I. Introduction

Removal of an impacted third molar is a frequent procedure in dentistry. The most common reason for removal is recurrent pericoronitis. Food lodgement in the dead space created by an abnormally angled tooth is the main cause for pericoronitis. Less invasive procedures like operculectomy can be done for interim relief. However, removal of the complete tooth is considered the definitive treatment. Despite several advantages of complete removal, there are also various complications in 5% to 30% of cases, including pain, swelling, nerve injury, restricted mouth opening, dry socket, hematoma, and infection, among others.

In the literature, coronectomy is listed as an alternative to complete surgical extraction. However, this kind of surgical procedure is not helpful in restoring the functionality of the tooth. In some cases, a second surgery is necessary following coronectomy for the removal of roots due to continuous pain, infection, and discomfort.

Auto-transplantation of an impacted third molar to replace another non-salvageable molar is a well-documented procedure. Using the same concept, impacted third molars can be repositioned in their own socket into a normal anatomical position. To the best of our knowledge, there have been no studies on this alternative procedure.

We propose a relatively non-invasive ‘straight lift technique’ specifically useful in straightening abnormally positioned mesioangular third molars as an alternate to complete removal. This can improve the function of the impacted tooth and prevent complications like nerve injury or dry socket.

II. Technical Note

A 28-year-old male patient visited to outpatient Department of Dentistry, All India Institute of Medical Science, Bhopal, India with the complaint of recurrent food lodgement and pain in the back region of the jaw. On clinical and radiographic examination, a partially impacted mesio-angular, non-carious third molar tooth was observed. (Fig. 1. A) The antagonist maxillary third molar was in the proper functional position. Surgical removal of the entire tooth or crown (coronectomy) was recommended, but the patient refused and asked for alternate management options. Written informed consent was obtained after explaining the treatment plan to...
the patient.

In this technique, a straight elevator was placed between the second and third molar. Then tooth was positioned in an upright position by gently applying force in an axle and wheel motion under local anesthesia. (Fig. 1. B) The tooth was brought into a cusp and fossa relationship with the upper molar. Mild coronoplasty was performed for further occlusion correction. (Fig. 2) The patient was advised to consume a soft diet for a week. He was prescribed mild anti-inflammatory medications for the next 3 days. Food lodgement complain were resolved completely. At the six-month follow-up, radiographs revealed proper bone healing in the periapical area adjacent to the apex. (Fig. 1. C) In the present case, splinting of the third molar with adjacent teeth was not required. However, surgeons can splint the third molar with adjacent teeth with the help of stainless steel wires or with flexible and passive splints to prevent unwanted shifts in position and facilitate uneventful healing.

1. Indications

- When the patient is reluctant about surgical extraction.
- Asymptomatic partial mesio-angular/vertical erupted third molar.
- Normally positioned antagonist maxillary third molar.

2. Contraindications

- In cases of severe infection
- Mobile teeth
- Carious teeth

3. Advantages

- Useful in patients who decline surgical extraction.
- Improved function.
- Retaining the tooth is more cost-effective than prophylactic removal.
- Helps in preventing extraction-related complications.

III. Discussion

Various complications related to the removal of impacted third molars can be avoided by using the straight lift technique. It is a cost-effective method that requires fewer hospital visits in comparison to removal, coronectomy, or operculectomy.
In the present technique, a follow-up period of six months is needed to ensure the technique was successful.

To assess the functionality of the treated tooth, certain prognostic factors should be carefully evaluated such as mobility, occlusion, food lodgement, cheek biting, and root resorption.

The tooth did not require a non-surgical endodontic therapy and was asymptomatic at the six-month follow-up. Coronectomy, on the other hand, can require another surgical intervention, additional appointments, and root canal therapy, leading to increased discomfort in such patients\textsuperscript{10,11}. Operculectomy also requires long-term follow-up and sometimes a second surgery for third molar removal\textsuperscript{12}.

Root resorption due to the change in tooth position remains one of the major complications and undesirable outcomes of this straight lift technique. However, at the 6-month follow-up, minimal root resorption was encountered, the patient was asymptomatic, and the tooth was functional. Occurrence of any of the aforementioned complications indicates the need for extraction.

Within the limitations of our study, the proposed technique is reproducible with an easy learning curve and prevents various complications associated with surgical alternatives such as extraction. However, a prospective clinical trial with a large sample size and long follow-up period is required to evaluate the long-term outcomes of this technique.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

References

1. Bouloux GF, Steed MB, Perciaccante VJ. Complications of third molar surgery. Oral Maxillofac Surg Clin North Am 2007;19:117-28. vii. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coms.2006.11.013
2. Martin A, Perinetti G, Costantinides F, Maglione M. Coronectomy as a surgical approach to impacted mandibular third molars: a systematic review. Head Face Med 2015;11:9. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13005-015-0068-7
3. Ahmed Asif J, Yusuf Noorani T, Khursheed Alam M. Tooth autotransplantation: an alternative treatment. Bull Tokyo Dent Coll 2017;58:41-8. https://doi.org/10.2209/tdcpublication.2016-0011
4. Armstrong L, O’Reilly C, Ahmed B. Autotransplantation of third molars: a literature review and preliminary protocols. Br Dent J 2020;228:247-51. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41415-020-1264-9
5. Dioguardi M, Quarta C, Sovereto D, Troiano G, Melillo M, Di Cosola M, et al. Autotransplantation of the third molar: a therapeutic alternative to the rehabilitation of a missing tooth: a scoping review. Bioengineering (Basel) 2021;8:120. https://doi.org/10.3390/bioengineering8090120
6. Varghese G. Management of impacted third molars. In: Bonanthaya K, Panneerselvam E, Manuel S, Kumar VV, Rai A, eds. Oral and maxillofacial surgery for the clinician. Singapore: Springer; 2021:299-328.
7. Jain A. Principles and techniques of exodontia. In: Bonanthaya K, Panneerselvam E, Manuel S, Kumar VV, Rai A, eds. Oral and maxillofacial surgery for the clinician. Singapore: Springer; 2021:259-97.
8. Rai A, Rai M. Lingual based four cornered flap for third molar surgery. J Maxillofac Oral Surg 2017;16:258-9. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12663-016-0909-3
9. Rai A. Fractures of the mandible. In: Bonanthaya K, Panneerselvam E, Manuel S, Kumar VV, Rai A, eds. Oral and maxillofacial surgery for the clinician. Singapore: Springer; 2021:1053-84.
10. Cosola S, Kim YS, Park YM, Giannarinaro E, Covani U. Coronectomy of mandibular third molar: four years of follow-up of 130 cases. Medicina (Kaunas) 2020;56:654. https://doi.org/10.3390/medicina56120654
11. Gady J, Fletcher MC. Coronectomy: indications, outcomes, and description of technique. Atlas Oral Maxillofac Surg Clin North Am 2013;21:221-6. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coxm.2013.05.008
12. Abate A, Cavagnetto D, Fama A, Matrese M, Bellincioni F, Assandri F. Efficacy of operculectomy in the treatment of 145 cases with unerupted second molars: a retrospective case-control study. Dent J (Basel) 2020;8:65. https://doi.org/10.3390/dj8030065

How to cite this article: Rai AJ, Kumar J, Lal B, Shakti P. Straight lift technique as an alternative to surgical extraction of an intact, partially impacted mesioangular mandibular third molar. J Korean Assoc Oral Maxillofac Surg 2022;48:326-328. https://doi.org/10.5125/jkaoms.2022.48.5.326

Authors’ Contributions

A.J.R. and J.K. participated in data collection and wrote the manuscript. P.S. and B.L. participated in the study design and helped to draft the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Consent for Publishing Photographs

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this article and accompanying images.