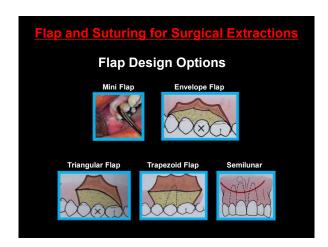


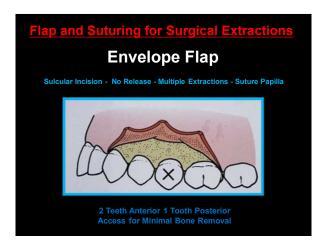


Flap and Suturing for Surgical Extractions Fundamental Parameters of Flap Design 1) The base of the flap must be broader than the free margins 2) Must be BIG enough to have access to both see and insert instruments 3) The retractor must remain on bone 4) The flap should not be under tension

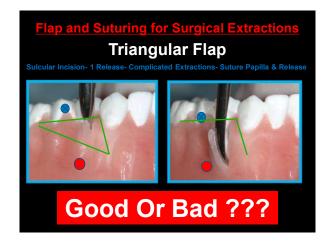
Flap and Suturing for Surgical Extractions Fundamental Parameters of Flap Design 5) Incisions should be at least 6 mm from bony defect 6) The flap design should avoid vital structures Mandibular Maxillary - Ingual nerve - greater palatine nvb - mental nerve - nasopalatine nvb 7) Include the papilla 8) Avoid crossing bony prominences







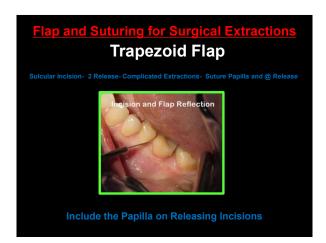


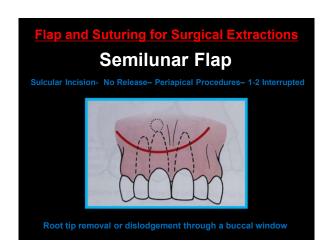






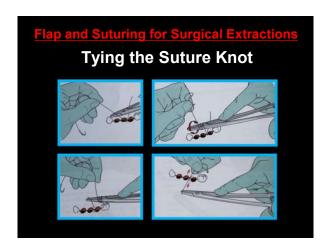
Flap and Suturing for Surgical Extractions Flap Reflection Demo w/ Periosteal





Flap and Suturing for Surgical Extractions Suturing Questions Why What When Results have shown that the single suture closure technique was better than the multiple suture technique with regard to postoperative pain, swelling, and trismus. J Oral Maxillofac Surg 69:971-976, 2011

Basic Suturing Options Regular Interrupted Suture Reverse Interrupted Suture Continuous-Lock Suture



Reference Books The Suture Book Replace and Survey of Park Park The Suture Book Replace and Park Park Replace and Park Park Replace and Park Replace

Plap and Suturing for Surgical Extractions Dr. Silverstein's Rule of 3s Needle penetrates 3 mm from the edge of the wound Sutures along an incision are 3 mm from each other Cuts the thread 3 mm from the knot Knot is 3 loops around the needle holder first two are same direction third loop is the opposite direction



