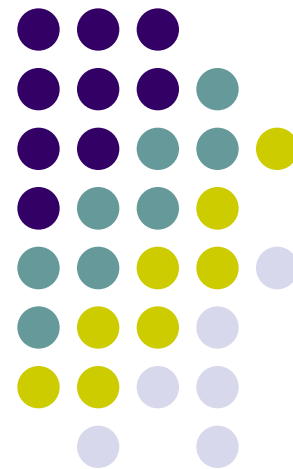


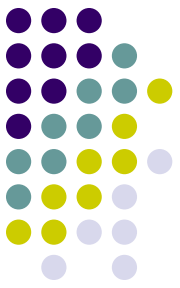
牙槽外科手术

主讲：徐培



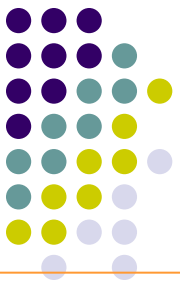
义齿修复前手术： 牙槽外科手术：

- 牙槽突修整术(alveoloplasty)
- 骨隆突修整术(excision of torus)
- 牙槽嵴增高术
- 唇颊沟加深术(labio-buccal sulcus extension)
- 系带矫正术
- 口腔上颌窦瘘修补术：
 - 拔牙手术所致的上颌窦与口腔穿孔的处理
 - 陈旧性口腔上颌窦瘘封闭术



手术操作器械

辅助器械



- 组织切开器械
- 骨黏膜剥离器械
- 止血器械
- 组织钳住器械
- 骨头去除器械
- 黏膜缝合器械

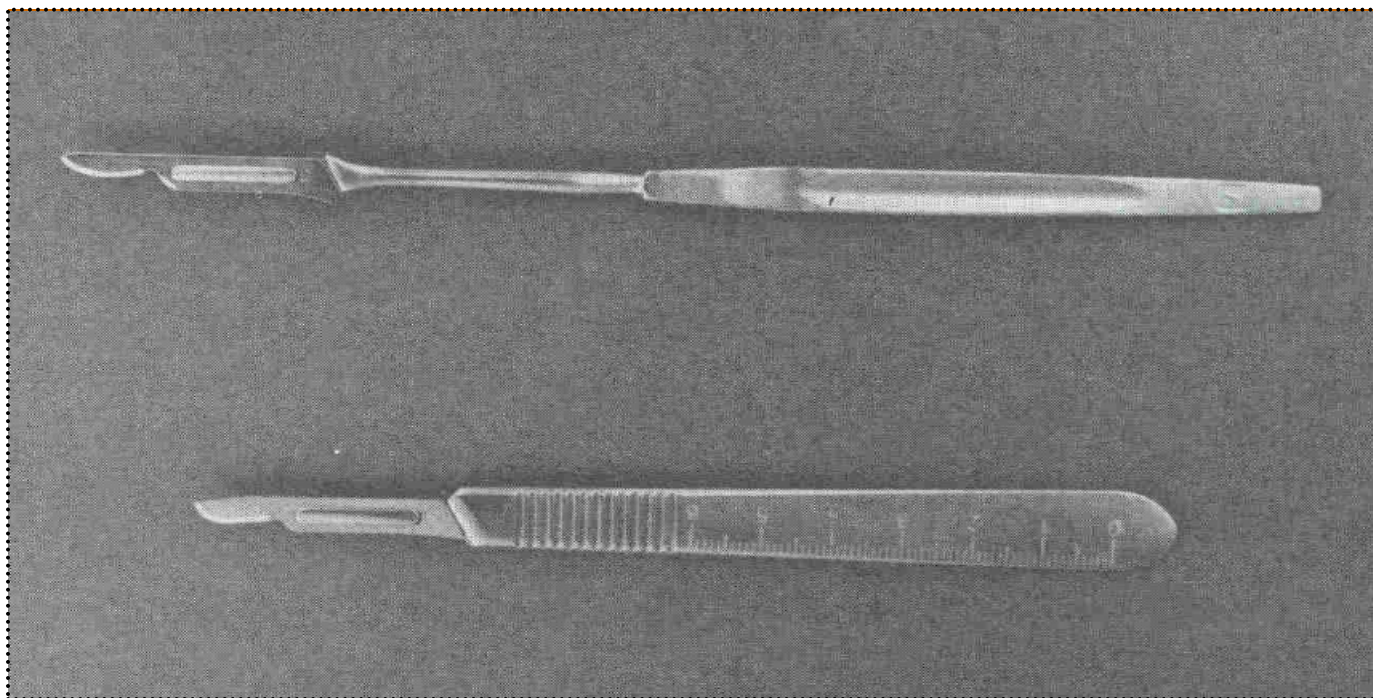
- 软组织牵拉器械
- 撑口器械
- 传递无菌器械工具
- 布巾、覆布固定器械
- 冲洗器械

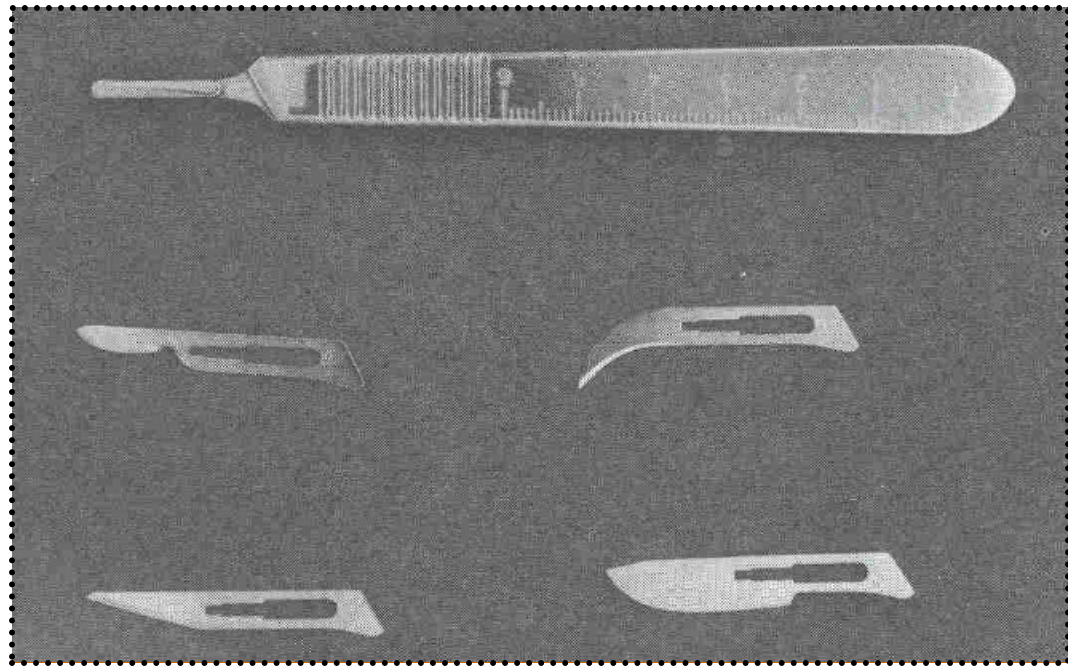
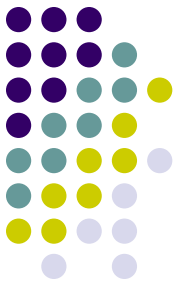
组织切开器械



手术刀(Scalpel)

刀柄 7号(上)
刀片 3号(下)
15号





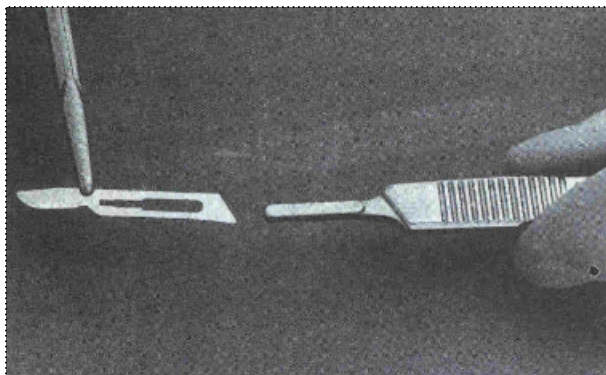
口腔外科常用刀片

15号(小圆刀)：口腔内最常用

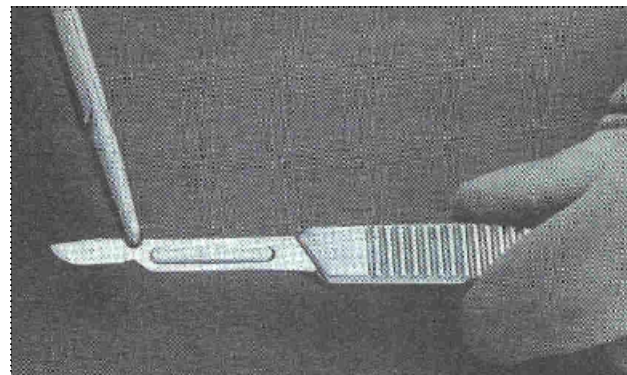
11号(光刀)：用于小地方的戳刺。如：脓肿切开

12号(鎌刀)：用于牙齿后方或上颌粗隆处切开

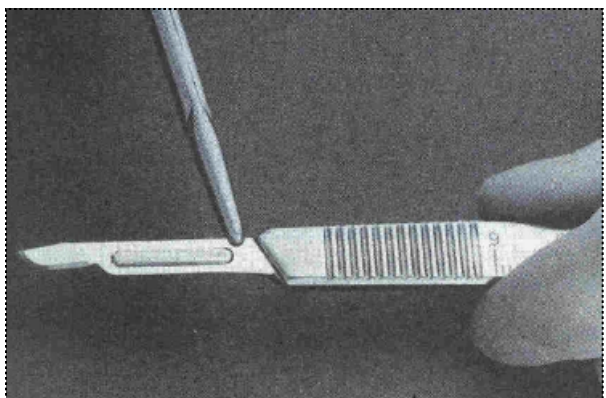
10号(大圆刀)：形状似15号，用于大范围皮肤



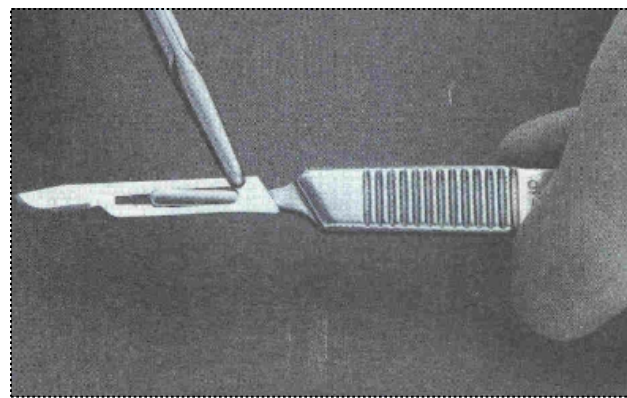
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

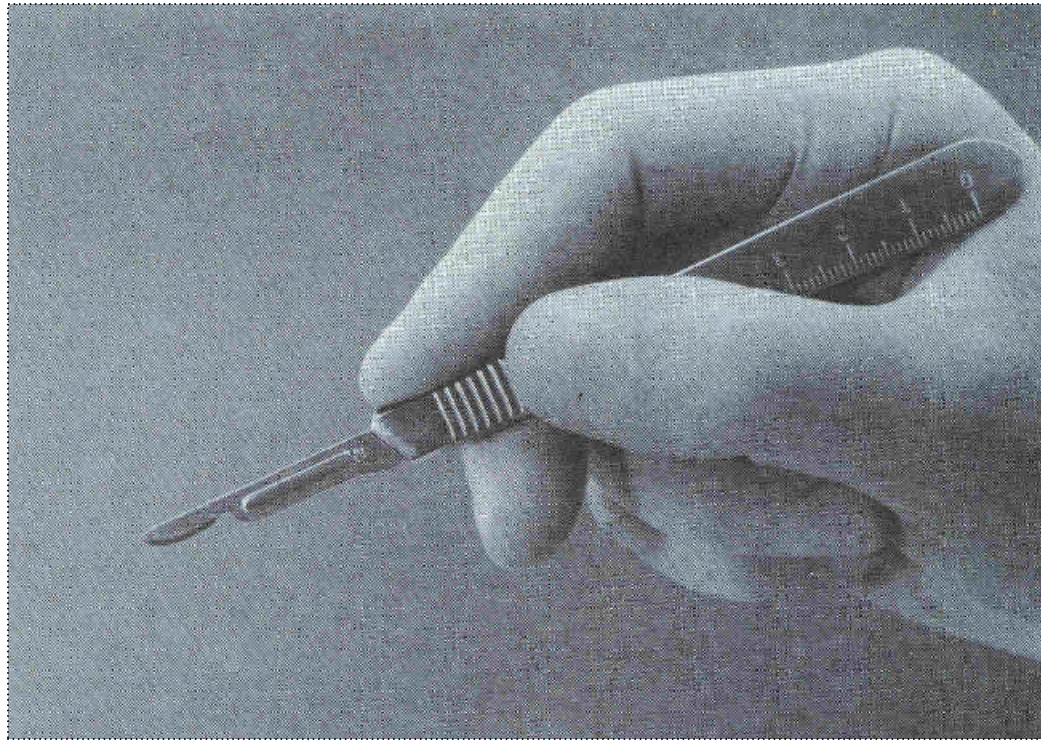
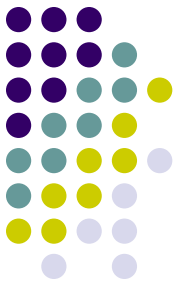
A. B 刀片装置

持针器夹住刀片远心端，滑入刀柄朝上的凸型处，会‘喀’地一声，表示安装妥。

C. D 刀片移除

持器夹住刀片近心端，上提并朝反方向滑离刀柄

手术刀持法



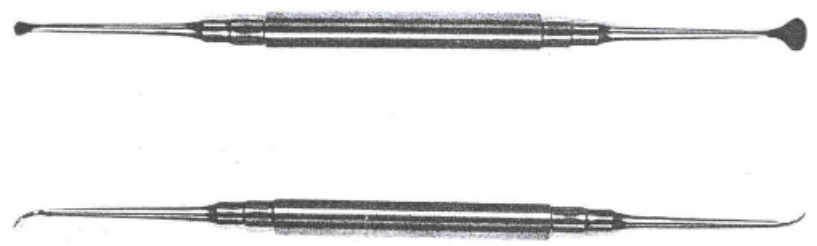
【握笔法】：最常用、最易控制
使用：一刀切至骨头、划破骨膜



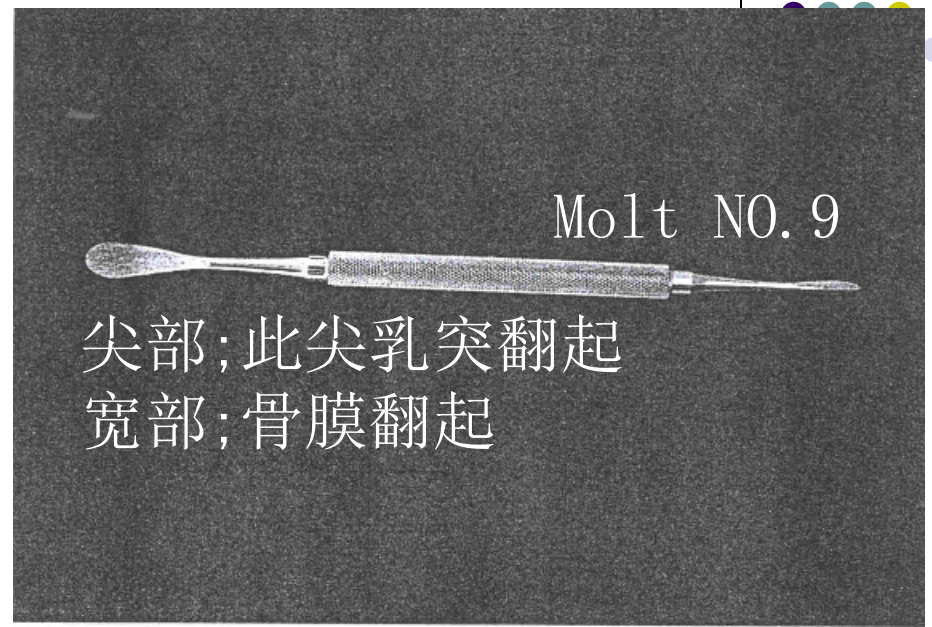
骨黏膜剥离的器械

功能：

- 骨膜与骨头剥离
- 做骨膜剥开后手术之牵开器(retractor)



两边Molt骨膜剥离器(依所需选择)

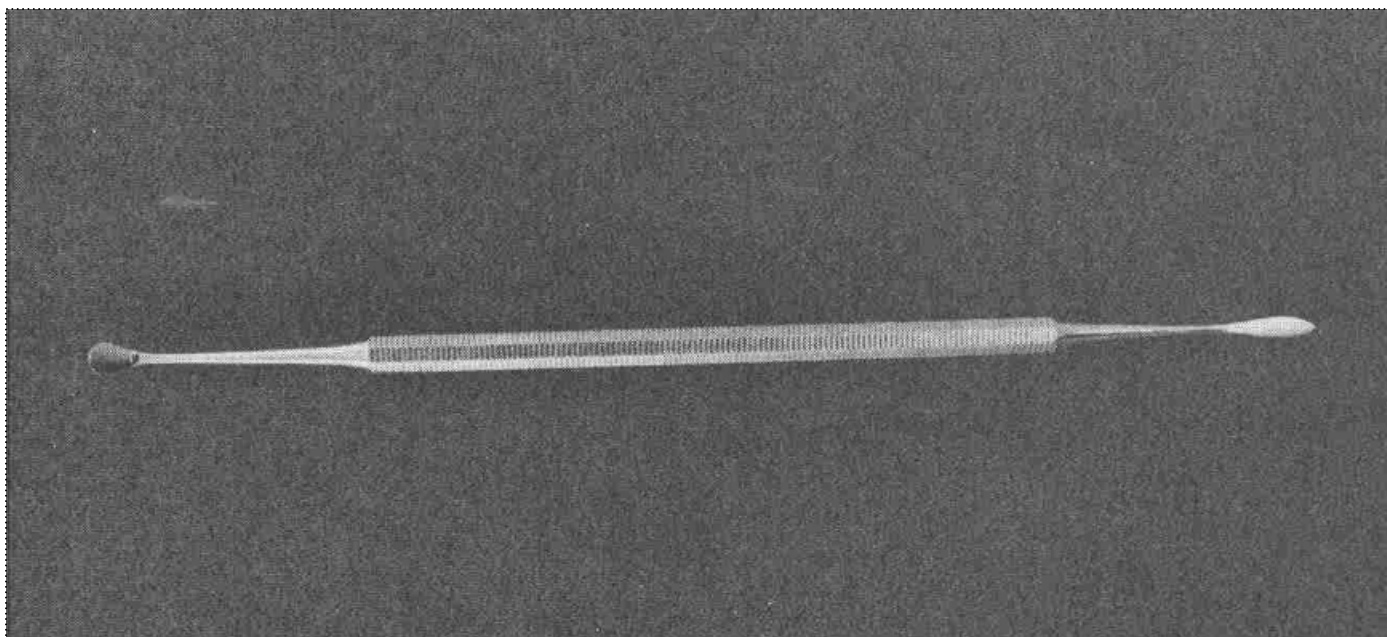


Molt单边骨膜剥离器、圆且锐利

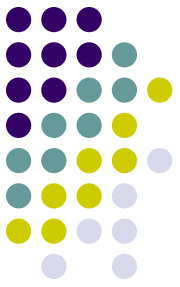


Woodson NO. 1 骨膜剥离器

专用于拔牙时，从龈沟将软组织剥离
(Molt NO. 9 亦可取代)

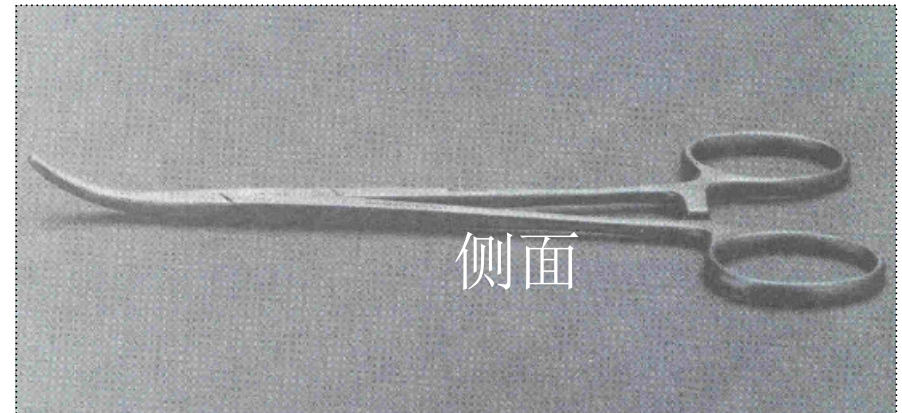


止血器械 (Hemostat)



功用：

- 切开组织时，若切到小动、静脉时，使用之。
- 摘除齿槽骨内肉牙组织
- 夹住掉入伤口的小异物；例如：牙根、结石、银粉等

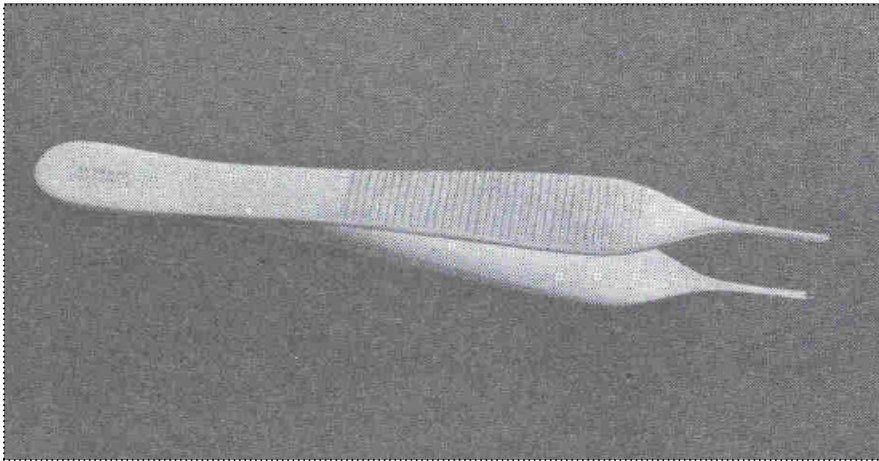


组织钳住器械 (Instruments to Grasp Tissue)



功用：钳住组织便于缝合

A



B

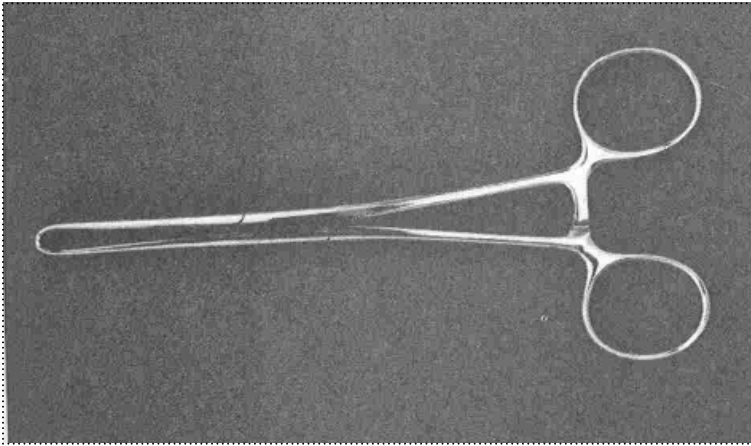


C



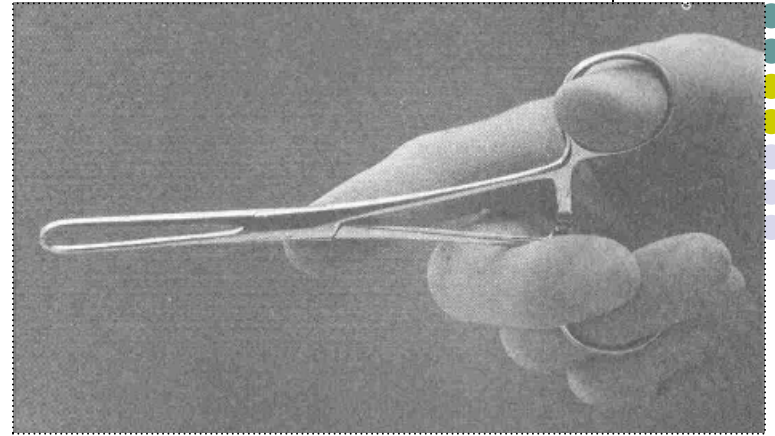
- A. 组织镊 (Adson) 可轻柔夹住组织固定之 (分有齿及无齿)
- B. 组织镊 (Stillies) 较长；方便对口内后方组织固定使用
- C. 棉花镊 (College plier) 可用于口内外夹住小东西

A



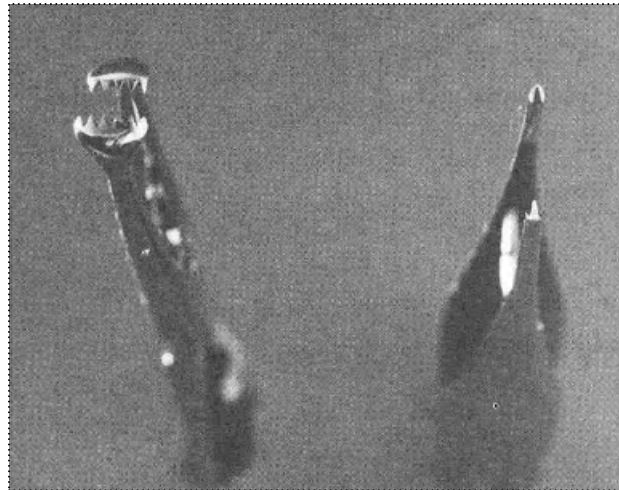
Allis组织镊持住将被切除之组织

B



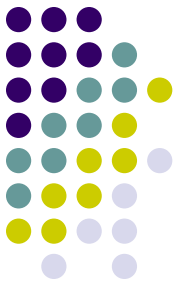
Allis组织镊之推法
(与Needle holder一样)

C



Adson与Allis喙的比较(依功能而不同)

)



去除骨头的器械

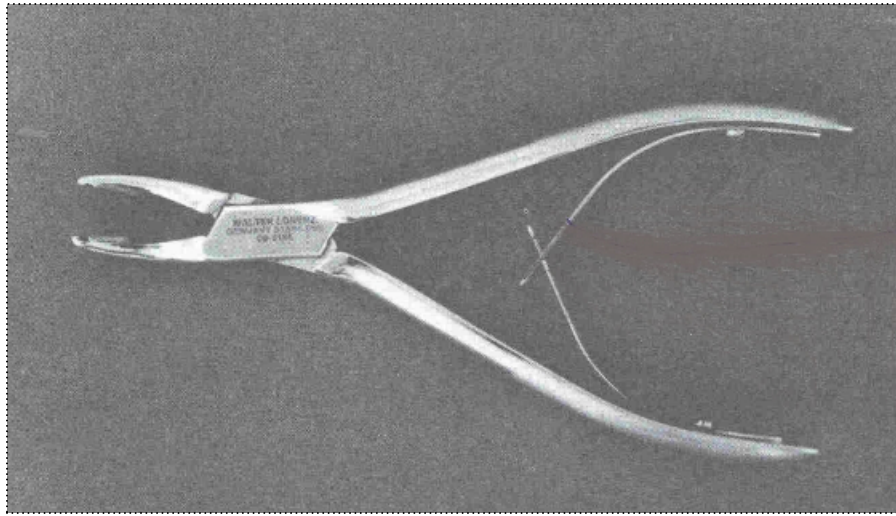
(Instruments for Removing Bone)

骨钳 (Rongeur Forceps)

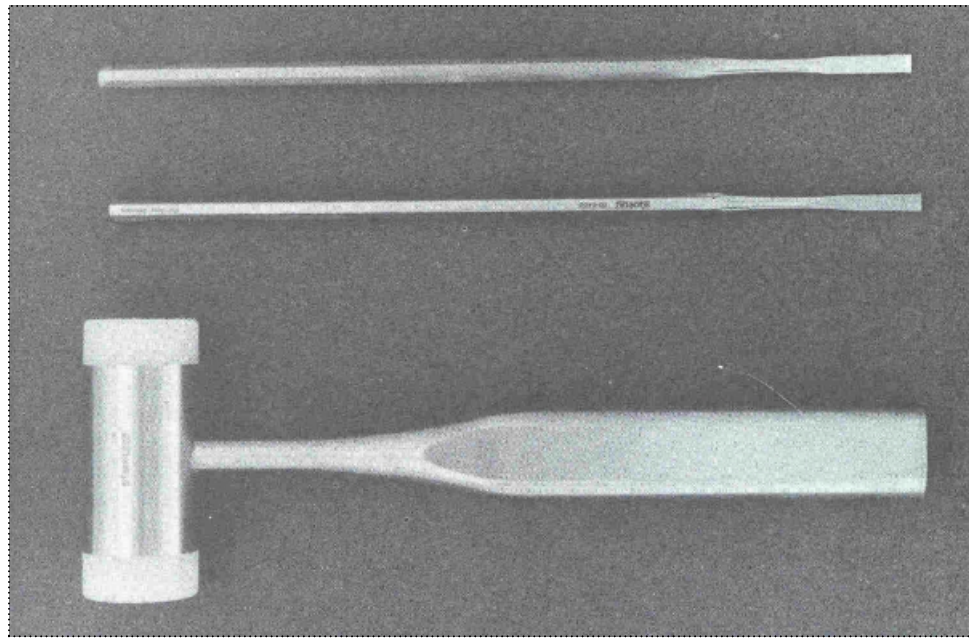
骨凿及槌子 (Chisel and Mallet)

骨锉 (File)

钻针及手机 (Bur & Handpiece)



- A. 骨钳 (Rongeur) 是装有弹簧把手，用来切割骨的钳子
- B. 骨钳同时有尖端及侧面切割的刀刃，对口腔外科医师而言较合用

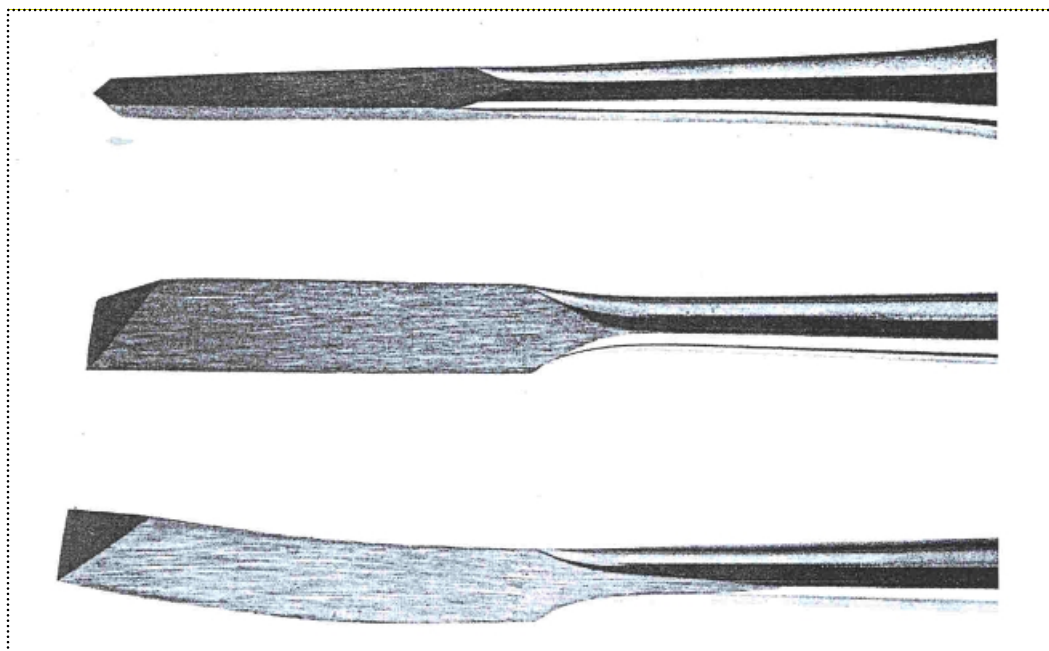


骨凿chisel: (单斜面) 及锤子合并使用，去除骨头
(双斜面) 用以劈牙

备注:

使用和消毒前应磨利(Sharpen)

锤子以尼龙较好(减少震动和噪音)



骨凿种类

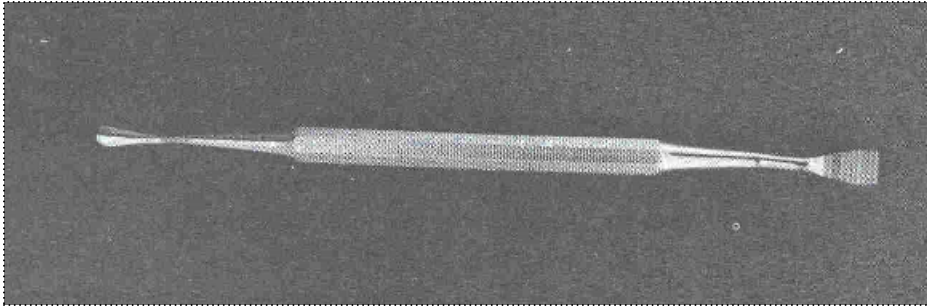
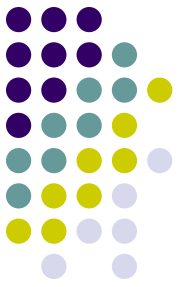
双斜面

单斜面(直)

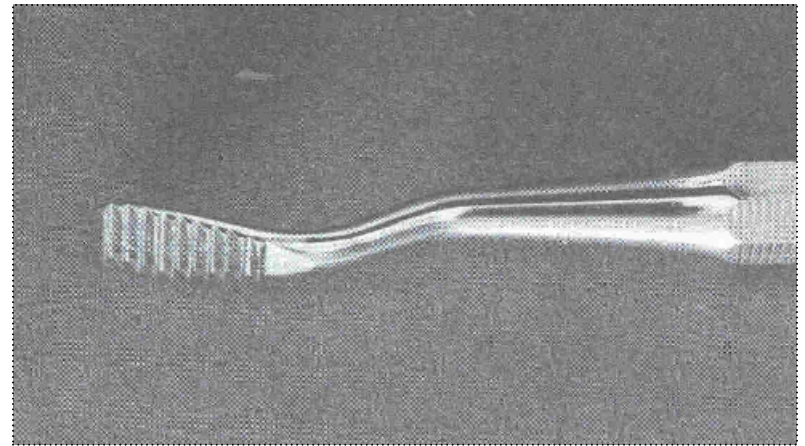
单斜面(弯)

骨锉 (Bone file)

功用：骨头修剪后之细微挫平



骨挫的两端主要用来将骨面上小而尖或针状骨挫平



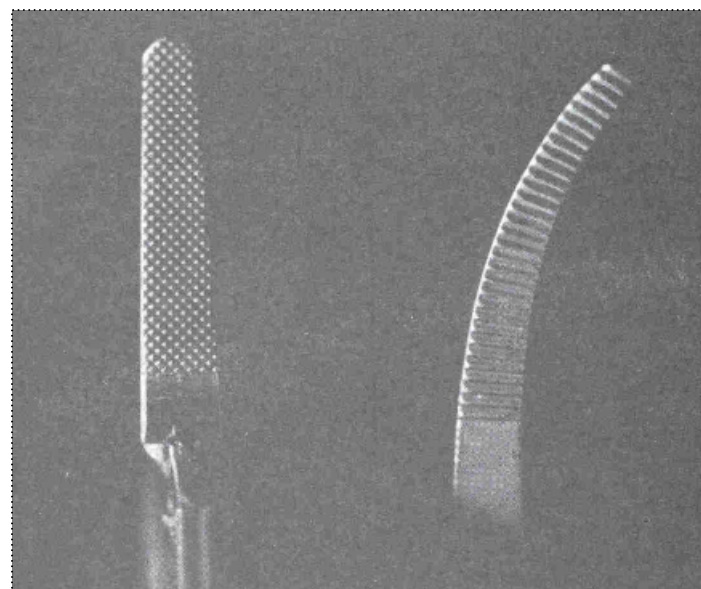
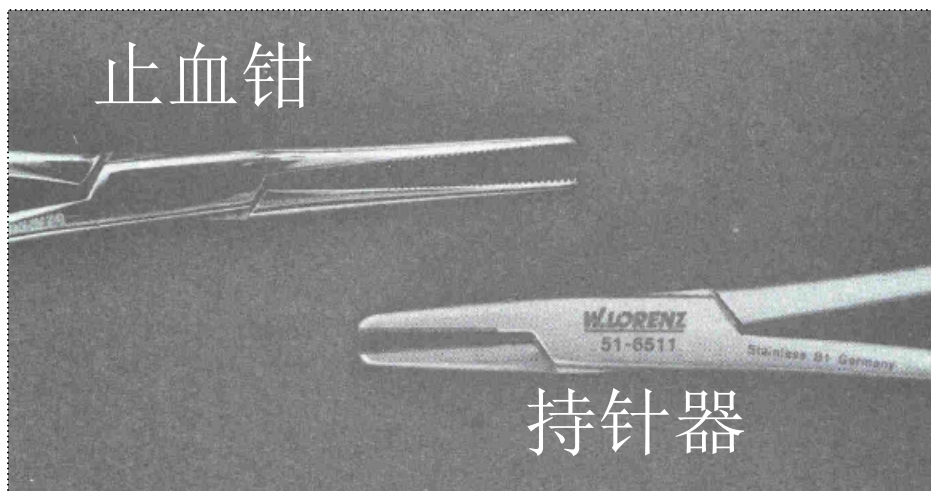
骨挫的“齿”排列成只能以拉的力量才能有效运用的方式



黏膜缝合器械

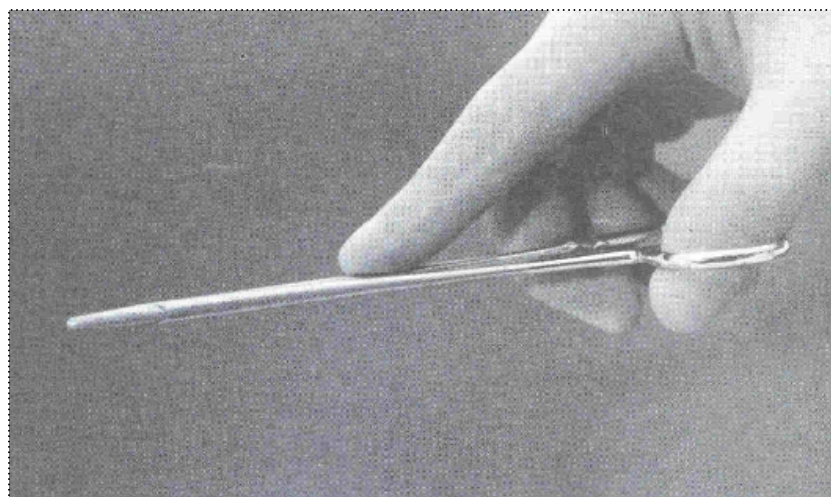
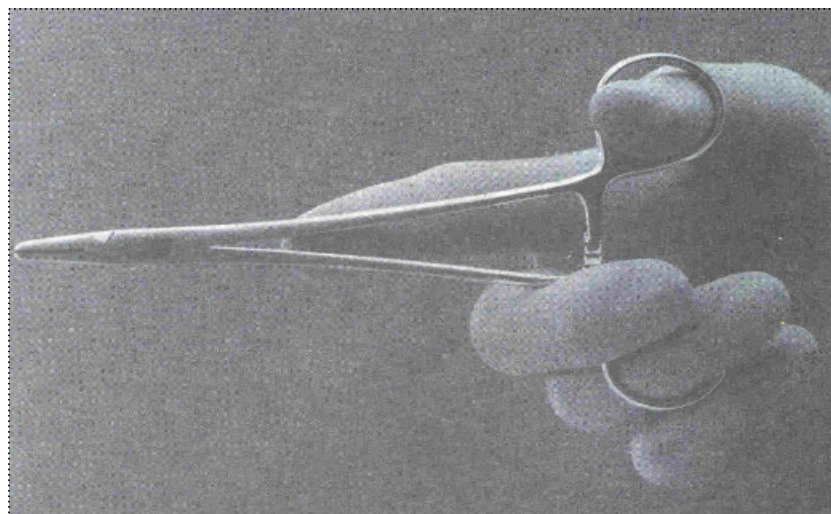
持针器 (Needle holder)

短而强固的喙，且有网状纹路（止血钳为平行沟）及锁紧把手

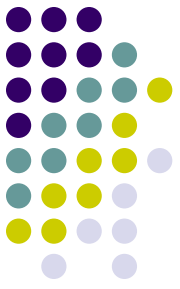




持针器手持法



用拇指及无名指穿过持针器的环把
用第一及第二指来控制器械的操作

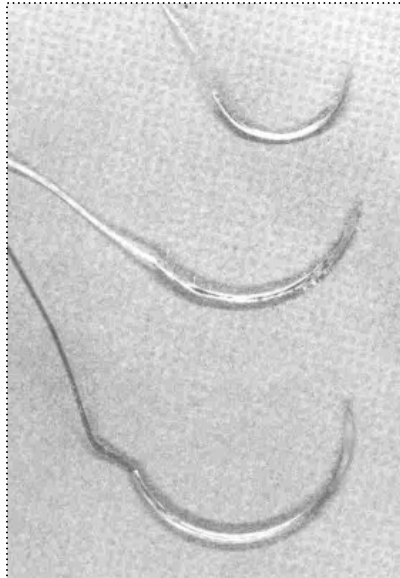


针 (Needle)

圆针：半圆或3/8圆

角针：前1/3是呈三角切面的切缘易穿过骨膜

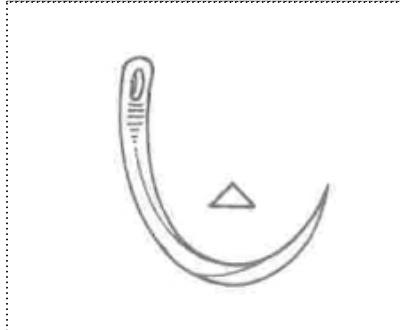
口腔外科抛弃式用针



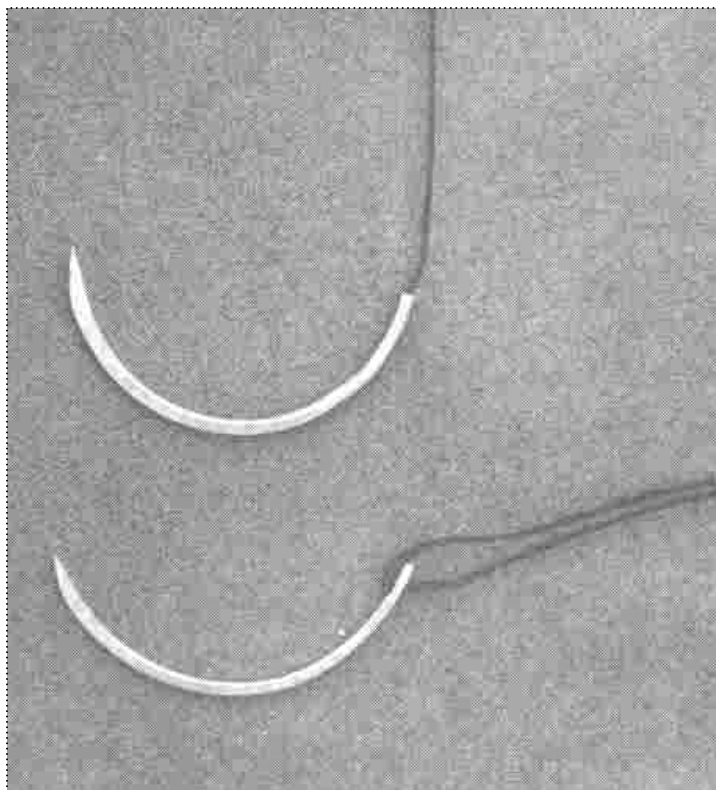
p-3针 4“0” 缝线

FS-2针 3“0”缝线

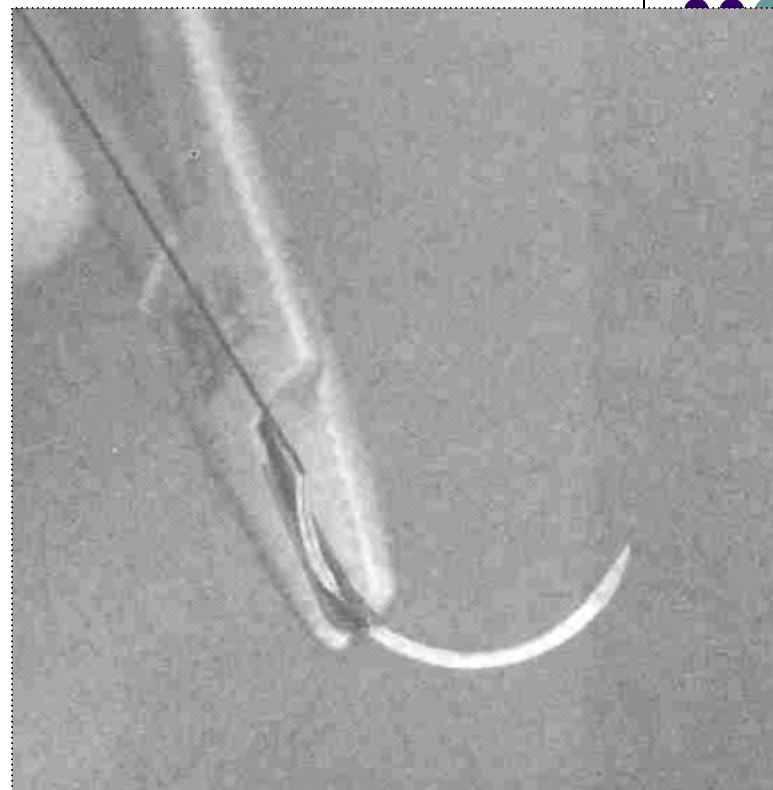
X-1针 3“0”缝线



缝合骨黏膜 (mucoperiosteum) 的针尖端横切面 (cross-section) 为三角型 (triangular)。



线由针孔 (needle eye)
穿入或购买时缝线已用
型铁 (swaged onto) 打
附在针上了!



持针器在弯曲 (curved
needle)

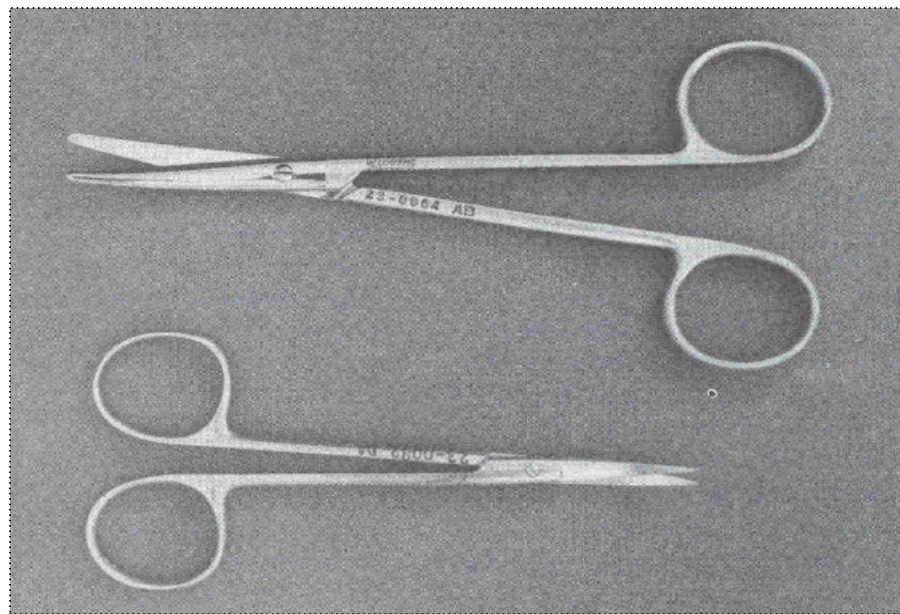
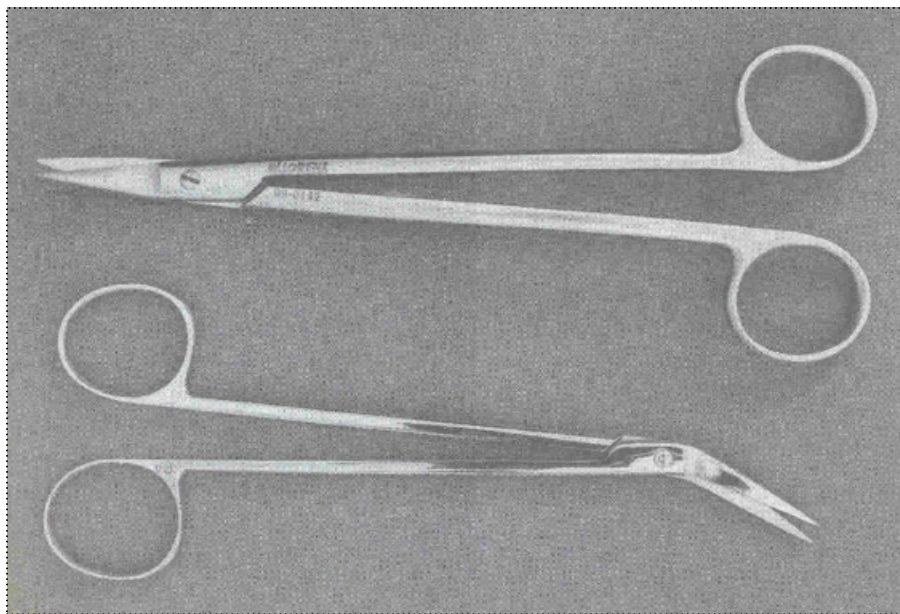
距尖端2/3处夹住针

剪刀



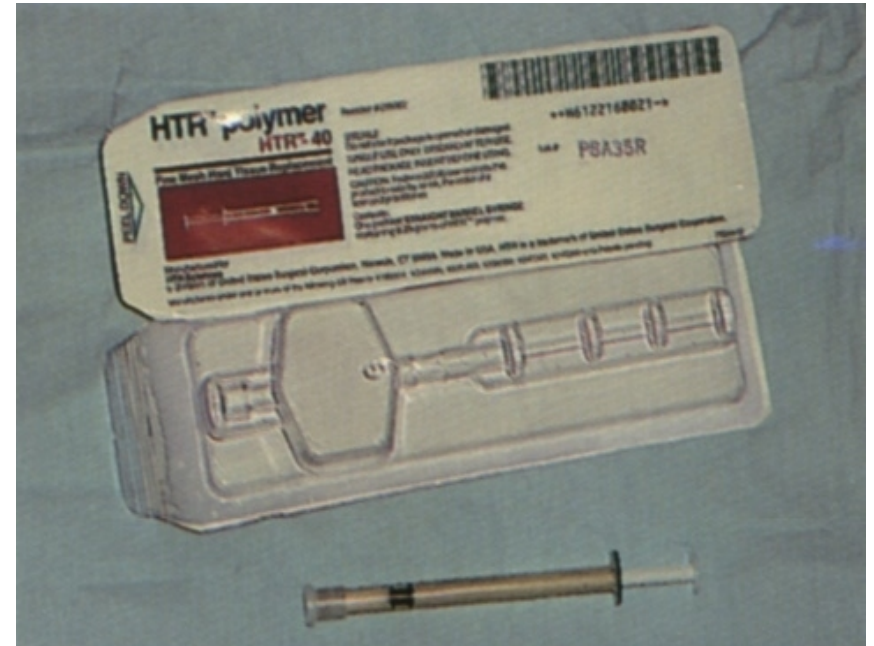
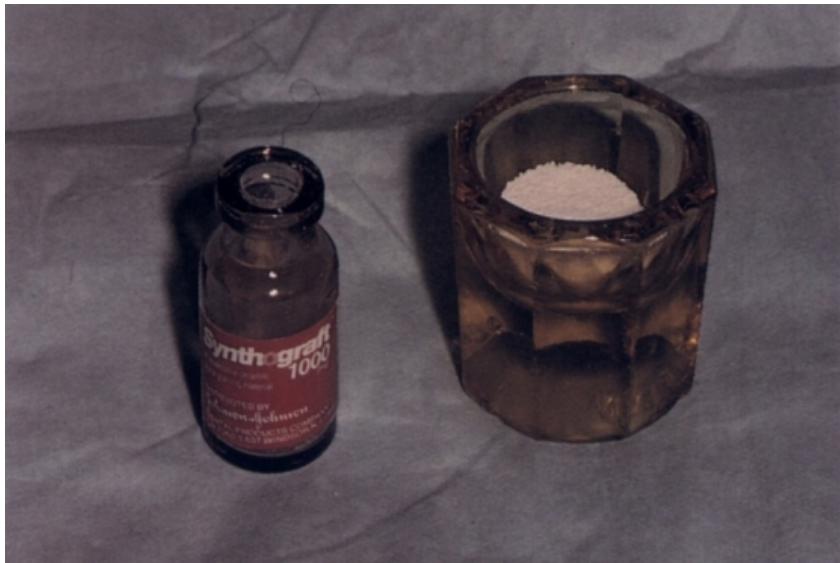
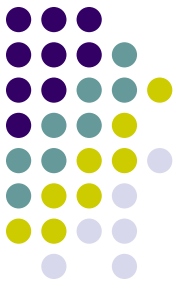
拆线剪：缝合后剪线及拆线

组织剪：修剪坏死及多余的组织

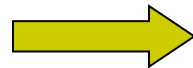


★组织剪不可用来剪线易钝

牙槽外科手术的药物



人工骨





牙槽骨修整术

alveoloplasty

适应证

凡用手指触诊牙槽骨能感到明显压痛的骨尖、骨突、锐利的骨缘、骨嵴、倒凹或隆起，应予修整。

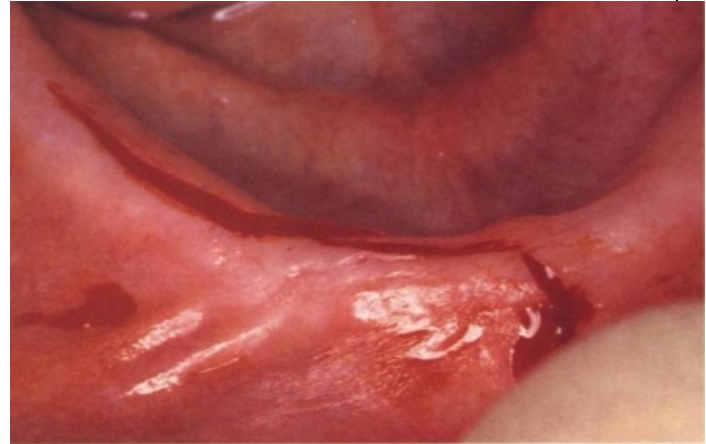
牙槽嵴修整术



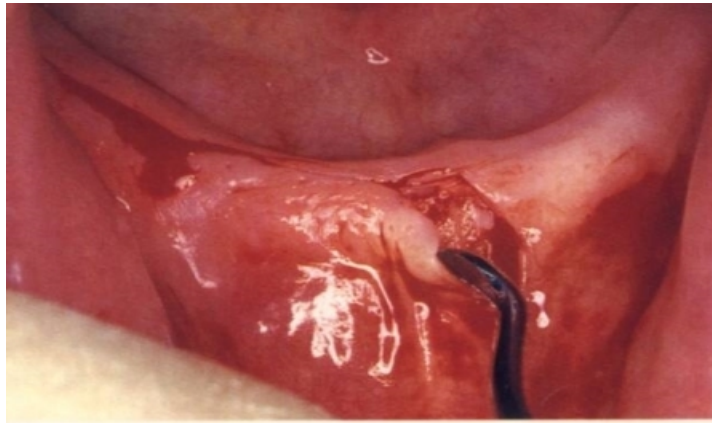
A



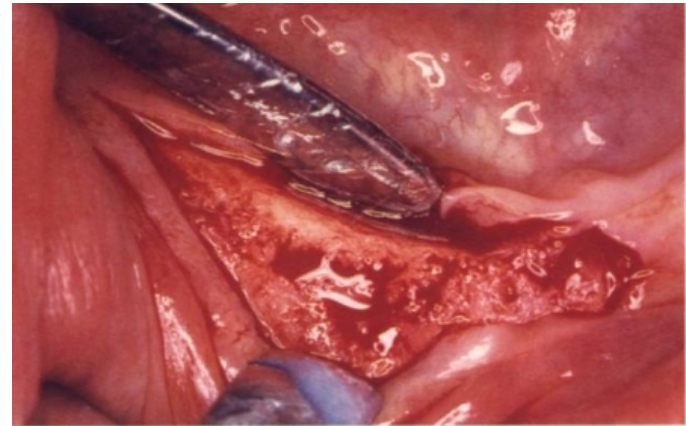
B



C



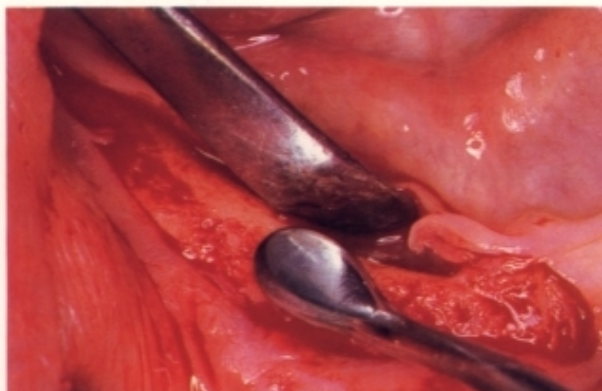
D



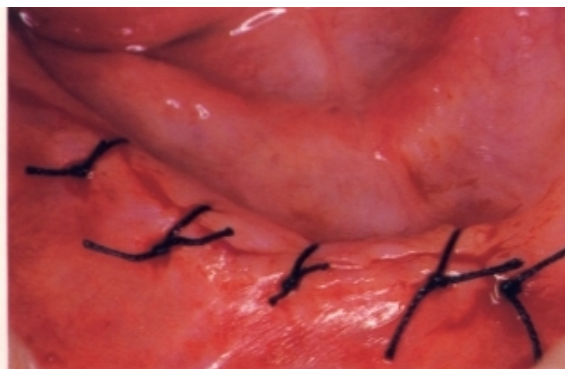
牙槽嵴修整术



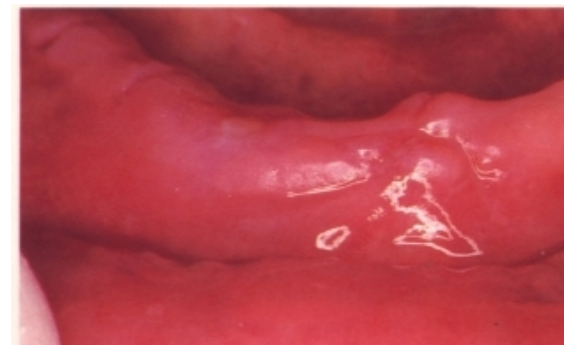
E



F



G



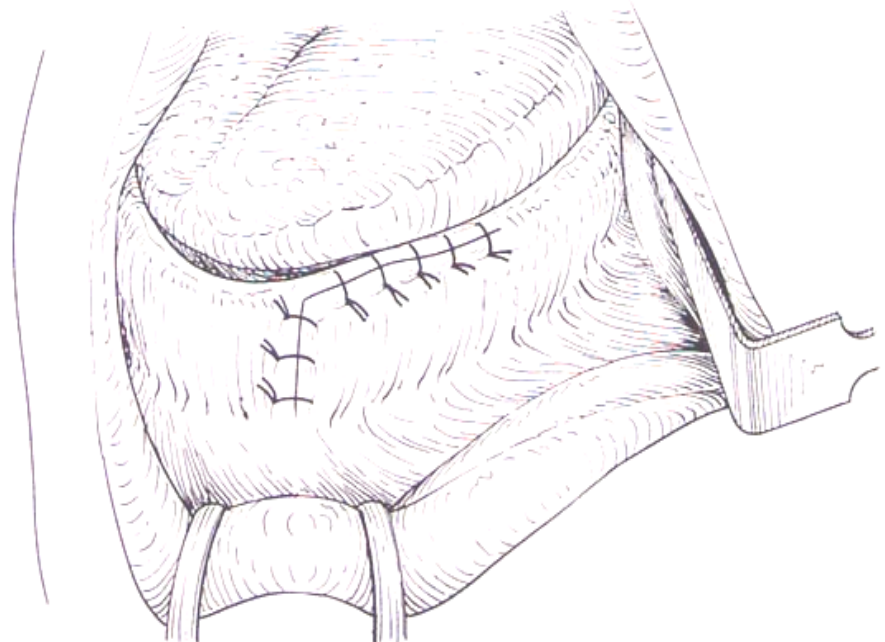
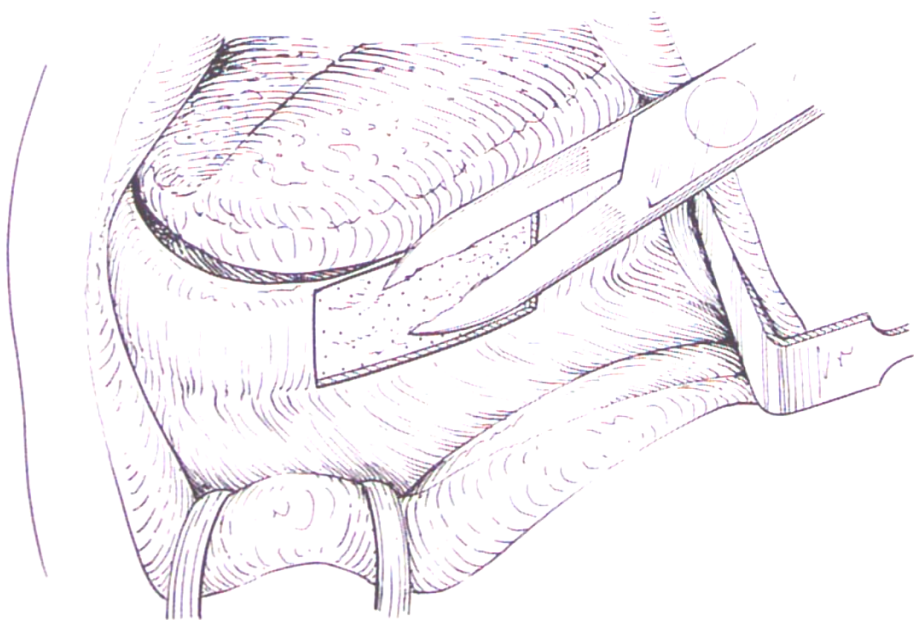
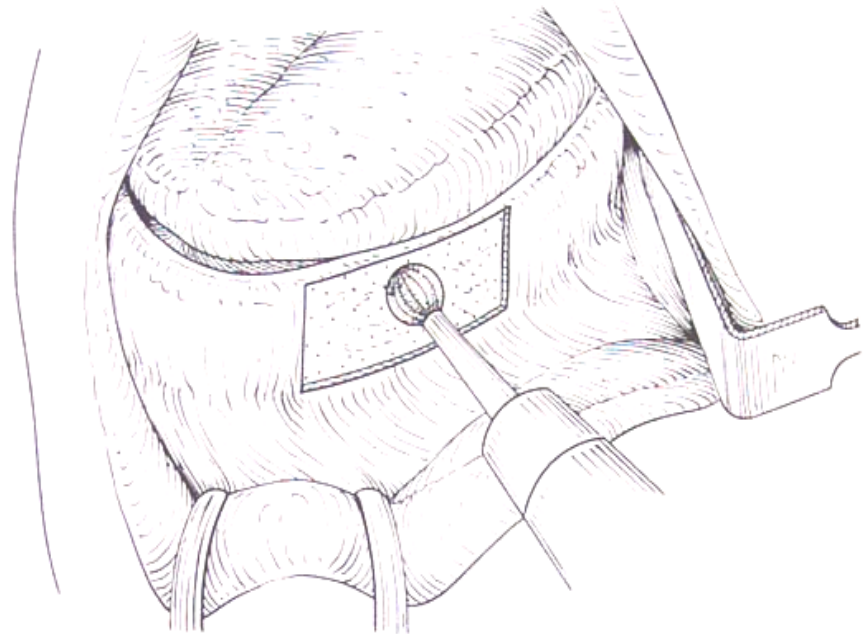
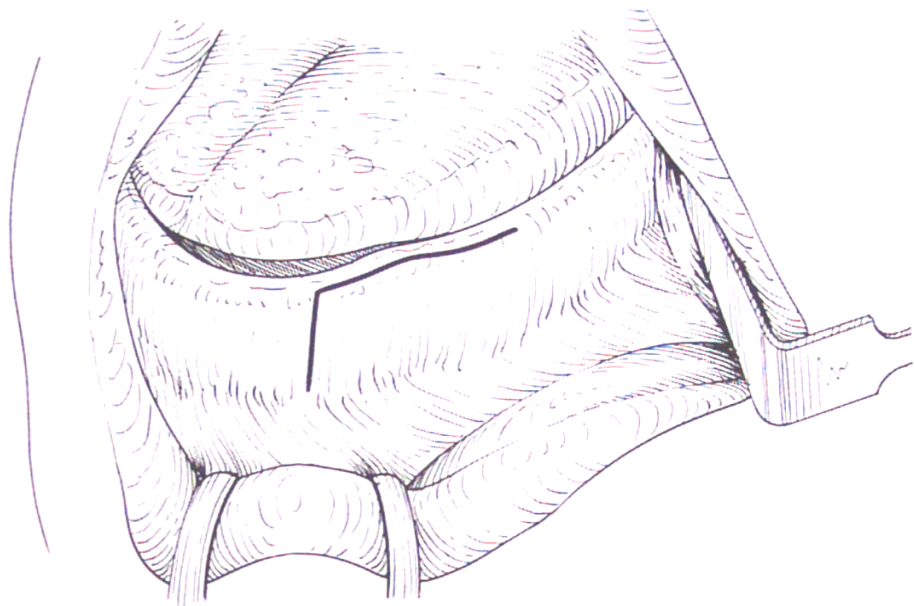


● 手术时间：拔牙后2-3m

● 手术步骤

麻醉

切口：弧形，L形，梯形



注意事项



- 弧形切口凸面应朝向牙槽嵴顶
- L形、梯形切口蒂在唇颊沟处，附加切口斜向外侧
- 牙槽嵴顶上的横切口应偏向唇颊侧
- 切口长度应>骨尖0.5cm以上
- 切透骨膜

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