

NAME ZEEZHAN HAIDER

ID # 13632

Program BS (D); 6th

Subject Maxillofacial Surgery

Sub. to mam : NATASHA.

Q7:

Define oral mucosa:

The oral mucosa is the mucous membrane lining the inside of the mouth.

⇒ B Two components of oral mucosa:

oral Epithelium - stratified squamous epithelium

Lamina Propria or Corium - underlying connective tissue layer.

⇒ C Types of oral mucosa:

⇒ masticatory mucosa

⇒ lining mucosa

⇒ specialized mucosa

⇒ D Connective tissue Papilla.

Irregular and upward Projections
of Connective tissue

Basement Membrane:

Structureless layer about 1-2
micrometers thick, interface

Connective tissue.

rete Ridges:

or rete Pegs epithelial ridges

or Pegs that interdigitate with

the Connective tissue Papilla.

Inty is the name of Specialized

given to Specialized mucosa.

Present of the test band

is / snow is Specialized mucosa.

Q: Enumerate layers of Keratinized Surface epithelium in orderly manner.

Ans: Stratum basale
Stratum spinosum
Stratum granulosum
Stratum corneum.

B: In which two layers comprise Stratum Germinativum?

Ans: Stratum basale
Stratum spinosum

C: What meant by Pyknotic nucleus and where it is present?

Ans: Pyknotic nucleus are often found in the zone reticularis of the adrenal gland.
They are also found in the

Q3: Define Extraction:

The Painless removal of the whole tooth or root with minimal trauma to the investing tissue so that the wound heals uneventfully and no Post operative Prosthetic Problem is created.

TYPES:

A: Intra-Alveolar extraction or Conventional extraction or forced extraction.

B: Trans Alveolar extraction or Surgical extraction.

A: In which type of extraction would you do in such case?

Ans: 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 breaks

can not be extracted that's why we

extract it surgically by splitting

tooth into piece.

E: Give 2 indications & 2 contraindications of closed / force extraction.

Indication:

- 1) Carious teeth
- 2) Periodontically loose severe mobile teeth.

Contraindications:

- 1) Heart Patient
- 2) Patient using blood thinner
- 3) Infected teeth.

Q4: Write the step of suture removal in your own words.

Ans: Using the tweezers pull gently up on each knot slip the scissors into the loop and slip the suture gently up on the tread until the suture slips through your skin and out. You may feel slight pressure during this but removing stitches is really painful.

Removal of suture :

Face 3-5 days
Lips 3-5 days
oral cavity 5-8 days
Neck 5-6 days
Scalp 7-10 days
Chest 10 days
Abdomen 10 days
Leg 10-14 days

Sutures should be removed using aseptic and sterile technique. The surgeon uses a sterile suture removal tray prepared for the procedure.

Materials:

Silk
Black or white
Tough suture material
Intraoral suturing
Cotton
Nylon.

Q: After how many days of extraction
you will remove stitch?

Ans: Stitch remove after one week.
the stitch do not need to
remain in place for more
than 1-2 days.

Q6: After extraction what Post operative instruction will you give to Patient.

For an hour after surgery you should place pressure on the gauze pad covering the extraction site.

After surgery, place a cold compress on your face near the extraction site for 20 minutes.

Do not eat or drink hot food and beverage after surgery.

Do not rinse your mouth.

Do not use a straw.

Do not spit.

6. B: Why do we give Post operative instructions?

Ans: Post operative instruction for tooth extraction / oral surgery.

After your extraction it's important for a blood clot to form to stop the bleeding and begin the healing process. Bite on a gauze pad changing it for 30-60 minute until the bleeding stop completely.

24. A: what is Curettage and why is it important after extraction.

Ans: Curettage is medical Procedures is the use of curette to remove tissue by scraping or scooping. Curettage has been used to treat teeth affected by Periodontitis.

Q5. What is 'Jaw diaphragm'?

Ans. The typical scenario for dry socket is the occurrence of throbbing

Pain about two to four days after the tooth extracted. Dry socket

Pain is often accompanied by bad breath and a foul taste in the mouth. With this onset of Pain it is obvious that proper healing has been interrupted.

This Pain typically develops within three days of tooth extraction. but occurs at any time.

Q5.C: How does this condition occur.

Ans: This Pain may spread from the extraction site up to ear, eye temple, or neck.

Q: what management will you provide to Patient.

Ans: Gently floss to remove food or Plaque b/w teeth. Apply a cold Compress to your Jaw or Cheek. take over the Counter Pain medication like acetaminophen.