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V4367 Making Suturing Simple

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Materials Included

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V4367 Making Suturing Simple

Presented by: Lee H. Silverstein, DDS, MS & Gordon J. Christensen, DDS, MSD, PhD

1. **Adson-Brown Tissue Forceps**
Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co.
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www.hu-friedy.com
2. **Cotton Pliers**
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(773)975-6100
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3. **Crile-Wood Perma Sharp Needle Holder**
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4. **Goldman-Fox Super-Cut Scissors**
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www.hu-friedy.com
5. **Principles of Dental Suturing: The Complete Guide to Surgical Closure**
www.amazon.com
6. **Principles of Hard Tissue Regeneration and Implant Therapy: A Complete Step-by-Step Guide**
AEGIS Communications
104 Pheasant Run
Suite 105
Newtown, PA 18940
(215)504-1275
www.dentalaegis.com
7. **Principles of Soft Tissue Surgery: A Complete Step By Step Procedural Guide**
AEGIS Communications
104 Pheasant Run
Suite 105
Newtown, PA 18940
(215)504-1275
www.dentalaegis.com
8. **Scalpel Handle**
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9. **Silverstein Flap & Suture Closure Kit**
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10. **Surgical Blades (15 Blade & 15C Blade)**
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(773)975-6100
www.hu-friedy.com
11. **Sutures**
Local Dental Distributors
12. **The Suture Book: The Definitive Guide to Dental Suturing and Surgical Flap Closure**
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PROGRAM

V4367 Making Suturing Simple

CLINICIANS RESPONSIBLE:

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CEO, CR Foundation

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Author of Textbooks on Dental Suturing

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GOALS & OBJECTIVES

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

1. State three reasons why correct suturing is necessary.
2. List five main instruments for optimum suturing.
3. List three types of needles relative to the amount of a circle they have built into them.
4. List five types of suture material.
5. State the advantages of resorbable sutures.
6. List three types of resorbable sutures.
7. Name the most common type of suture material taught in dental school.
8. List five commonly used suturing techniques.
9. Describe the negative characteristics of hemostats when used to hold needles.
10. Describe how to grasp a needle properly.
11. Describe the characteristics of a reverse cutting needle.
12. Describe the main reasons for suturing.
13. Describe the characteristics of interrupted sutures.
14. Describe the diameter of suture material most commonly used in dentistry.
15. Describe two needles curvatures used most in dentistry.
16. Differentiate between interrupted and continuous sutures.
17. Describe the differences between continuous loop and continuous locking suture techniques.
18. List the differences between a vertical mattress suture technique and a horizontal mattress suture technique.
19. Describe a granny knot and a surgeon's knot and differentiate between them.
20. Describe the best ways to remove sutures.

OVERVIEW

V4367 Making Suturing Simple

This presentation is designed to provide adequate information to prepare dentists to accomplish suturing for most commonly occurring oral surgical procedures. However, practicing the knotting procedures is essential for optimum learning.

The following and other topics are included in the video:

- Importance of correct suturing techniques
- Essential suturing instruments
- Suture needles
- Suturing materials compared
- Surgical knotting procedures
- Interrupted suturing technique
- Simple loop interrupted suture technique
- Figure 8 modification of interrupted suture technique
- Periosteal suturing technique
- Mattress suture technique
- Vertical mattress suture technique
- Apically repositioned vertical mattress suture technique
- Vertical sling mattress suture technique
- Horizontal mattress suture technique
- Cross (crisscross) suture technique
- Continuous loop suture technique
- Continuous locking suture technique
- Single tooth sling technique
- Suture removal

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POST TEST

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1. Suggested type of needle for dentistry is:
 - a. a conventional cutting suture needle.
 - b. a reverse cutting suture needle.
 - c. any of the above.
 - d. none of the above.

2. When grasping the needle with a needle holder, :
 - a. grasp it at the junction of the suture material and the needle.
 - b. grasp it in the middle of the body of the needle, not near the cutting tip or the swaged connection with the suture.
 - c. it does not matter where the needle is grasped.
 - d. none of the above.

3. The size of needle most commonly used in dentistry is:
 - a. 3/8 circle.
 - b. 1/2 circle.
 - c. both 3/8 and 1/2 circle.
 - d. none of the above.

4. The proper instrument to hold needles is:
 - a. a hemostat.
 - b. a needle holder.
 - c. either a needle holder or a hemostat.
 - d. a cotton plier.

5. Which of the following types of suture material is resorbable?
 - a. PGA
 - b. silk
 - c. polyester
 - d. PTFE

6. Which interrupted suturing technique is best to avoid having the patient's tongue irritated by the suturing procedure?
 - a. simple loop interrupted suture technique
 - b. figure 8 modification of the interrupted suture technique
 - c. either a or b above
 - d. none of the above

7. The crisscross suture technique is especially useful when:
 - a. placing an implant with an abutment placed at the time of implant placement.
 - b. doing socket grafting.
 - c. attaching movable soft tissue to the periosteum.
 - d. planning to move the gingival tissues apically.

POST TEST (CONT'D)

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8. A recommended atraumatic way to firmly hold soft tissue while suturing is using:
 - a. a cotton plier.
 - b. an Adson tissue pick-up instrument.
 - c. a hemostat.
 - d. a utility forcep.

9. Which knot could you use with confidence that it would hold for tying any type of suture material?
 - a. square knot
 - b. granny knot
 - c. slip knot
 - d. surgeon's knot

10. The suggested suture size for keratinized tissue is:
 - a. 3-0.
 - b. 4-0.
 - c. 5-0.
 - d. none of the above.

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