PRACTICAL CLINICAL COURSES

A Service of the Gordon J. Christensen Career Development Program

V4103 Easy Third-Molar Extractions

Karl R. Koerner, DDS, MS Gordon J. Christensen, DDS, MSD, PhD

Materials Included:

C.E. Instruction Sheet
Products List
Patient Information Forms (5)
Clinicians Responsible
Goals & Objectives
Overview
Supplemental Materials
AGD Post-Test

Gordon J. Christensen PRACTICAL CLINICAL COURSES

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Gordon J. Christensen

PRACTICAL CLINICAL COURSES

Sources of Instruments and Supplies Discussed in

V4103 Easy Third-Molar Extractions

Presented by: Karl R. Koerner, DDS, MS & Gordon J. Christensen, DDS, MSD, PhD

1. ALVOGYL

Septodont, Inc. 245-C Quigley Blvd. New Castle, DE 19720 (800)872-8305 (302)328-1102 www.septodontusa.com

APICAL RETENTION FORCEPS (1107 Upper & 1121 Lower)

Karl Schumacher Dental Instruments Co. Inc. 108 Lakeside Park Drive Southhampton, PA 18966 (800)523-2427 (215)322-0511 www.karlschumacher.com

3. BUFFONT SURGICAL CAPS

Patterson Dental Supply 1031 Mendota Heights Road St. Paul, MN 55120 (800)328-5536 (615)686-1600 www.pattersondental.com

4. CDT-4 DENTAL CODES

American Dental Association 211 East Chicago Avenue 21st Floor Chicago, IL 60611 (312)440-2785 www.ada.org

5. CHILD MOUTH PROP (Bite Block)

Patterson Dental Supply, Inc. 1031 Mendota Heights Road St. Paul, MN 55120 (800)328-5536 (615)686-1600 www.pattersondental.com

6. CRYERS (Small #21 & #22)

Karl Schumacher Dental Instruments Co. Inc. 108 Lakeside Park Drive Southhampton, PA 18966 (800)523-2427 (215)322-0511 www.karlschumacher.com

7. DEXAMETHASONE SODIUM PHOSPHATE

(4mg/ml, 30 ml Vial) Southern Anesthesia and Surgical One Southern Court West Columbia, SC 29169 (800)624-5926 www.southernanesthesia.com

8. **ELEVATORS:**

a. **190-191**

Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., Inc. 3232 N. Rockwell Street Chicago, IL 60618-5935 (800)729-3743 (773)975-6100 www.hu-friedy.com

b. BARBED 301 ELEVATOR (Lindo-Levin 3mm Blade #4932)

Zoll Medical Corporation 269 Mill Road Chelmsford, MA 01824-4105 (800)348-9011 (978)421-9655 www.zoll.com

c. COGSWELL B

Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., Inc. 3232 N. Rockwell Street Chicago, IL 60618-5935 (800)729-3743 (773)975-6100 www.hu-friedy.com

d. MILLERS (73-74)

Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., Inc. 3232 N. Rockwell Street Chicago, IL 60618-5935 (800)729-3743 (773)975-6100 www.hu-friedy.com

9. GAUZE (4"x 4")

Patterson Dental Supply 1031 Mendota Heights Rd St. Paul, MN 55120 (800)328-5536 (615)686-1600 www.pattersondental.com

10. GELFOAM (#4 Size)

Patterson Dental Supply 1031 Mendota Heights Rd St. Paul, MN 55120 (800)328-5536 (615)686-1600 www.pattersondental.com

11. HEMOSTYPE OR HEMOSTATIC GAUZE(2" x 2")

Patterson Dental Supply 1031 Mendota Heights Rd St. Paul, MN 55120 (800)328-5536 (615)686-1600 www.pattersondental.com

12. IODOFORM GAUZE (1/4" x 5 Yards)

Patterson Dental Supply 1031 Mendota Heights Rd St. Paul, MN 55120 (800)328-5536 (615)686-1600 www.pattersondental.com

13. IRRIGATION SYRINGES (12cc Plastic, Curved Tip)

Patterson Dental Supply 1031 Mendota Heights Rd St. Paul, MN 55120 (800)328-5536 (615)686-1600 www.pattersondental.com

14. ROMAZICON (FLUMAZENIL) (0.5 mg in 5 ml Vial, 0.1 mg/ml)

Southern Anesthesia and Surgical One Southern Court West Columbia, SC 29169 (800)624-5926 www.southernanesthesia.com

15. SALINE (12 One-Liter Bottles)

Southern Anesthesia and Surgical One Southern Court West Columbia, SC 29169 (800)624-5926 www.southernanesthesia.com

16. SUCTION TIP (3mm Inside Diameter/15P3A Tapering for General Use)

Quality Aspirators/Q Optics P.O. Box 382120 Duncanville, TX 75138 (800)858-2121 (972)298-2669 www.qualityaspirators.com

17. SULTAN DRY SOCKET PASTE

Patterson Dental Supply 1031 Mendota Heights Road St. Paul, MN 55120 (800)328-5536 (615)686-1600 www.pattersondental.com

18. **SURGICAL HANDPIECES:**

a. AIR KING SURGICAL
HANDPIECE (45°, 25°)
Medidenta International, Inc.
39-23 62nd Street
P.O. Box 409
Woodside, NY 11377
(800)221-0750
(718)672-4670
www.medidenta.com

b. BIEN AIR HANDPIECE (AEU 17B with 2:1 Increase)

Aseptico, Inc. 8333-216th Street SE Woodinville, WA 98072 (800)426-5913 (425)487-3157 www.aseptico.com

c. GLENWOOD/PALISADES IMPACT AIR 45

Available only through Dental Dealers

d. OMS HANDPIECE

Sabra Dental Products 289 Suburban Ave Ste E Deer Park, NY 11729 (800)888-4435 (631)243-6575 www.sabradent.com

19. SURGICAL LENGTH BURS 702 (1702, End Cutting), 703 (1703)

Brasseler U.S.A. One Brasseler Blvd. Savannah, GA 31419-9598 (800)841-4522 (912)925-8525 www.brasselerusa.com

20. SUTURE MATERIAL WITH FS-2 OR C-6 NEEDLE

Patterson Dental Supply 1031 Mendota Heights Road St. Paul, MN 55120 (800)328-5536 (615)686-1600 www.pattersondental.com

21. 3CC SYRINGES WITH NEEDLE

Southern Anesthesia and Surgical One Southern Court West Columbia, SC 29169 (800)624-5926 www.southernanesthesia.com

22. WISDOM TEETH PATIENT EDUCATION BOOKLETS:

- a. Quintessence Publishing 4350 Chandler Drive Hanover Park, IL 60133 (800)621-0387 (630)736-3600 www.fgxi.com
- b. Krames-Corporate HQ 780 Township Line Road Yardley, PA 19067 (800)333-3032 (267)685-2500 www.krames.com

Product names, the products themselves, and company names change rapidly. Please contact the companies shown to confirm current information.

Gordon J. Christensen Practical Clinical Courses, 3707 North Canyon Road, Suite 3D, Provo, UT 84604 Toll Free (800) 223-6569 or Utah Residents (801) 226-6569

The techniques and procedures on this videotape are intended to be suggestions only. Any licensed practitioner viewing this presentation must make his or her own professional decisions about specific treatment for patients. PCC is not responsible for any damages or other liabilities (including attorney's fees) resulting, or claimed to result in whole or in part, from actual or alleged problems arising out of the use of this presentation.

Oral Sedation Monitoring Form Name of assistant doing the recording: Date: Patient Name: _____ Age: _____ Weight: _____ Gender: M F Procedure(s) being performed: Any compromised health conditions from the health history? _____

The following materials are available today:

Monitor: for BP, pulse, and oxygen saturation?	Y	N
Benzodiazepine reversal agent and syringe?	Υ	N
Oxygen inhalation for use during the procedure?	Υ	N
Positive pressure oxygen capability?	Υ	Ν

Baseline vitals:	Resp./min.	BP:	Pulse:	Oxygen sat.	:

Record every 10 minutes:

Time	ВР	Resp/min	Pulse	Oxygen sat	

Romazicon: 0.2mg (0.1mg/cc) initial dose 1/2 inch in tissue just off midline under tongue into venous plexus. 2nd dose in 2–3 min. 10 cc max. Can have re-sedation so monitor for at least one hour.

Oral Surgery and Dental Extractions Informed Consent

I understand that oral surgery and/or dental extractions include the following inherent risks that occur very infrequently:

- 1. Injury to nerves: This could include injuries causing numbness of the lips; the tongue; any tissues of the mouth; and/or cheeks or face. This numbness which could occur may be temporary, lasting a few days, a few weeks or a few months. It could possibly be permanent in extremely infrequent situations.
- **2. Bleeding, bruising, swelling:** Slight bleeding may last several hours. If profuse, you must contact us as soon as possible. Some swelling is normal, but if severe, you should notify us. Bruises, or hematomas, may persist for some time.
- **3. Dry socket:** This occurs infrequently when teeth are extracted and is a result of blood clot not forming properly during the healing process. Call us if pain persists.
- **4. Sinus involvement:** In some cases, the root tips of upper teeth lie in close proximity to the sinuses. Occasionally during extraction or surgical procedures, the sinus membrane may be perforated. Should this occur, it may be necessary to have the sinus surgically closed. Root tips may need to be retrieved from the sinus.
- **5. Infection:** No matter how carefully surgical sterility is maintained, it is possible, because of the existing non-sterile or infected oral environment, for infections to occur postoperatively.
- **6. Fracture of the jaw, tooth roots, bone fragments, or instruments:** Although extreme care will be used, the jaw, tooth roots, bone spicules, or instruments used in the extraction procedure may fracture or be fractured, requiring retrieval.
- **7. Injury to adjacent teeth or fillings:** This could occur at times no matter how carefully surgical and/or extraction procedures are performed.
- **8. Heart-associated infection:** Because of the normal existence of bacteria in the oral cavity, the tissues of the heart may be susceptible to bacterial infection transmitted through blood vessels and infection of the heart could occur.
- **9. Unusual reactions to medications given or prescribed:** Reactions, either mild or severe, may possibly occur from anesthetics or other medications administered or prescribed. Cardiac arrest could occur as a reaction to local anesthetic solution if you have used cocaine or methamphetamines within the last 24–48 hours. All prescription drugs must be taken according to instructions. Women using oral contraceptives must be aware that antibiotics can render these contraceptives ineffective.
- **10.** It is my responsibility to seek attention should any undue circumstances occur post-operatively and I shall follow any pre-operative and post-operative instructions given to me.

PATIENT'S NAME	SIGNATURE OF PATIENT, LEGAL GUARDIAN, OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE	DATE
I have read and understand the above in	formation.	
By signing this form, I am giving my consent and associates to render any treatment no and/or medications.	to allow and authorize Drecessary or advisable to my dental conditions, in	ncluding any anesthetics
surgical treatment and/or extractions of tee risks, which may be associated with any	ne opportunity to ask questions regarding the reth and have received answers to my satisfaction phase of this treatment in hopes of obtaining fee(s) for this service have been explained to n	n. I assume any possible the desired results,

Oral Sedation Informed Consent

Oral or parenteral sedation is made available by this office to assist in minimizing anxiety that may be associated with going to the dentist. The intent of oral sedatives is to relax you, yet still enable you to communicate with the dentist during treatment. Even though oral sedation is safe, effective and generally free of complications, by reading and signing this form, you acknowledge that you are aware of possible risks of oral sedation, acknowledge these risks, and consent to and accept the option of receiving oral sedation.

- 1. I acknowledge that I have read and signed this Informational Informed Consent form prior to my taking any form of oral sedation.
- 2. I agree not to drive to or from the office after taking any sedative medication, and I understand that I am responsible for arranging for my own transportation to and from the dental office. I also agree not to drive or operate any machinery for the remainder of the day of treatment. I agree to have someone stay with me for several hours after sedation due to possible disorientation, which may lead to loss of balance, possible injury from falling due to disorientation, etc.
- 3. I agree to inform the office and refrain from undergoing oral sedation if the following conditions are present:
 - A: Hypersensitivity to benzodiazepine drugs (Valium, Ativan, Versed)
 - B: Pregnant or nursing
 - C: Liver or kidney disease
- 4. I have disclosed to the dentist any drugs that I am taking.
- 5. Side effects may include light-headedness, headache, dizziness, visual disturbances, amnesia, nausea or allergic reactions. Rarely, these side effects may require medical attention or hospitalization. With some patients, especially smokers, oral sedatives do not provide the desired anti-anxiety effects.
- 6. Complications may ensue if instructions of not eating or drinking for a specified interval prior to the dental appointment are not followed.
- 7. The onset of many oral sedatives is usually 15 to 30 minutes and the peak effect generally occurs between one and two hours. Effects of the drug are generally almost completely diminished after six to eight hours. It is essential to notify the dentist immediately of any untoward reactions or delayed recovery following the procedure.
- 8. I consent to the use of nitrous oxide (laughing gas) in conjunction with oral sedation as well as local anesthetic.
- 9. I authorize the dentist to use his/her best judgment in managing unforeseen conditions, which might unexpectedly arise during the course of oral sedation and the planned dental procedures.

IFORMED CONSENT: I have been given the opportunity to ask questions regarding the nature and purpose of oral o arenteral sedation and have received answers to my satisfaction. I acknowledge that oral sedation is elective. I
pluntarily assume any and all possible risks including, but not necessarily limited to those listed above, including ris
substantial harm or even death, which may be associated with oral sedative drugs. The fees for oral sedation have
een explained to me and are satisfactory. By signing this document I am freely giving my consent to allow and authorize
z and/or his/her associates or agents to render oral sedation as deemed appropriat
nd/or advisable to my dental condition, including prescribing and administering appropriate anesthetics and/or medication
have read and understand the above information.

PATIENT'S NAME SIGNATURE OF PATIENT, LEGAL GUARDIAN, DATE OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE	ave read and understand the above	, information.	
	PATIENT'S NAME		DATE

IV Sedation Informed Consent

Almost all patients have no side effects after receiving IV sedation. However, I understand that undergoing IV sedation includes possible inherent risks such as, but not limited to the following:

- 1. Complications due to drugs, which include but are not limited to: nausea, vomiting, swelling, bleeding, infection, numbness, allergic reaction, stroke, and heart attack. Some of these complications, although rare, may require hospitalization and may even result in death.
- 2. Bruising or tenderness of the IV induction site may occur. Some sedative agents may cause a burning or itching sensation in the place the IV is administered. Swelling may be caused from excess IV fluid entering surrounding tissues and may take several days to resolve. Tenderness, bruising, or swelling can be treated with warm moist heat applied to the site.
- 3. Need for limitation of food and drink. I understand that the patient must refrain from any food or drink after midnight for a morning appointment. Prior to an afternoon appointment, the patient is limited to a light breakfast no later than six hours before treatment time and clear liquids up to three hours before treatment. No milk.
- 4. Changes in health are important, including fevers or colds. I am expected to convey this information to the dentist prior to a planned appointment when IV sedation is involved.
- 5. A responsible adult must accompany the patient at the time of discharge. I understand that the patient must not drive a vehicle or take a bus or taxi after undergoing IV sedation.
- 6. *Women:* Anesthetics and other medications may be harmful to an unborn child and may cause birth defects or spontaneous abortion. I accept full responsibility for informing the dentist or attending anesthetist of a suspected or confirmed pregnancy.

I have been given the opportunity to ask questions regarding the nature and purpose of IV sedation and have received answers to my satisfaction. I voluntarily assume any and all possible risks, including the risk of substantial harm, if any, or even death which may be associated with any phase of receiving IV sedation in hopes of obtaining the desired results, which may or may not be achieved. No guarantees or promises have been made to me concerning my recovery and results of the treatment to be rendered. The fee(s) for this service have been explained to me and are satisfactory. By signing this form, I am freely giving my consent to allow

PATIENT'S NAME	SIGNATURE OF PATIENT LEGAL CHARDIAN	DATE
I have read and understand the above in	nformation.	
benefit of my minor child or ward.		
advisable to my dental conditions, inclu	ding any and all anesthetics and medications f	for my own benefit or the
and authorize Dr	and his associates to render a	ny treatment necessary or

OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Post-Surgery Instructions

Healing following surgery in your mouth is usually fast and uncomplicated, if you follow the directions below:

- 1. Gently bite on gauze sponges for 30 minutes after the surgery to encourage the bleeding to clot. Replace the sponges with new water-moistened gauze sponges for another 30 minutes if fresh, red blood is present. If bleeding continues after this time, bite on a teabag for 30 minutes. If you are still bleeding, please contact our office.
- 2. Do not drink or eat hot foods today, as you may dissolve or loosen the blood clot. Eat cool, soft, nutritious foods today.
- 3. Do not "suck" on the wound site for the next few days. You may disturb the blood clot, causing bleeding, slow healing, and/or bone pain often called a "dry socket."
- 4. Do not eat hard foods for a few days in the part of your mouth where the surgery was accomplished. You could disturb the healing.
- 5. Do not overexert yourself during the next 24 hours.
- 6. If pain persists after several days, please contact us for instructions.

The points checked off below apply to you:

Sutures (stitches):		
a. Were not placed.		
b. Were placed. You do not nee themselves in a few weeks.	ed an appointment to remove them. They w	vill dissolve by
c. Were placed. You need an a	ppointment in about 7 days to have the sti	tches removed.
Pain:		
a. You have been given a preso medication as directed.	cription for pain. Please get the prescriptio	n filled and take the
combined with Tylenol 500m	rescription for pain. If you have pain, take ng. You may find these in any pharmacy widrugs can control, please call us, and we we	thout a prescription. If
Antibiotic:		
a. You have not been given an	antibiotic. It does not appear you will need	d antibiotic therapy.
b. You have been given a preso until all the tablets are gone	cription for an antibiotic. Please take the m	nedication as directed
Cold Application:		
a. Not necessary for your surge	ery.	
·	ags) on the outside of your face near the surge ating 10 minutes on the face and 10 minutes	•
I have read and understand the above information	ation.	
PATIENT'S NAME	SIGNATURE OF PATIENT. LEGAL GUARDIAN.	DATE

OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

PROGRAM

V4103 Easy Third-Molar Extractions

CLINICIANS RESPONSIBLE:

Karl R. Koerner, DDS, MS

General Practitioner, Logan, Utah

Gordon J. Christensen, DDS, MSD, PhD

Founder and CEO, Practical Clinical Courses
Senior Consultant & Previous CEO, CR Foundation
Practicing Prosthodontist, Provo, Utah

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

At the completion of this video presentation, participants should be able to accomplish the following:

- 1. Discuss indications and contraindications of third-molar removal.
- 2. Know the advantages of early removal vs. removal later in life.
- 3. Understand at what time in a person's life to take a "wait and see" attitude toward third-molar surgery.
- 4. Realize what factors make this surgery more difficult and recognize when cases are in or out of your "comfort zone".
- 5. Compare the difficulty and predictability of moderate partial bony impactions in a young person with roots not completely formed to non-third molar extractions in an older person.
- 6. Know how to differentiate complete bony from partial bony impactions.
- 7. Implement an effective "patient management" protocol that includes several items that will help the patient to be more comfortable and the procedure to be less objectionable.
- 8. Know basic flap designs for different depths of impacted third molars.
- 9. Be familiar with the most effective hand instruments for the removal of impacted third molars.
- 10. Be familiar with accepted drill and bur options for this surgery.
- 11. Have examples and understand the essential make-up of a pre-op consent form and a post-op instruction form for impacted third molars.
- 12. Have a clear awareness of regional anatomy for this area -- including nerves, arteries, veins, other significant structures.
- 13. Understand, step-by-step, how to proceed with the removal of maxillary and mandibular third molars according to current standards of care.
- 14. Explain what to do once a tooth is out in order to prepare the wound for suturing.
- 15. Know considerations for suturing, such as optimal needle types and suture placement.
- 16. Discuss potential serious complications that can occur during this procedure and how to avoid or prevent them from happening.
- 17. Describe at least two methods of preventing dry sockets and two methods of treating dry sockets if they should occur.
- 18. Accomplish this procedure in an expeditious manner being able to remove all four impactions in less than one hour.
- 19. Know the importance of being available following surgery.
- 20. Understand the signs and symptoms of a postoperative sub-periosteal abscess, its seriousness, and how to treat it.

OVERVIEW

V4103 Easy Third-Molar Extractions

Third molar surgery is commonly performed in the United States. It is primarily done by oral and maxillofacial surgeons, but about 15% of general dentists (GPs) do it routinely and about one-third of them do it occasionally. Many GPs have had general practice residencies (GPRs), been involved in Academy of General Dentistry Mastership-track courses, attended other comprehensive training programs, or been taught one-on-one by colleagues or mentors (oral surgeons or experienced GPs). This has given them the confidence and competence to perform these procedures with a high level of proficiency. This program is a review of the most important aspects of third-molar surgery. For those who have not had very much experience in this area, it should whet their appetite for additional training.

This presentation covers the most important indications and contraindications along with case selection. The patients chosen for the clinical segments represent situations that can readily be treated by generalists. It is emphasized, however, that for one reason or another, many cases will need to be treated by oral surgeons.

Not only does this program outline in detail the step-by-step procedure of impacted maxillary and mandibular third-molar removal, it also covers patient management recommendations. These are things that help the patient be more comfortable and tolerate the surgery better. These items are crucial and should not be ignored. So, from incisions and flaps, to bone removal and sectioning, to removal of tooth parts, and finally to closure and suturing, the viewer sees this surgery from beginning to end – with adjunctive elements that demonstrate the operator's caring and compassion. This video presents information every surgery-oriented dentist needs to know.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

V4103 Easy Third-Molar Extractions

Books:

- 1. Koerner, K.R.; Tilt, L.V.; and Johnson, K. **Color atlas of minor oral surgery**. Mosby. St. Louis, 1994. Order on www.amazon.com ISBN # 0723420386. Also available to be checked out from the ADA Library*
- 2. Koerner, K.R. and Medlin, K. **Clinical procedures for third molar surgery, 2nd Ed.** PennWell Books. Tulsa, OK, 1995. 800-752-9764.
- 3. Koerner, K.R. and Allen, P. (Editors). **Interdisciplinary periodontal surgery** (7 articles). Dental Clinics of North America. W.B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia. 1993. 800-654-2452.
 - Surgical crown lengthening for function and esthetics by Dr. P Allen
 - · Surgical and orthodontic management of impacted teeth by Dr. VG Kokich and Dr. DP Matthews
 - Soft tissue surgery to alleviate orthodontic relapse by Dr. JG Edwards
 - Free gingival grafts: current indications and techniques by WB Hall and WP Lundergan
 - The subepithelial connective tissue graft for treatment of gingival recession by Dr. L Langer and Dr. B Langer
 - Treatment of moderate localized alveolar ridge defects: preventive and reconstructive concepts in therapy by Dr. JS Seibert
 - Lasers in dentistry: soft tissue procedures by Dr. GL Powell
- 4. Koerner, K.R. (Editor and contributor). **Basic procedures in oral surgery** (7 articles). Dental Clinics of North America. W.B. Saunders Co. Philadelphia. 1994. 800-654-2452.
 - Minor preprosthetic surgical procedures by Dr. BC Terry and Dr. DG Hillenbrand
 - Surgical extractions by Dr. JR Hooley and Dr. DP Golden
 - The removal of impacted third molars: principles and procedures by Dr. KR Koerner
 - · Oral mucosal biopsy procedures: excisional and incisional by Dr. DP Golden and JR Hooley
 - Apicoectomy and retroseal procedures for anterior teeth by Dr. GJ Schoeffel
 - Intentional replantation: a viable alternative for selected cases by Dr. JA Dryden and Dr. DE Arens
 - Pharmacologic considerations in the management of oral surgery patients in general dental practice by Dr. KR Koerner and Dr. SE Taylor

Articles (available through the ADA Library*):

- 1. Koerner, K.R. Steroids in third molar surgery: a review. Gen Dent 35(6):459, 1988.
- 2. Koerner, K.R. Practical ideas for difficult extractions. Dental Econ. Dec. 1992.
- 3. Koerner, K.R. Methods without mystique, part one: mandibular impactions. Dent Today, February, 1993.
- 4. Koerner, K.R. Methods without mystique, part two: maxillary impactions. Dent Today. May, 1993.
- 5. Koerner, K.R. **Surgical crown lengthening: an indispensable adjunct to restorative dentistry.** Dent Today, September, 1993.
- 6. Koerner, K.R. Anterior apicos in general practice: step-by-step guidelines. Dent Today, May, 1994.
- 7. Koerner, K.R. Tori removal by the general dentist. Dental Econ, February, 1995. pp. 102-103.
- 8. Koerner, K.R. Intentional replantation. Chicago Dental Society Review. Dec. 1993, pp.24-27.
- 9. Koerner, K.R. & Tilt, L Aesthetic bone grafting in extraction sites for the GP. Dent Today, April, 1999.
- 10. Koerner, K.R. Oral Sedation for the Apprehensive Dental Patient. Dent Today, April, 2000.
- 11. Koerner, K.R. & Taylor, S. Emergencies with local anesthetics. Dent Today, Oct., 2000.

Videos:

- 1. Koerner, K.R. and Hourigan, M. The mesioangular lower third molar impaction/diagnosis and management of post-extraction pain. Video Journal of Dentistry. Vol. 1, No. 1. Available from Dr. Koerner.
- 2. Koerner, K.R. **Oral surgery: Simplifying difficult extractions**. Video Journal of Dentistry. Vol. 4. Available from Dr. Koerner's office.

^{*}ADA Library Phone Number: 1-800-621-8099.

POST-TEST

V4103 Easy Third-Molar Extractions

- 1. The distal incision for a maxillary impacted third molar usually:
 - a. comes forward from the anterior of the hamular notch to the distal of the second molar along the crest of the ridge.
 - b. comes forward from the anterior of the hamular notch and in a buccal angulation to the distal of the second molar.
 - c. comes forward from the anterior of the hamular notch and in a lingual angulation to the distal of the second molar.
 - d. comes forward from within the hamular notch forward to the second molar.
- 2. Besides a straight elevator to remove maxillary third-molar impactions, other useful elevators for many operators are:
 - a. Cogswell B.
 - b. Millers (73-74) or Potts.
 - c. 190-191.
 - d. all of the above.
- 3. Failure to constantly visualize an impacted maxillary third molar during removal could result in the tooth inadvertently entering:
 - a. the infratemporal space or the buccal (facial) space.
 - b. the buccal space or the pterygomandibular space.
 - c. the maxillary sinus, the pterygomandibular space, or the buccal (facial) space.
 - d. the infratemporal space or the maxillary sinus or the buccal space.
- 4. The lingual nerve is at or near the crest of the alveolar ridge in the third molar area in approximately what percentage of patients?:
 - a. 10%
 - b. 20%
 - c. 30%
 - d. 40%
- 5. Extending a buccal releasing incision too far apically between the first and second molar could disrupt what anatomic entities resulting in a serious complication?:
 - a. facial artery and/or long buccal nerve
 - b. Stenson's duct and/or posterior facial vein
 - c. facial vein and/or long buccal nerve
 - d. facial artery and/or anterior facial vein
- 6. The two main factors predisposing dry sockets are:
 - a. smoking and infection.
 - b. traumatic tooth removal and advanced age.
 - c. steroids and birth control pills.
 - d. smoking and birth control pills.
- 7. The use of systemic short-term steroids associated with third-molar surgery will reduce swelling by approximately:
 - a. 15-20%.
 - b. 35-40%.
 - c. 55-60%.
 - d. 75-80%.

POST-TEST

V4103 Easy Third-Molar Extractions

- 8. A distal incision over a mandibular-impacted third molar should be angled buccally to avoid:
 - a. cutting the lingual nerve.
 - b. cutting the inferior alveolar nerve.
 - c. cutting the facial artery.
 - d. excessive scarring.
- 9. After suturing triangular flaps, the operator should gently press on them. This action will:
 - a. help prevent hematoma.
 - b. initiate fibrin adhesion.
 - c. reduce bleeding.
 - d. all of the above.
- 10. If a highspeed drill is used for this surgery, it should be a "surgical" highspeed that helps prevent:
 - a. air emphysema.
 - b. burning the bone.
 - c. poor visibility.

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d. a more lengthy procedure.

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