

**EXTRACTION OF THREE MOLAR TEETH WITH CONFIRMED  
RETENTION: CLINICAL INDICATIONS, METHODS AND POSTOPERATIVE  
MANAGEMENT.**

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Extraction of three molar teeth with confirmed retention is an important clinical intervention in dentistry. Molar retention is a condition in which teeth cannot fully erupt due to various anatomical, pathological or mechanical factors. In such cases, extraction may be the only solution to eliminate clinical complications and restore normal dental function.

The concept and causes of molar retention

Molar impaction can manifest itself in a number of ways: the molar tooth may be completely or partially retained in the bone or gum, not in a state of normal eruption. Causes that cause impaction include:

Lack of space in the dental row - due to abnormal arrangement of adjacent teeth or an excess number of teeth;

Incorrect position of teeth or their dystopia - teeth cannot occupy the anatomically correct place;

Fibrous or bony obstructions that prevent normal eruption;

Inflammatory or pathological processes that complicate the normal growth and position of the molar.

As a result of retention, complications may arise, such as chronic periodontitis, development of caries, damage to adjacent teeth and even inflammatory processes.

Indications for extraction of molars with confirmed retention

Removal of molars in cases of retention can be performed if the following indications are present:

Chronic periodontitis or inflammatory diseases around the root of the tooth;

Dystopia of the molar, which can lead to damage to adjacent teeth;

Lack of sufficient space for normal eruption and tooth getting stuck;

Development of complications such as abscesses or infections associated with tooth retention;

Overcrowding of the dental arch, in which the retention of a molar can lead to malocclusion.

Contraindications to removal usually include the presence of severe systemic diseases, in particular those that complicate surgical interventions, as well as the risk of damage to important anatomical structures.

Diagnostic methods and surgery planning

The removal of three molar teeth with retention requires careful preliminary diagnosis and surgical planning.

X-ray diagnostics:

Orthopantomogram allows visualization of the position of molars, their anatomical features and degree of retention;

Computed tomography (CT) provides detailed images of the molar and surrounding tissues, which helps determine proximity to anatomical structures.

Assessment of anatomical features:

The position of the roots, proximity to adjacent teeth and bone barriers are taken into account.

Planning of surgical intervention:

With the choice of anesthesia method, surgical access and instruments.

All this allows us to minimize risks during surgery and increase the likelihood of a successful outcome.

Surgical methods and stages of removal

Removal of molars with confirmed retention requires an individual approach and can be performed using different methods.

Anesthesia:

Before the operation, local anesthesia is administered to numb the area of intervention. In some cases, general anesthesia may be required.

Surgical approach:

Either a classic surgical approach or a modern technique with a minimally invasive approach is used to reduce tissue trauma.

Tooth extraction:

The intervention is performed carefully to minimize the risk of damage to surrounding tissues and nerves.

Stopping bleeding and suturing the wound:

The final stage of the operation is aimed at ensuring healing and minimizing postoperative complications.

Complications and postoperative management

As with any surgical procedure, removal of retained molars may be accompanied by complications such as:

Bleeding and wound infection;

Damage to adjacent teeth and bone structures;

Dry socket or delayed wound healing;

Periapical inflammatory reactions.

Postoperative care includes:

Prescribing painkillers and anti-inflammatory drugs;

Maintaining oral hygiene;

Limit physical activity in the first days after surgery;

Conducting regular follow-up examinations to assess the healing dynamics.

It is important for the patient to strictly follow the doctor's recommendations to ensure optimal recovery.

Conclusion

Extraction of three molar teeth with confirmed retention is an effective treatment method that allows eliminating many potential complications and restoring the functions of the masticatory system. Successful performance of the operation depends on careful diagnostics, selection of the optimal surgical approach and qualified postoperative patient management.

