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Subject Maxillofacial Surgery

Q1:-

Answer:-

(A) oral mucosa:- The oral mucosa is the mucous membrane lining the inside of the mouth.

It comprises stratified squamous epithelium termed as oral epithelium & an underlying connective tissue termed as lamina propria.

(B) Two components of oral mucosa:-

(1) "oral epithelium" i.e. stratified squamous epithelium

(2) Underlying connective tissue layer also known as "lamina propria or corium."

(C) Types of oral Mucosa:-

There are 3 basic types of oral mucosa which is following

(i) Masticatory mucosa.

(ii) Lining mucosa.

(iii) Specialized mucosa.

⇒ "Lining Mucosa" comprises most of the oral cavity.

(D) Define the following?

(i) Connective tissue papilla:-

It is irregular & upward projections of connective tissue.

(ii) Basement Membrane:-

These are the structure less layer about 1-2 micrometers thick; interface between epithelium & connective tissue.

(iii) Rete ridges:- Also known as rete pegs, epithelial ridges or pegs that interdigitate with the connective tissue papilla.

Pg # (03)

(e) Why is the name Specialized to Specialized Mucosa

Functionally it is masticatory

mucosa but due to its high

lingual papillae, it is characterized

as Specialized Mucosa.

The name Specialized mucosa is

given because they contains

taste buds on lingual papillae

on the dorsal tongue surface.



Q2:-

Answer:-

(A) Layers of Keratinized Surface Epithelium:-

- i) Stratum Basale.
- ii) Stratum Spinosum.
- iii) Stratum Granulosum.
- iv) Stratum Corneum.

(B) Which two layers Comprises Stratum germinativum:

The following two layers Comprises Stratum germinativum:-

- \* Stratum Basale      \* Stratum Spinosum

(C) Pyknotic Nucleus:-

The irreversible Condensation of Chromatin in the nucleus of a cell undergoing necrosis or apoptosis. The nucleus becomes dense and compact and begins to fragment karyorrhexis resulting in spheres of dark-staining nuclear chromatin.

Location:- Pyknotic nuclei are often found in the Zona reticularis of the adrenal gland. They are also found in the keratinocytes of the outermost layer in parakeratinized epithelium.

Q5:-

Answer:(A) Diagnosis:

Dry Socket.

(B) Causes:

- \* Bacterial Contamination.
- \* Trauma at Surgical Site.
- \* Improper oral Hygiene.
- \* Improper dressing of Socket.
- \* Not following post-up instructions.

(C) After extraction blood clot forms in the socket to protect bone & nerves. Sometimes clot dissolves a couple of days after extraction leaving bone & nerve exposed to oral environment that lead to infection.

(D) Management:-

- \* Rinsing & cleaning of socket with saline.
- putting medicated gauze.
- NSAIDs & Antibiotics.
- Antibacterial dressing.
- If not relieved then surgical management should be done.

Q6:-

Answer:-

(A) Post operative instructions:-

- \* Place pressure on gauze pad covering extraction site for an hour.
- \* Cold food stuff (ice-cream) usually given.
- \* Do not rinse your mouth.
- \* Do not spit.
- \* Avoid hot tea/coffee for 24 hours.
- \* Avoid carbonated drinks.
- \* Eat soft food on other side.

(B) Because;

- \* It is important to form blood clot.
- \* To promote healing.
- \* To avoid post operative complications.



Q4:-

Answer:-(A) Curettage:-

Curettage is the removal / Scrapping of tissues done for both hard and soft tissues.

⇒ Importance:-

We do curettage after extraction to remove the defective substance / debris & necrose tissue out of socket. Also clean that area to prevent further contamination of the socket.

(B) Stitch removing Time:-

Stitch remove is done after 3-4 days.

(C) Steps of Stetch removing:-

- ① Gather your materials.
- ② Sterilize your materials.
- ③ Wash & Sterilize the suture site.
- ④ Find a good spot.
- ⑤ Snip & slip the stitches.
- ⑥ STOP if you start bleeding.
- ⑦ Clean the area.
- ⑧ protect the wound.

Q 3:-

Answer:

(A) Extraction:- A dental extraction (also referred to as tooth extraction, exodontia or informally tooth pulling) is the removal of teeth from the dental alveolus in the alveolar bone.

⇒ 2 Main Types:

- 1) Simple extraction.
- 2) Surgical extraction.

(1) Simple extraction:-

It is used to remove teeth that can be seen & are easily accessible.

(2) Surgical extraction:-

Surgical extraction requires an incision into the connective tissue to gain access to the tooth to be removed.



(B) Give explanation why would you choose this type of extraction?

We will use Surgical / open extraction procedure because the curvature of the roots would lead to root tip fracture.

(C)

⇒ Indications of closed / forcep extraction:-

- (i) Fairly mobile tooth.
- (ii) A tooth that cannot be restored due to caries.
- (iii) Extraction of single tooth.

⇒ Contra Indications of closed / forcep extraction:-

- (i) Acute gingival infection.
- (ii) In complicated extractions.
- (iii) Badly destroyed teeth.