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Maxillofacial Surgery

Submitted to:-

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## Q1 Instruments of Extraction.

- (I) SCALPEL HANDLE
- (II) BONE GRAFTING INSTRUMENTS
- (III) BONE SCARPER
- (IV) CASSETTES
- (V) CHIELS
- (VI) CIRCULAR KNIVES AND TISSUE PUNCHES
- (VII) CURETTES
- (VIII) GINGIVECTOMY AND TUNNELING
- (IX) IMPRESSION TRAY
- (X) MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY INSTRUMENTS
- (XI) MEADS
- (XII) MEASURING INSTRUMENTS
- (XIII) MOUTH MIRROR AND HANDLE
- (XIV) NEEDLE HOLDER
- (XV) OSTEOTOMIES
- (XVI) PERIOSTEAL AND PAPILLA ELEVATORS
- (XVII) PLIERS.

## Q2 Local Anesthesia:

### Definition:

Local Anesthesia is defined as a loss of sensation in a circumscribed area of the body caused by depression of excitation in nerve ending or an inhibition of the conduction process in peripheral nerves.

# Constituents of local Anesthesia

## 1. Local Anesthesia agents:

lignocaine hydrochloride 2% is most commonly used local anesthetic agent

### USES:-

Conduction block

### Vasoconstrictors:-

Adrenaline is used vasoconstriction in local Anesthesia

### USES:

• Delays absorption of LAesthetic from the site.

• provide blood less field prolong the action.

• Reduce the systemic toxicity

## Reducing agents:-

Methylparaben

It increases the

shelf life of  
solution  
agent

The anesthetic  
acts as a bacteriostatic

## Fungicide:-

Thymol is used as fungicide

Vehicle:

Modified singer's solution  
or distilled water is used as  
vehicle.

It provide the volume of  
the solution and act as diluent.

Preservatives:

Methylparaben.

It is increase the shelf  
of the anesthetic solution act as  
a bacteriostatic agent.

Q3

## EXTRACTION COMPLICATION

- Fractured tooth
- Laceration
- Soft tissue injury
- Luxation of adjacent tooth
- Fractured of costal plates
- Fractured of Fori Maxillary Tuberosity
- Fractured mandible
- Hemorrhage
- Displacement of tooth / root in the Maxillary antrum
- Displacement of tooth / root into adjacent tissue space
- Dry socket
- Trismus
- Postoperative pain
- Infection
- Wound dehiscence.

## Soft Tissue Injuries

The soft tissue in the mouth are delicate and sensitive and when they are injured it can be very painful. Soft tissue which include the tongue, cheeks, gums, and lips, can be injured when you accidentally bite down on them if you fall or are in an accident. Or, if you put food in your mouth that is too hot chewing on hard object can also damage soft tissue.



The main symptom is  
is throbbing pain. First  
the tooth will be sensitive  
to heat and pressure while  
chewing. You may develop  
a fever. Swollen lymph node  
under the jaw or the  
neck can be tender and  
you may feel pain in the  
sinus area. If the abscess  
rupture sudden rush of foul  
pus swelling and foul tasting  
fluid will spill into the mouth

Soft Tissue Injuries usually do not bleed a lot but when they do, the injury can seem worse than it really is. When the blood mixed with saliva it may look like you are bleeding a lot. In most cases the bleeding should stop a few minutes.

- Rinse your mouth thoroughly with mild saltwater.
- If the bleeding continues press a damp piece of gauze against the injured area for 10-15 min.
- To relieve the pain, and reduce swelling, hold ice to the area for 10 minutes.

Q4 Impacted Tooth :-  
Impacted Tooth  
Can be defined as one  
which does not erupt into  
its proper position in the  
dental arch in expected time.  
Instead staying below the  
gingival line.

## Causes:

- Impacted tooth remain embedded in soft tissue or bone beyond its normal eruption time
- The cause may be overcrowding  
◦ other teeth may also become displaced as the new teeth try to emerge.
- Impaction typically occurs in the third molars also called wisdom teeth

◦ wisdom teeth become impacted because they don't have enough room to come erupt.

◦ wisdom teeth usually emerge sometime between the age of 17 and 15.

Some people have wisdom teeth that emerge without any problems and line up with the other teeth behind the second molars.

- In general a Tooth become impacted when your mouth doesn't have enough space for it
- Another possible cause for Impaction is the displacement of Tooth.
- Dental Trauma.
- over-Retained Baby Teeth.
- Irregular Tooth Growth.
- Supranumerary Teeth
- Genetically.
- Malnutrition.
- Disease of Jaw.

Q5

## Three Techniques of Administration of Local Anesthesia

1) Local Infiltration:-

Infiltration anesthesia is accomplished with administration of the local anesthesia solution intradermally, subcutaneously or submucosally across the nerve path that supplies the area of the body that are require anesthesia.



(2) field Block :-  
In field block anesthesia in which small nerve are not anesthetized individually, as an nerve block anesthesia, but instead are block by local anesthetic solution injected to form a barrier proximal to operative site.



⑤ Nerve Block:-  
local anaesthesia  
nerve block is the short term  
nerve block involving the  
injection of local anaesthetics  
as close to the nerve as possible  
for pain relief. The local anaesthetic  
blocks the nerve and numbs the  
area of the body that is  
inverted by that nerve.