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Assignment :- Instruments.

Q No-1 Enumerate all hand instruments used in the dental clinic along with their uses in Detail and diagrams?

Ans:- Uses of instrument ~~using~~ in dental Clinic.

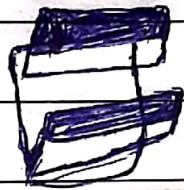
- ① Bite block
- ② Suction tips
- ③ Towel clip
- ④ Tissue retractors
- ⑤ Periosteal elevators
- ⑥ Dental elevators
- ⑦ Extraction forceps
- ⑧ Blades
- ⑩ Irrigation
- ⑪ Curettes
- ⑫ Bone removers
- ⑬ Hemostat
- ⑭ Needle holder
- ⑮ Suture
- ⑯ Tissue forceps

## (17) Scissors.

⇒ uses and Diagrams:-

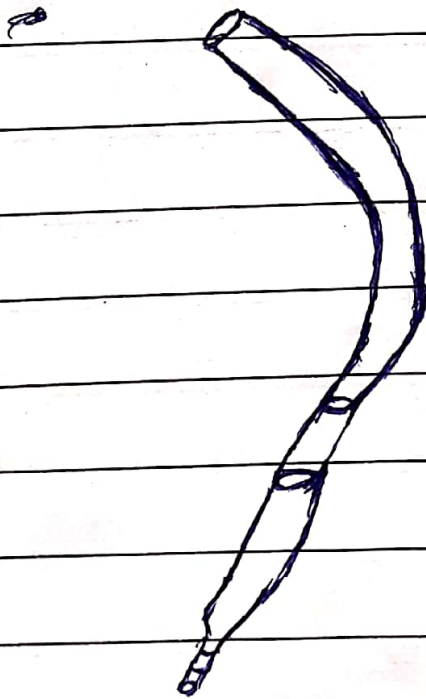
### (1) Bite Block:-

- Use to keep Patient's mouth open which provides better visualization.
- Stabilizes the mandible which provides comfort for patient.



### (2) Suction Tips:-

- Yankouer Suction ⇒ use for soft tissue

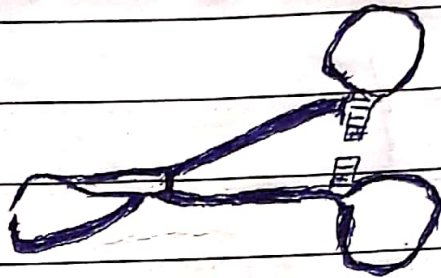


- Frazier Suction ⇒ Hard and soft tissue use.



③ Towel clip:-

- Holds drapes placed around patient.
- Careful not to pinch patient.
- Hold the suction tips.



④ Tissue Retractors:-

- Minnesota
  - offset curved and broad.
  - For cheek flap.

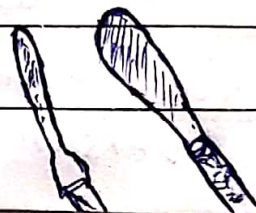


⑤ Periosteal Elevator.

- Woodson periosteal = Small and delicate.



- q Molt periosteal = larger use for tissue retractor.



## ⑥ Elevators:-

### • Straight Elevator

- Most commonly used

- Lever

- Surface toward ~~the~~ <sup>to be</sup> tooth and elevated.

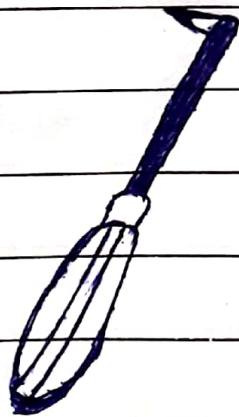


### • Triangular Elevator

- Second most commonly use

- wheel and axle

- Remove a broken root



### • Pick Elevator:-

- Remove retained or broken root.

- Wedge

→ Cone pick is heavy version

- Root tip pick is delicate version



## ⑦ Extraction Forceps:-

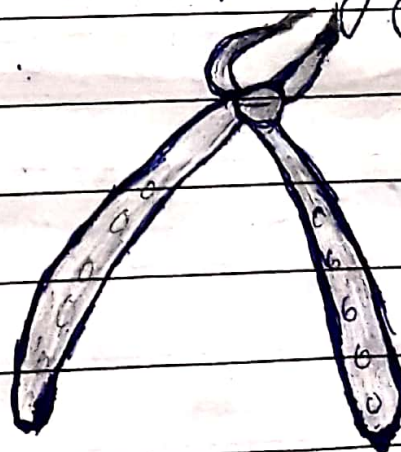
- 150
- universal, uppers forcep
- A = premolars
- S = primary



- 151
- universal, lowers
- A = premolars
- S = primary



- 23
- Lower molar
- Two sharp beaks to engage bifurcation.

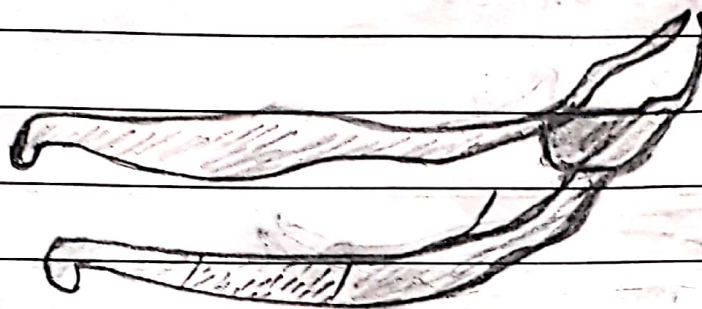


- 88 R/L Upper Molar Forceps

- upper molar

- Two beaks → palatal root.

- One beak → buccal bifurcation.



88 R



88 L

- Ash Forceps

- #74

- Mandibular premolars forceps.



(9)

## Blades:-

- #15

- Most common for interoral surgery.



(10)

## Irrigation:-

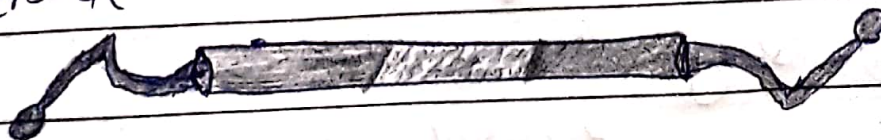
- use steady stream of sterile saline or water during bone removal
- Prevents heat generation that can damage bone.
- Increases efficiency of surgical bur.



(11)

## Curettes:-

- Spoon-shaped end for scraping away soft tissue.
- Always curette a socket once you remove the tooth to get rid of soft tissue.

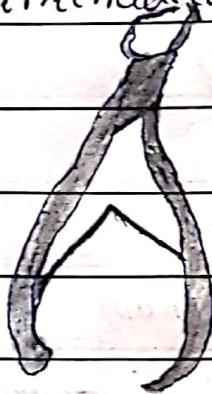


## (12) Bone Removers:-

### (1) Rongeurs:-

- Double spring Pliers

- Trim interdental bone.



### (2) Osteotome (Bone Chisel)

- Monobevel → remove torus

- Bibevel → section teeth.



### • Bone File

- Removes bone with pull stroke.



### (3) Surgical Handpieces

- straight fissure burs

→ section teeth

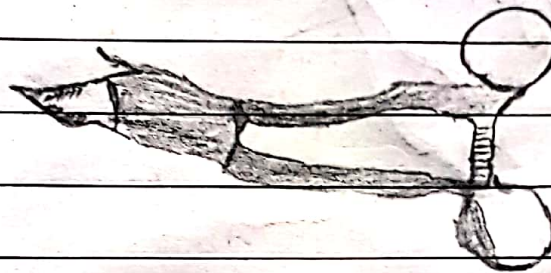
- Round burs → remove bone





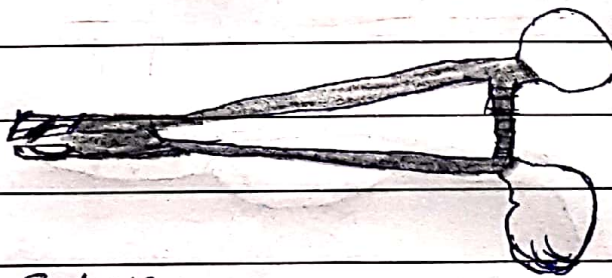
## (13) Hemostat:-

- Designed for hemostasis - Clamp blood vessels closed before suturing or cauterizing it.



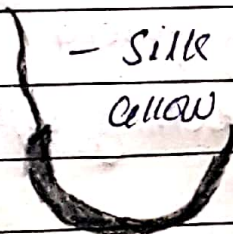
## (14) Needle Holder:-

- short stout beaks
- Face of beak is crosshatched - allows for positive grasp of suture needle unlike hemostat.



## (15) Suture:-

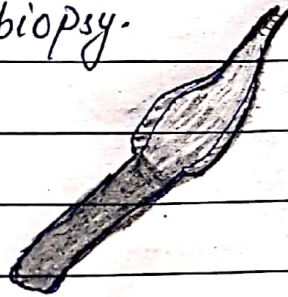
- immobilize a flap
- Place from movable tissue to non-movable tissue.
- Silk has wicking property that allow bacteria to invade.



## (16) Tissue Forceps :-

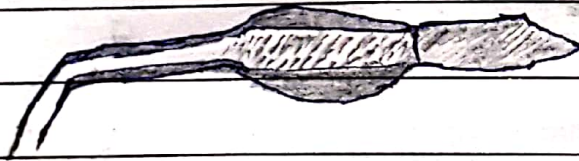
### (1) Adson Tissue Forceps

- Toothed  $\rightarrow$  periosteum, muscle, aponeurosis.
- Non-toothed  $\rightarrow$  fascia, mucosa, pathological tissue for biopsy.



### (2) Utility Forceps :-

- used for picking up items from tray or preparing pulling materials.
- Not for handling soft tissues.



## (17) Scissors

### (1) Dean

- For cutting sutures

### (2) Mayo

- For cutting fascia and dissecting soft tissue.