


















<u>TYPE</u>	<u>IMAGE</u>	<u>USE</u>
Minnesota retractor	 <p>A Minnesota retractor is a long, thin, curved metal instrument with a hook-like end, used for retracting soft tissue during dental procedures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aids in visibility • Protects the tissues • Retracts the cheek and the tongue
Periosteal/malt elevator	 <p>A periosteal or malt elevator is a long, thin metal instrument with a rounded, pointed end and a sharp edge, used for separating soft tissue from the bone.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retraction • To separate tissue from the bone • One working end is pointed and the other is rounded, both with sharp ends
Scapel handle/BP handle/ Blade handle	 <p>A scalpel handle, BP handle, or blade handle is a long, thin metal instrument with a sharp, pointed end, used for making surgical incisions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds the surgical blade used to make incisions
Spoon curette/surgical curette	 <p>Spoon curettes and surgical curettes are metal instruments with a curved, spoon-like end, used for removing debris and infectious material from the socket of an extracted tooth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in the socket of an extracted tooth to remove debris and infectious material




<p>Surgical scissor</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for cutting soft tissue in surgical procedure
<p>Bone rongeurs/bone nibblers</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to trim sharp edges of bone remaining after extractions • Has a sharpened working end
<p>Needle holder(A)/needle driver (A) /Castro needle holder (B)</p>	<p>(A)</p>  <p>(B)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used with tissue forceps during suturing • Serrated edges for better grip of needle

		
<p>Toothed dissecting forceps (A)/ toothless forceps (B)/college tweezer (C)</p>	<p>(A)</p>  <p>(B)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to retract tissues. Teeth on the working end help in grasping tissues and sutures • Toothless forceps and college tweezers used as pick ups

	 <p>(C)</p>	
Stainless steel dishes		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comes in many sizes• Typically used to hold smaller instruments/materials such as healing caps or bone materials to ensure they remain isolated and clean from surrounding instruments

<p>Kidney dishes</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an kidney shaped dish and can be both plastic and stainless steel • Used amongst the sterile field to tame instruments not their own and can also be used as an 'bin' on the working space to put anything that it to be thrown out or not being used
<p>Surgical suction</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically sterile and narrow at the tip to help get into finer pockets of suctioning such as extraction socket
<p>Yankeur sucker</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is rm plastic suction tip with a large opening surrounded by a bulbous head and is designed to allow effective suction without damaging surrounding tissue. • Is typically classed as an high speed suction and is often used under general anaesthetic procedures as well

<p>Periorpobe</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is s used to measure pocket depths around a tooth in order to establish the state of health of the periodontium/gum • can also be used for other purposes like aiding in removal of substances caught under the gingiva
<p>Explorer probe</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to 'explore' given areas in the mouth • Can also aid in testing the groove in the teeth as well as aid in removal of lower gingiva substances like caught Teflon
<p>Mouth mirror</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used intraorally to examine the inside of the mouth and its surroundings

<p>Long flat fissure bur</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to cut bone • Typically used on surgical straight handpiece with automatic irrigation
<p>Acrylic bur</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically used for prosthesis adjustments • Usually used in conjunction with the straight handpiece
<p>Surgical motor</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to power the handpieces via use of the surgical cord and desired handpiece • Provides the handpiece with 'power' • Can be used for extraction based tasks as well as prosthetic adjustments, bone removal and implant placement

Surgical motor cord



- Used in conjunction with the surgical motor and desired handpiece

Straight handpiece


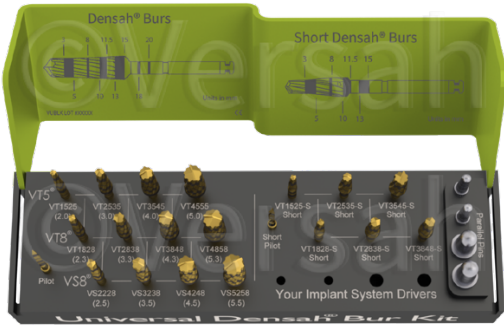






- Has no manual irrigation
- Typically used for prosthetic adjustment purposes with the given bur




Surgical straight handpiece



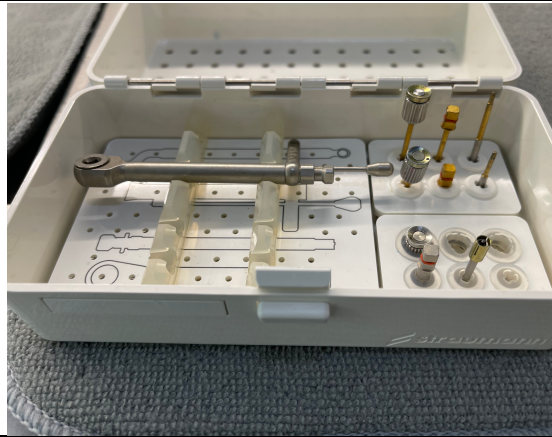
- Used in conjunction with saline bag.
- This type of handpiece connects to the saline bag for automatic irrigation onto the bur when the handpiece is in use

<p>Implant handpiece</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used in conjunction with surgical kit burs/drills and densah bur kit to mark and drill areas for the implants to be placed
<p>Densah bur kit (Andrew)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> typically used in implants focuses on compacting the bone when drilling instead of excavating it makes room by compacting the bone before inserting the implant into the given drilled spot
<p>Alvelectomy bur kit</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to aid in a surgical procedure that removes the alveolar bone surrounding an infected tooth. The procedure will include reshaping this bone to help prepare for subsequent procedures, like implants or a denture fitting

<p>Bone mill (Andrew)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically used for grinding or bruising bones, or bone substances into finer bits
<p>Callipers (Andrew)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a device used to measure the dimensions of an object.
<p>Anthrogear/angled driver</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to aid in torquing the abutments of implants down and in. also used to torque the white healing abutments in • Typically used with neo screwdriver torque connection attachment

		
Pencil		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Used sometimes to make markings on implant copings, to identify height for impressions
LA syringe		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Also known as aspiration syringe• Used to give local anaesthetic via anaesthetic cartridges and needle

Pros kit



- Used to insert prosthetics of the implants.
- Can aid in removal of healing caps and insertion of pros screws

Surgical kit







- Drills used to mark and then drill given areas before inserting the desired size of implant
- Contains implant makers to know sizing as well as torque wrench, perio ruler to measure length as well as various drivers

Biopsy tissue punch



- Used to cut the gingiva to expose implants
- Typically 5mm is used

<p>Optragate</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to retract the lips and the Cheech away during procedures • Plastic, singles use •
<p>Gauze</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to absorb blood and other bodily fluids during procedures (similar to a tissue)
<p>Raytech</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sterile gauze that is visible upon taking an radiograph
<p>White Mushroom Healing Caps</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically used for A04 cases and is the closing abutment they have on their implants until the prosthetics are inserted

++ any extraction equipment/extraction kit needed for extraction of remaining teeth