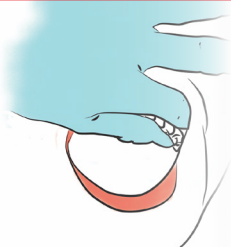
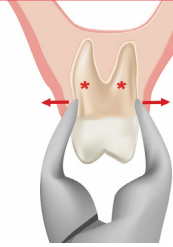


EXTRACTION TECHNIQUES

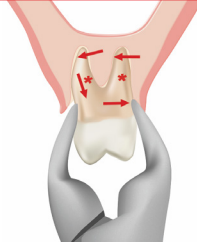
Maxillary Molars: First, Second, and Third Maxillary Molars.



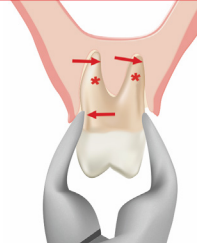
1. Retract soft tissue of lips and cheek.



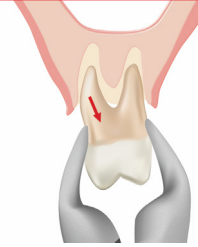
2. Seat the forceps beak apically as far as possible.



3. Luxate the tooth, with stronger forces toward the buccal than toward the palate. Rotational forces are not useful for the molars because of its three roots.

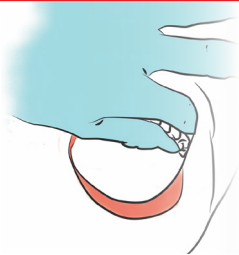


4. Use moderate lingual pressure.

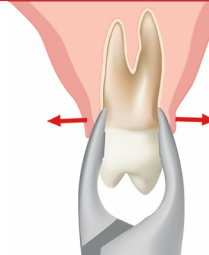


5. Deliver tooth in a bucco-occlusal direction.

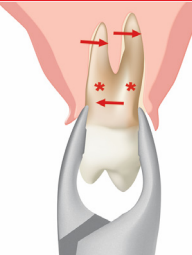
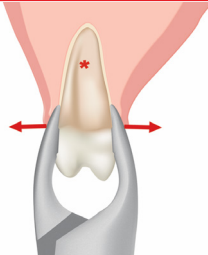
Maxillary Pre-Molars: First and Second Maxillary Pre-Molars.



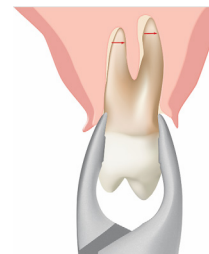
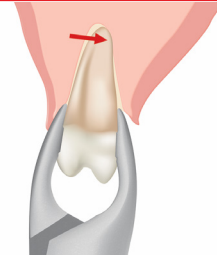
1. Retract soft tissue of lips and cheek



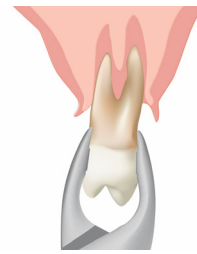
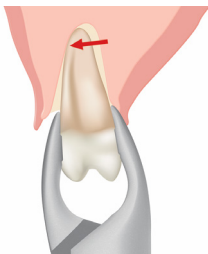
2. Apply firm apical pressure to the lower center of rotation as far as possible to expand crestal bone.



3. Apply buccal pressure to expand the buccal cortical plate. When the apices of roots are pushed lingually, the roots are subjected to fracture.

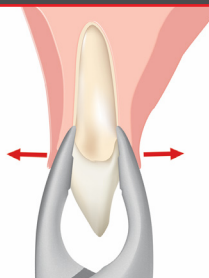


4. Apply palatal pressure but less vigorously than buccal pressure.

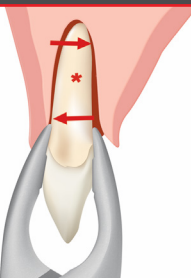


5. Deliver tooth in a bucco-occlusal direction with a combination of buccal and tractional forces.

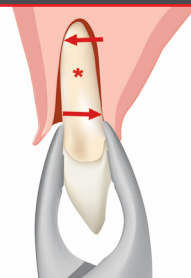
Maxillary Canines



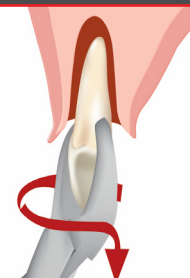
1. Seat forceps beak apically as far as possible.



2. Apply movement in buccal direction.

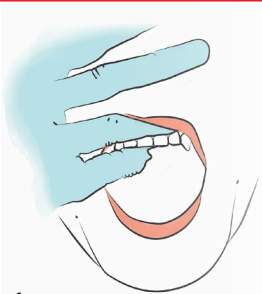


3. Then, apply small amounts of lingual force.

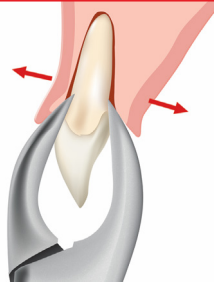


4. Deliver tooth in labial-incisal direction with a slight rotational force.

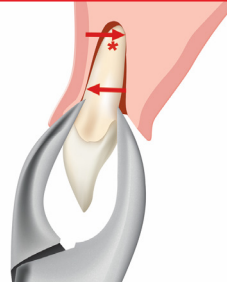
Maxillary Incisors: Central and Lateral Maxillary Incisors.



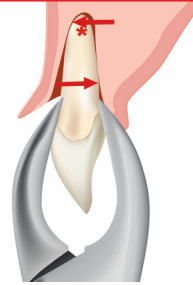
1. Retract the lips using the non-dominant hand, placing the thumb on the palate and the index finger to push the lip up to expose tooth.



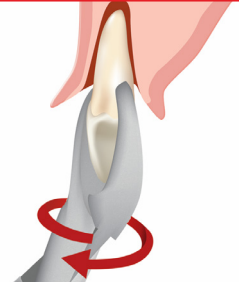
2. Seat the forceps as far apically as possible.



3. Luxate the tooth with labial force.

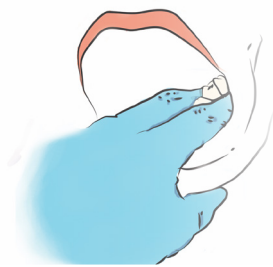


4. Then use slight lingual force.

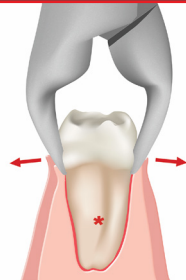


5. Deliver the tooth to the labial incisor with rotational, tractional movement.

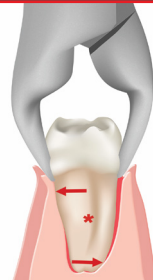
Mandibular Molars: First, Second and Third Mandibular Molars



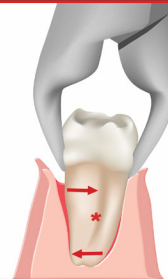
1. Left posterior teeth: position left index finger in the buccal vestibule, retracting the cheek and position the second finger in the lingual vestibule, retracting the tongue. Position thumb under the chin.



2. Use a No. 17 or No. 23 forceps and seat as far apically as possible.



3. Begin to luxate the molar with a strong buccal movement.

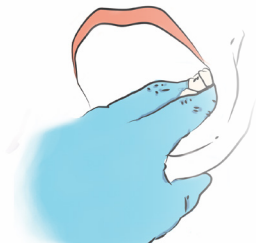


4. Continue to luxate using strong lingual pressure.

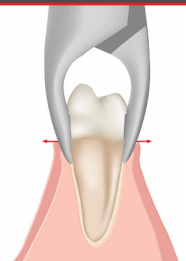


5. Deliver the molar in the bucco occlusal direction.

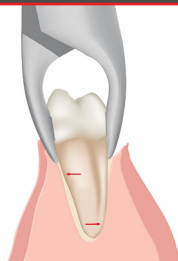
Mandibular Pre-Molars: First and Second Mandibular Pre-Molars



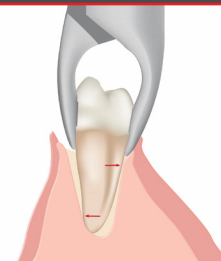
1. Left posterior teeth: position left index finger in the buccal vestibule, retracting the cheek and position the second finger in the lingual vestibule, retracting the tongue. Position thumb under the chin.



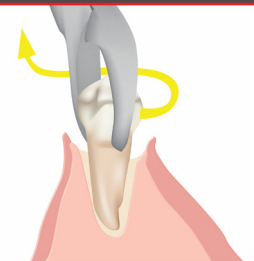
2. Seat forceps as far apically as possible to displace the center of rotation.



3. Apply buccal forceps and begin the luxating process.

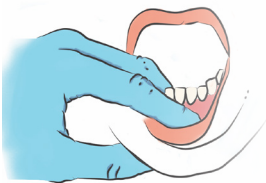


4. Use slight lingual pressure to further expand the crestal bone.

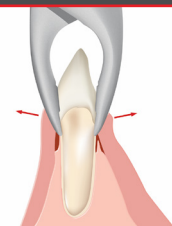


5. Deliver the molar with a rotational, tractional force.

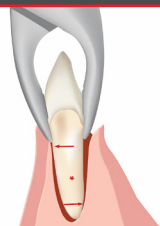
Mandibular Anteriors: Mandibular Incisors and Canines



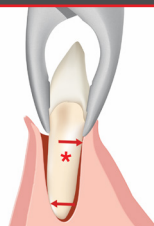
1. Retract the lips using the non-dominant hand, placing the thumb on the palate and the index finger to push the lip up to expose tooth.



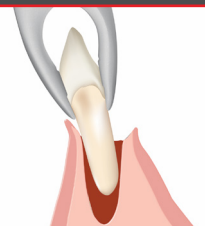
2. Seat forceps as far apically as possible.



3. Use moderate labial pressure to initiate the luxation process.



4. Continue to expand the bone using lingual force.



5. Deliver the tooth in a labial-incisal direction.