

# SECURITY DEVICE FOR A BETTER CONTROL OF IMPACTED THIRD MOLARS DURING EXODONTIA: A NEW TECHNIQUE

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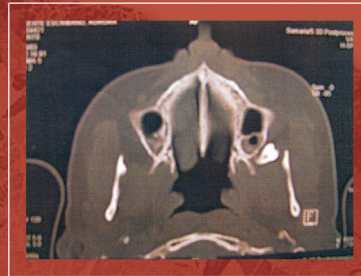
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## ABSTRACT:

Accidental displacement of impacted third molars is a complication that occasionally occurs during exodontia. The retrieval of these accidentally displaced third molars may be complex due to poor visibility and limited space. We describe an easy technique for a better control of impacted third molars during exodontia based on an anchoring system.

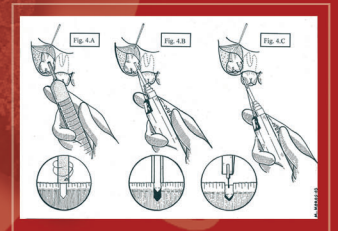
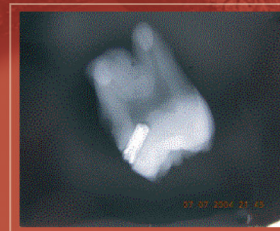
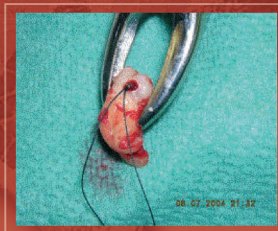


## INTRODUCTION:

Third molars tend to erupt relatively late and slowly, and disturbances associated with their eruption and position, for example pericoronitis and impaction, often arise in the second and third decades of life. These disturbances and their prevention are the major reasons for early removal of third molars. Accidental displacement of impacted third molars, either a root fragment, the crown or the entire tooth, is a complication that occasionally occurs during exodontia.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD:

We use an anchoring device we ourselves have developed which is in some ways similar to pre-existing devices which have been also proved useful. However, our desing of the anchoring device with its security thread is carried out in the vestibular and/or occlusal face of the impacted molar when it has been surgically exposed. We have had to make both instrumental modifications on the anchorage itself and on the dental installation elements, because the nature of the molar, enamel, dentin and position, requires a more specialized instrument. Our instrument consists of the anchoring devices normally used to fix tendons and muscles ... or small joints, but in this case it is fixed in to the relevant tooth by drilling an orifice of exactly the right calibre and depth to fit the anchoring device.



## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:

Providing maximum safety and guarantee of success to the patient in any surgical procedure is, of course, an obligation. At the same time, it benefits the surgeon reducing the stress during an operation that is achieved thousand of times daily around the world, wich more than enough justifies its use. Moreover, the displacement of non erupted molars is repeatedly referred to in the literature, and surgical procedures for their retrieval may be very complex, especially if the molar gets into the pterygomandibular space or the infratemporal fossa when the complexity of the surgery required is often underestimated by the patient and not infrequently by specialists and Health Managers too.

Since we began to use this procedure, stress levels during surgery have been reduced.



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