

# **THE ANIMAL HEAD DEMONSTRATION**

## **INCISIONS:**

- 1. The Horizontal incisions**
  - a. The Internal bevel incision**
  - b. The crevicular incision**
  - c. The interdental incision**
- 2. The Vertical incisions**

## **FLAPS:**

- 1. Full thickness (Mucoperiosteal) flap**
- 2. Partial thickness (Mucosal) flap**
- 3. Nondisplaced flap**
- 4. Displaced flap**
  - **Laterally positioned flap**
  - **Double papilla flap**
  - **Coronaly placed flap**
  - **Apically placed flap**
- 5. Papilla preservation flap**
- 6. The modified Widmen flap**
- 7. Free gingival graft**
- 8. Connective tissue graft**

## **TYPES OF SUTURES:**

- 1. Nonresorbable**
- 2. Resorbable**
  - i. Braided**
  - ii. Monofilaments**

## **NEEDLE DESIGN:**

- 1. Eye**
- 2. Body**
- 3. Point**

## **SUTURING TECHNIQUES:**

- 1. Interrupted**
  - a- Figure eight**
  - b- Circumferential director loop**
  - c- Mattress-vertical or horizontal**
  - d- Intrapapillary**
- 2- Continuous**
  - a- Papillary sling**
  - b- Vertical mattress**
  - c- Locking**

## **INDICATIONS FOR INTERRUPTED SUTURES**

- 1- Vertical incision**
- 2- Tuberosity and retromolar areas**
- 3- Bone regeneration procedures with/without GTR**
- 4- Widman flaps, open flap curettage, repositioned flaps, or apically positioned flaps where maximum interproximal coverage is required**
- 5- Edentulous areas**
- 6- Partial or split-thickness flap**
- 7- Osseointegrated implants**

## **ADVANTAGES OF CONTINUOUS SUTURES**

- 1. Can include as many teeth as required**
- 2. Minimize the need for multiple knots**
- 3. Simplicity**
- 4. Permit precise flap placement**
- 5. The teeth are used to anchor the flap**
- 6. Avoid the need for periosteal sutures**