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SUBMITTED TO
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QUESTION No "1"

As- Define Oral Mucosa?

ORAL MUCOSA:-

The Oral Mucosa is the mucous membrane living inside the mouth. → two main tissues of Oral mucosa are Stratified Squamous epithelium, and also called Oral epithelium and an underlying Connective tissues layer, called lamina.

Q:- Enumerate Type of Oral Mucosa, Which Type Comprises most of the Oral Cavity?

TYPES OF ORAL MUCOSA:-

Mainly there are three types of Oral mucosa.

Fig 2

- Masticatory Mucosa.
- Lining Mucosa.
- Specialized Mucosa.
- ⇒ Lining Mucosa Comprises most of the Oral Cavity.

Q:- Enumerate The Two Comprises of Oral Mucosa?

COMPONENTS OF ORAL

MUCOSA:-

- 1) Stratified Squamous epithelium also called Oral epithelium
- 2) Underlying Connective tissue layer also called lamina propria.

Q:- Define Connective Tissues Papilla Basement Membrane And Rafe Ridges?

CONNECTIVE TISSUE PAPILLA:-

Connective tissue papilla is the irregular and upward projections of the connective tissues.

BASEMENT MEMBRANE:-

Basement Membrane is a structural layer about 1-2 mm thick, present b/w epithelium & Connective tissues.

RATE RIDGES:-

Rate Ridges or Rate pegs, epithelial ridges or pegs that interdigitate with the connective tissues papilla.

Ex: Why is it called Specialized Given to Specialized mucosa?

→ Although it is masticatory mucosa by functions but due to its high extensibility & lingual papillae, it is classified as "Specialized mucosa"

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→ It also have taste buds on lingual papilla that's why specialized given to specialized mucosa.

QUESTION No "2"

A:- Enumerate Layer OF Keratinized Surface Epithelium In Order / Manner?

LAYERS OF KERATINIZED SURFACE EPITHELIUM

- Stratum Basale.
- Stratum Spinosum
- Stratum Granulosum
- Stratum Corneum.

B:- Which Two Layers Comprises Stratum Germinative?

- Following are the two layers which Comprises Stratum

Gemmativum are as below.

- Startum Spinosum
- Startum Basale.

Q- What is meant by pyknotic nucleus & where it is present?

PYKNOTIC NUCLEUS:-

- Nuclear Shrinkage
- DNA Condenses into Shrunken basophilic mass.

LOCATION:-

Pyknotic nuclei often found in the Zona reticularis of the adrenal gland.

→ They are also located in the Keratinocytes of the outermost layer in parakeratinised epithelium.

QUESTION No "3"

A:- Define Extraction & Its Types?

EXTRACTION

The Painless removal of the whole tooth with less trauma to the investing tissues, so that the wound heals uneventfully & no post-operative prosthetic problem is created.

TYPES:-

A:- Intra-Alveolar extraction or forcep extraction

B:- Surgical extraction or Open extraction.

A:- FORCEP EXTRACTIONS

Forcep extraction is used to remove teeth that can be seen & accessible.

B SURGICAL EXTRACTIONS-

To gain access to the tooth to be removed, Surgical dental extraction typically requires an incision into the connective tissues.

A:- Which Type of Extraction would you do In Such Case?

→ Surgical Extraction / Open Extraction.

B:- Give Explanation, Why would you Choose This Type OF Extraction?

→ Tooth with the thick curved root in Simple extraction often break & can not be extracted that's why we extract it Surgically by splitting tooth into pieces.

C:- Give two Indications & 2 Contraindications Of Closed / forcep Extraction?

INDICATIONS-

- Carious teeth
- Periodontically loose & Sever

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mobile teeth.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:-

- Heart patient.
- patient using blood thinner
- Infection teeth

QUESTION NO "4"

Q:- What is Curettage & why is it important after extraction?

CURETTAGE:-

Which remove tissues by Scoping or Scraping.

IMPORTANCE:-

→ After extraction Curettage is important because of removing plaque & debris from teeth & gingiva.

→ Also prevent bad breath.

B:- After How Many Days Of Extraction you will Remove Stitch?

↳ After 7 days of extraction dentist will remove stitch.

↳ In some case it depends on wound.

C:- Write The Steps Of Stitch Removal In your own words?

→ We will need stitch removal kit.

→ Use a Soapy hot water to wash the spot.

→ Dry with Clean Cotton

→ Use twizer to pull up

→ Make one cut with scissor

→ pull the stitch with twizer

→ After removal of the stitch clean the wound.

QUESTION No "5"

A:- What is your diagnosis?

↳ Diagnosis is dry socket.

B:- What is the reason for empty space in extraction site?

↳ Improper irrigation of extraction site & wound edges remain open.

C:- How does this condition occur?

→ poor oral hygiene & sharp bony edges & bacteria in extraction socket.

D:- What management will you provide to patient?

→ Irrigation of extraction site & dressing with povidone.

QUESTION No "6"

A:- After extraction, what post-operative instructions will you give to patient?

↳ post Operative Instruction to the patient should place gauze soaked & proper care of Oral hygiene & avoid Spitting, Avoid Straw use

B:- Why do we give post-operative instructions?

→ post Operative instruction is given to the patient to avoid post-operative pain and bleeding & to provide better condition to soaked for proper healing

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→ take Cool and Soft diet.

→ Avoid hot & hard diet.
