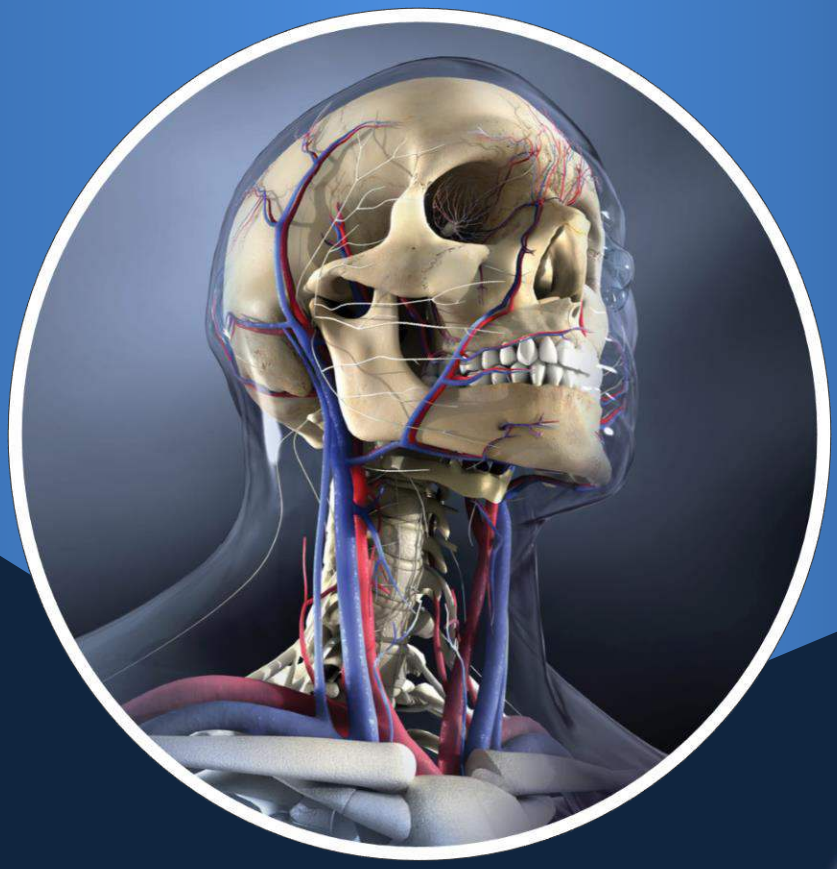
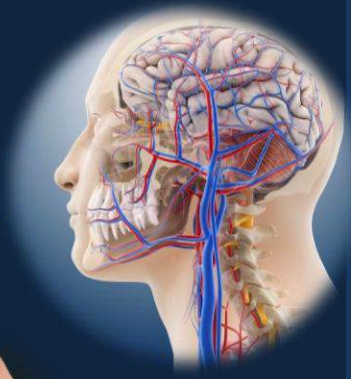


Oral Surgery

Third Stage







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Lecture 3

General Arrangement or Consideration for Extraction

The **positions** of the patient, the chair and the operator are **critical** for **successful completion** of the extraction. The **best** position is one that is **comfortable** for the **patient** and **surgeon**, and allows the surgeon to have maximal control of the force that is being delivered to the patient's tooth through the elevators and the forceps.

(Note: Descriptions of techniques are for the right-handed operator. Left handed surgeons should reverse the instructions when working on various quadrants).

Light

Dentist or oral surgeon work in a limited accessible area (oral cavity) , then he is going to do his work (extraction site) in a relatively inaccessible area in addition to that the shadow of the hand & the instrument he use , so **good illumination** of the operative field is very important & necessary to perform your work efficiently & safely .

Position of the operator

The right - handed operator stands facing the patient on the right hand side of the patient, in other words in **front of the patient**, but not too close as this makes lightening difficult. The weight balanced on both feet. **The left** hand is put forward to **support the jaw** while the **right grasps** the **forceps**. This position is **adopted for the extraction of all teeth** in the oral cavity **except** the **right mandibular molar, premolar and canine**.

Teeth in the **right mandible** are extracted from **behind the patient**, and the left arm is placed round the patient's head to support the lower jaw.

Position of the patient

The patient should be seated comfortably and the head supported.

For a maxillary extraction

The chair should be **tipped backward** so that the **maxillary occlusal plane** is at an **angle of about 60 degrees to the floor**. During an operation on the maxillary right quadrant, the patient's head should be turned substantially toward the operator so that adequate access and visualization can be achieved.

For extraction of teeth in the **maxillary anterior portion** of the arch, the patient should be **looking straight ahead** while the position for the **maxillary left portion** of the arch is similar, except that the patient's head is **turned slightly** toward the operator.

For a mandibular extraction

The patient should be positioned in a more **upright position** (about 30-45 degrees) so that when the mouth is opened wide, the **occlusal plane** is **parallel** to the **floor**.

Height of the Chair

The **most common** error dentists make in positioning the dental chair for extractions is to have the **chair too high**. This forces the surgeons to operate with their shoulders raised, thereby making it difficult to deliver the correct amount of force to the tooth being extracted in the proper manner. The chair should be adjusted to allow force to be applied correctly without compromising the operator's spine.

The angle and height of the chair is adjusted so that the operator has a clear view of the tooth without bending or twisting of the spine.

When **maxillary teeth** are being extracted the chair should be adjusted so that the site of the operation is levelled at **the operators' elbow**. **During extraction of mandibular** teeth, the chair height should be adjusted so that the

tooth to be extracted about **16cm (6 inches) below the level of the operator's elbow**. When the operator is **standing behind** the patient the chair **should be lowered sufficiently** to enable him to have a clear view of the field of the operation.

General considerations

1. The operator should never rest his hand on patient's face.
2. **The chest** of the patient should **never be used as a tray** to keep instrument.
3. **Maintain space between** the patient and operator to reduce patient contact.
4. The left hand should be kept free for retraction and support.

The dental surgeon should attempt to have: -

1. **Quick**, efficient, **unhurried** & methodical approach to his work.

2. Sympathetic encouragement, to gain confidence & cooperation of the patient

3. Avoid to increase the misgivings of the patient by displaying instruments.

4. The **dressing of operator** should be suitable.

5. Try to do your work in **aseptic environment** reduce the chance of contamination by using gloves, mask, trimming of the nails, tied the hair…etc.