

ABSTRACT

AIM

The aim of this study is to evaluate the possibility of avoiding a trans-alveolar method of extraction for mutilated tooth using physics forceps.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this prospective clinical study, a total of 30 patients seeking transalveolar method of extraction were taken as study group. Out of 30 patients, complete success of extraction with physics forceps (Atraumatic extraction) was selected as one group and failure to extract tooth with physics forceps (Traumatic extraction) was selected as another group. Clinical outcomes in form of operative time taken, gingival laceration, intra-operative patient comfort, postoperative pain and healing were recorded and compared.

RESULTS

Statistically significant reduction in the operating time, marginal bone loss, soft tissue loss, post-operative evaluation of parameters including pain ,healing status and other complications were lesser in physics forceps (Atraumatic extraction) when compared to transalveolar method of extraction

CONCLUSION

In our study, we would like to conclude that we could avoid transalveolar extraction in 87% of mutilated teeth. Hence from the findings of our study, we advocate that the use of physics forceps would reduce the rate of transalveolar extraction in mutilated teeth. Further it provides a smoother, uneventful post-operative healing in patients who require extraction of mutilated teeth. We would like to highlight, inspite of the higher cost of instrument and a steep learning curve, it would be commonly employed in future to perform atraumatic extraction of mutilated tooth. In majority of cases employment of transalveolar method can be avoided by proper usage of physics forceps in mutilated tooth.

KEYWORDS; Physics forceps, Atraumatic extraction, Transalveolar extraction, Post-operarative pain, Post-operative healing.