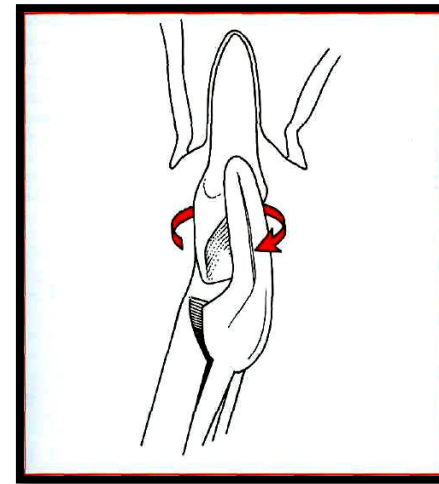
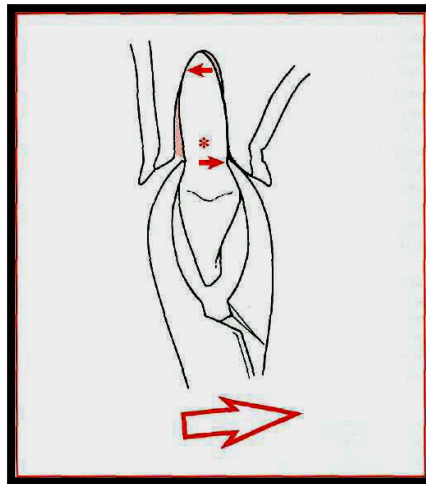
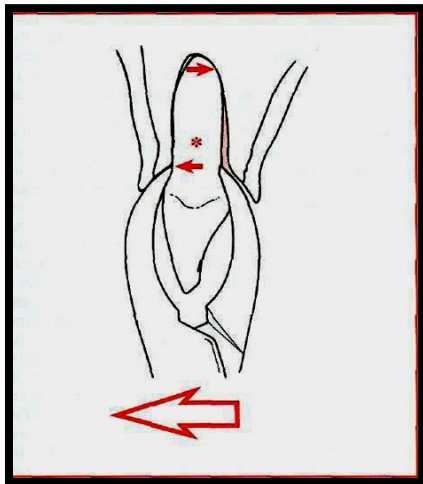
The Final withdrawal movement for Most of the upper and lower teeth is an **outward direction, labial and buccal**.

Except the lower third molar which should be in a **lingual direction, Why?**



The proper use of forceps in removal of teeth

1. The extraction movements are essentially three movements which are **outward, inward, and rotatory movements**.
2. The movement should be steady and with a reasonable force.





The proper use of forceps in removal of teeth

3. Primary **Rotatory movement** is the initial movement used in upper and lower central incisors and lower premolars.
4. If a resistance is felt in primary rotation, a bucco-lingual movement should be started.
5. If rotatory movement continued, fractured of the tooth root may occur.



The proper use of forceps in removal of teeth

6. The force should be held for several seconds to allow the bone to expand.
7. Once the alveolar bone has expanded sufficiently and the tooth has been luxated, a **slight traction force**, usually directed labially or buccally, can be used.
8. Final movement is the movement by which the tooth is removed from its bony socket. It should be **always directed outward** to avoid traumatizing the opposing tooth,

The proper use of forceps in removal of teeth

9. The extraction forceps blade should be applied to the carious side first, and the first movement made toward the caries.
10. Rotational movement not used with upper first premolar and some time with second premolar also, Why?
11. In lower molar figure eight rotational movement can be used to loosen the tooth

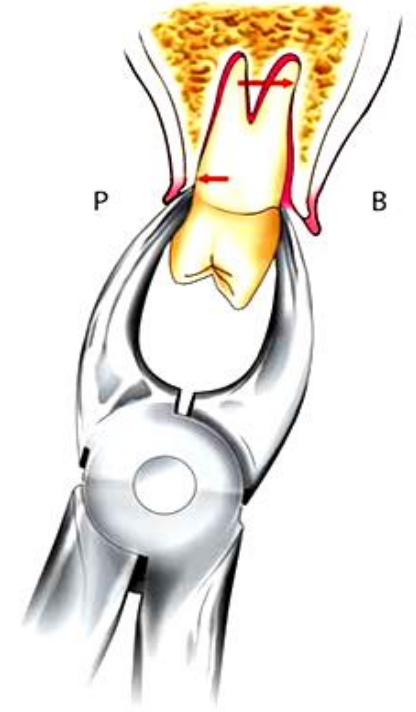




Figure of 8 technique with extraction forceps for lower decayed molar removal





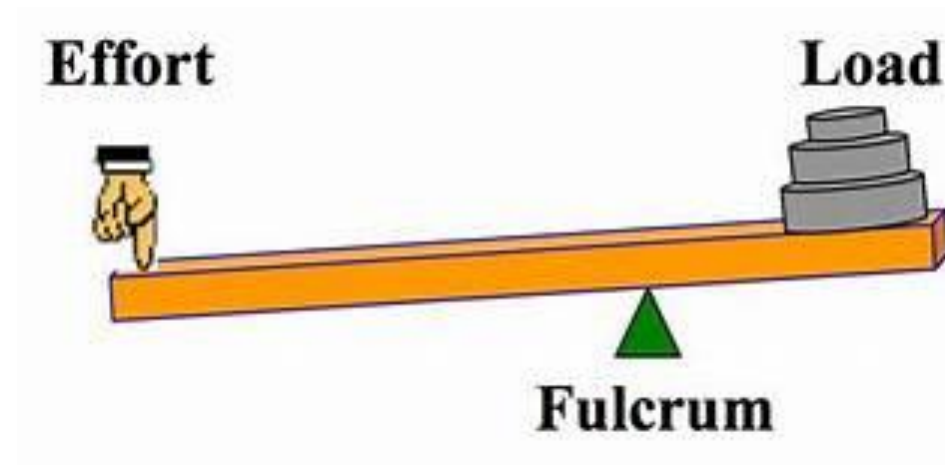
Movements used by elevators

1. Lever movement
2. Wedge movement
3. Wheel and axel



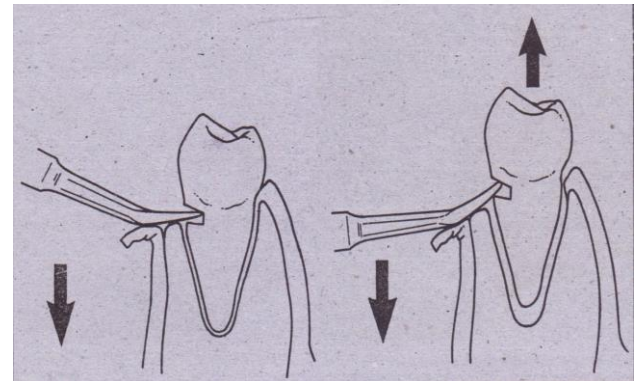
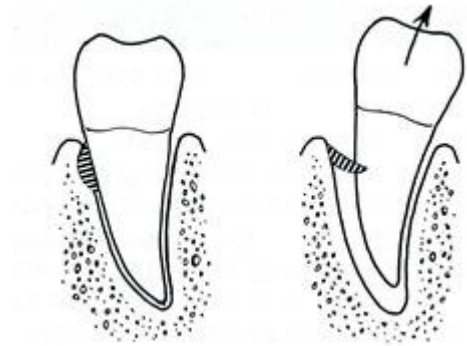
The use of fulcrum or lever

- A lever is a mechanism for transmitting a modest force with the mechanical advantages of a long lever arm and a short resistance arm into a small movement against great resistance.



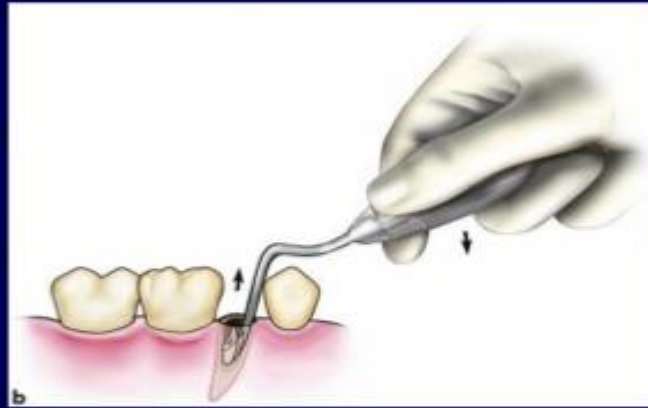
The use of fulcrum or lever

- When an elevator is used for tooth extraction, an acquired contact point can be made on the root surface the **tip of the blade of the elevator inserted between the interseptal bone and the root surface** to elevate the tooth or a tooth root from the socket.

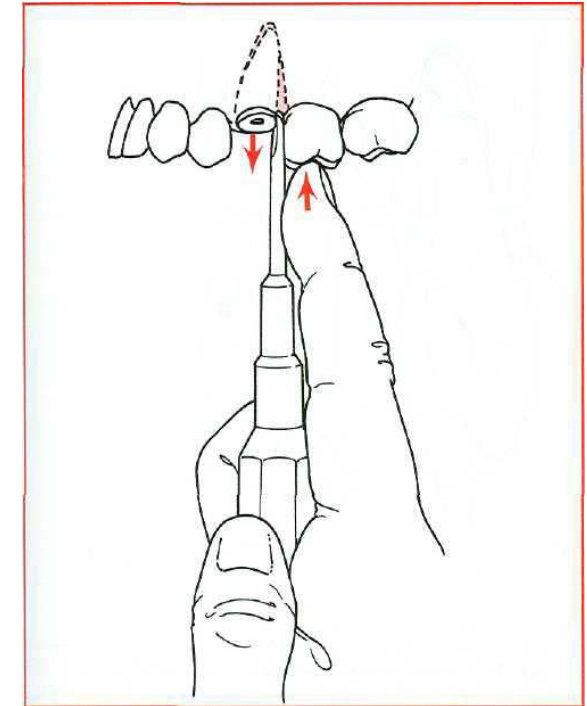


Wedge Movement

Extraction of Root Tips by elevators

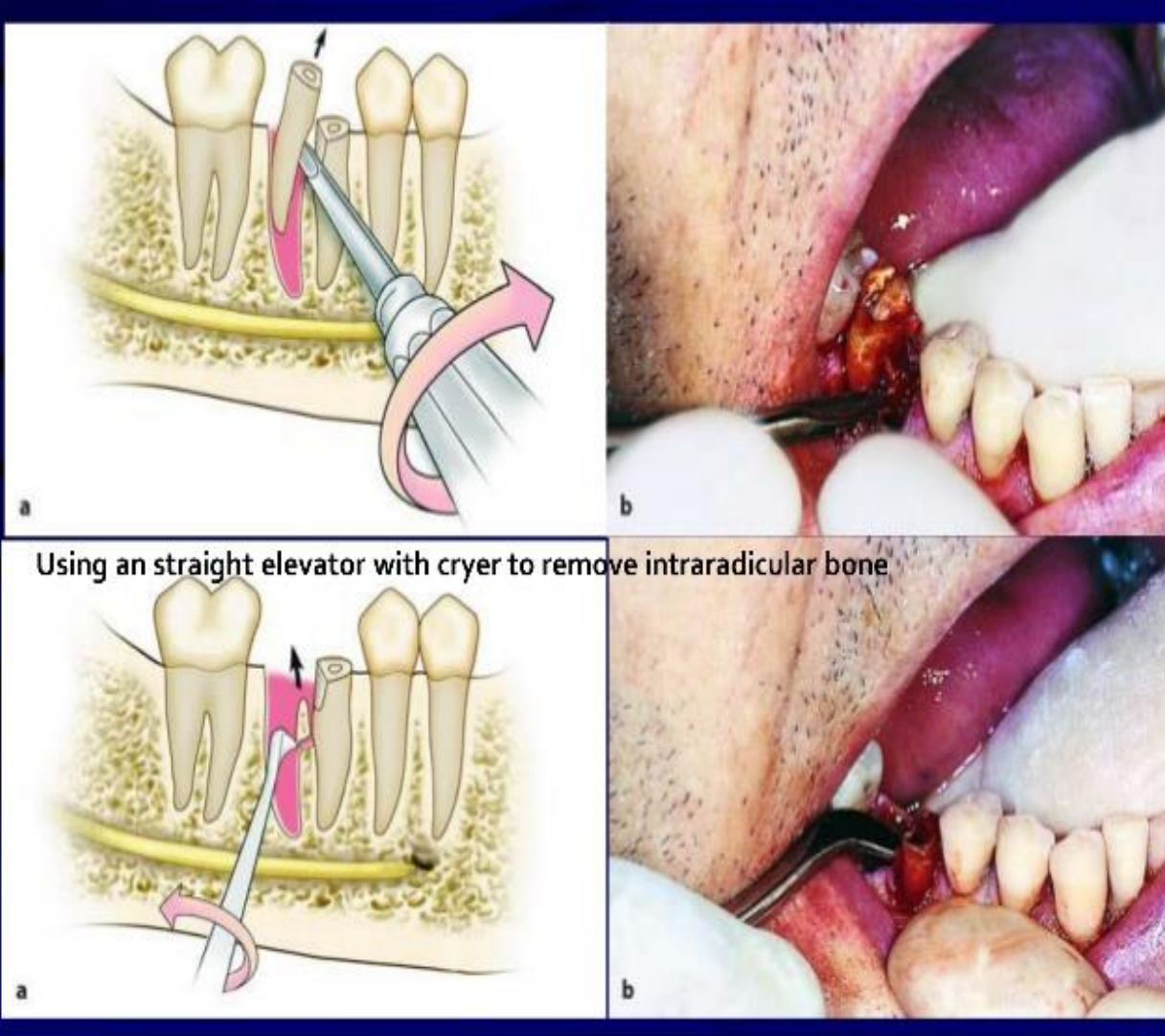


Diagrammatic illustrations showing luxation of the root tip of the mandibular second premolar, using Apexo elevator



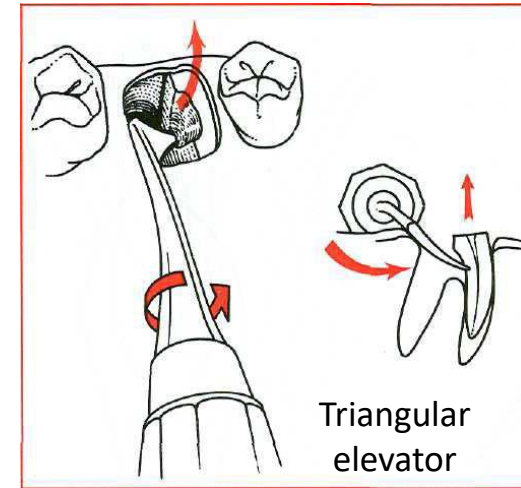
Wheel and axel

- W...
- T...



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References

- Peterson, L. J. *Contemporary Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*, 4th ed.
- Google Images



Thank
you

