

PRACTICAL CLINICAL COURSES

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Career Development Program

V4367

Making Suturing Simple

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

Materials Included:

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Goals & Objectives
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Supplemental Materials
AGD Post-Test

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PRACTICAL CLINICAL COURSES

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Sources of Products Discussed in
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.
3232 N. Rockwell Street
Chicago, IL 60618-5935
(800)483-7433
(773)975-6100
www.hu-friedy.com
2. **Cotton Pliers**
Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co.
3232 N. Rockwell Street
Chicago, IL 60618-5935
(800)483-7433
(773)975-6100
www.hu-friedy.com
3. **Crile-Wood Perma Sharp Needle Holder**
Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co.
3232 N. Rockwell Street
Chicago, IL 60618-5935
(800)483-7433
(773)975-6100
www.hu-friedy.com
4. **Goldman-Fox Super-Cut Scissors**
Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co.
3232 N. Rockwell Street
Chicago, IL 60618-5935
(800)483-7433
(773)975-6100
www.hu-friedy.com
5. **Oral Suture Training Model**
(3m doesn't carry their version anymore)
Amazon and other sellers
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**
Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., LLC
3232 N. Rockwell Street
Chicago, IL 60618-5935
(800)483-7433
(773)975-6100
www.hu-friedy.com
9. **Silverstein Flap & Suture Closure Kit**
Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., LLC
3232 N. Rockwell Street
Chicago, IL 60618-5935
(800)483-7433
(773)975-6100
www.hu-friedy.com
10. **Surgical Blades (15 Blade & 15C Blade)**
Hu-Friedy Mfg. Co., LLC
3232 N. Rockwell Street
Chicago, IL 60618-5935
(800)483-7433
(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**
AEGIS Communications
104 Pheasant Run
Suite 105
Newtown, PA 18940
(215)504-1275
www.dentalaegis.com

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

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PROGRAM

V4367 Making Suturing Simple

CLINICIANS RESPONSIBLE:

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Senior Consultant & Previous CEO, CR Foundation
Practicing Prosthodontist, Provo, Utah

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Associate Clinical Professor, Georgia Regents University, School of Dental Medicine
Specialist in Periodontics, Atlanta, Georgia
Author of Textbooks on Dental Suturing
Lecturer on Periodontal Plastic Surgery

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

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

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1. Seemann R, Perisanidis C, Traxler H, Ewers R. Split-thickness flap with a semicircular punched-ridge pedicled periosteal flap for implant restoration in highly atrophic patients: a technical note. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants*. 2014 Jan-Feb;29(1):e10-2. doi: 10.11607/jomi.3059.
2. Kumar MS, Natta S, Shankar G, Reddy SH, Visalakshi D, Seshiah GV. Comparison between Silk Sutures and Cyanoacrylate Adhesive in Human Mucosa-A Clinical and Histological Study. *J Int Oral Health*. 2013 Oct;5(5):95-100. Epub 2013 Oct 26.
3. Soni A, Narula R, Kumar A, Parmar M, Sahore M, Chandel M. Comparing cyanoacrylate tissue adhesive and conventional subcuticular skin sutures for maxillofacial incisions—a prospective randomized trial considering closure time, wound morbidity, and cosmetic outcome. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg*. 2013 Dec;71(12):2152.e1-8. doi: 10.1016/j.joms.2013.08.029.
4. Zucchelli G, De Sanctis M. Modified two-stage procedures for the treatment of gingival recession. *Eur J Esthet Dent*. 2013 Spring;8(1):24-42.
5. Kim DM, De Angelis N, Camelo M, Nevins ML, Schupbach P, Nevins M. Ridge preservation with and without primary wound closure: a case series. *Int J Periodontics Restorative Dent*. 2013 Jan-Feb;33(1):71-8.
6. Altiparmak N, Uckan S. Bone anchoring of sutures for adequate repositioning of the soft tissue flaps in one stage dental implants. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg*. 2013 Apr;42(4):535-6. doi:10.1016/j.ijom.2012.10.018. Epub 2012 Nov 13.
7. Balamurugan R, Mohamed M, Pandey V, Katikaneni HK, Kumar KR. Clinical and histological comparison of polyglycolic acid suture with black silk suture after minor oral surgical procedure. *J Contemp Dent Pract*. 2012 Jul 1;13(4):521-7.
8. Vastani A, Maria A. Healing of intraoral wounds closed using silk sutures and isoamyl 2-cyanoacrylate glue: a comparative clinical and histologic study. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg*. 2013 Feb;71(2):241-8. doi: 10.1016/j.joms.2012.08.032. Epub 2012 Oct 22.
9. Garg A. Wounds and suturing in dental implant surgery. *Dent Implantol Update*. 2012 Jun;23(6):44-8.
10. Silverstein LH, Kurtzman GM, Shatz PC. Suturing for optimal soft-tissue management. *J Oral Implantol*. 2009;35(2):82-90. doi: 10.1563/1548-1336-35.2.82.
11. Gümüş P, Buduneli E. Graft stabilization with cyanoacrylate decreases shrinkage of free gingival grafts. *Aust Dent J*. 2014 Mar;59(1):57-64. doi: 10.1111/adj.12149. Epub 2014 Feb 4.
12. Silverstein LH. Principles of Dental Suturing: The Complete Guide to Surgical Closure. Mahwah, NJ: Montage Media Corp, 2000.

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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