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Assignment: Maxillofacial Surgery

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Q No (2)

(Ans)

Local Anesthesia agents:-

The lygocaine hydrochloride 2% is most commonly used in local anesthesia agent.

⇒ the name of local anesthesia agent is lygocaine hydrochloride 2%.

⇒ it is used for conduction block.

Vasoconstrictors:-

The adrenaline is most common used for vasoconstrictor in local anesthesia.

⇒ the adrenaline delays the absorption of local anesthesia from the site.

⇒ it provide blood less field. prolong the action.

⇒ it reduce the systematic toxicity.

(2)

Q No (3)

Ans.

Management of Root Displacement's

⇒ The surgeon should assess
(1) size of root in to the sinus.

(2) Assess whether there has been any infection of the tooth or periapical tissue.

(3) Assess the preparative condition of the maxillary sinus.

⇒ Small tooth fragment (2-3 mm) pre existing infection.

⇒ if this techniques fails no additional surgical procedure should be performed.

⇒ there are three steps

⇒ Step 1: → in the first step shoot the radiograph, it shows the position & size of root

Step 2: → the irrigate through the small opening in the socket apex.

③

Step ③

Suction the irrigating solution from the sinus via the socket.

⇒ off allowed the root so not coughing or respiratory distress.

⇒ it travel down the GIT & then out.

⇒ the chest & abdominal radiograph & maintain air way.

⇒ so tooth remove through bronchoscopy.

(4)

Q No (3)

Ans

The wisdom tooth is most commonly involve in impaction because it is the last tooth to grow in last.

⇒ it typically erupted b/w in the age of 17 to 25

⇒ it is mostly impacted.

⇒ it is also called third molar.

⇒ it comes in the jaw but often stopped growing. The mouth & jaw may thus be too small to accommodate them.

⇒ there is not enough space for proper eruption so it cause impaction.

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