

NAME - AAMAN ORAKZAI

ID-NO - 13613

PAPER = Maxillofacial Surgery.

Q1 = Enumerate the instrument used during extraction process?

- 1 Maxillofacial surgery instruments
- 2 Meads
- 3 Measuring instrument
- 4 Mouth Mirror and Handles
- 5 Needle Holders
- 6 Osteotomes
- 7 Periosteal and Papilla Elevators
- 8 ~~Scalpel~~ scalpel handle
- 9 Retractor, Tongue Depressors
- 10 Scissors
- 11 Sinus Lift Instruments
- 12 Torque wrench and Drivers.

13 forcep and ¹⁵ trimmer straight elevator and bone.

Q2 = Define local anesthesia. Also write in detail about the six constituents of local anesthesia.

Local Anesthesia :-

Local Anesthesia is defined as a loss of sensation in a circumscribed area of the body caused by

2
depression of excitation in nerve conduction
or an inhibition of the conduction
process in peripheral nerves.

Constituents:

- 1 = Local anesthetic agent:
Lignocaine hydrochloride 2% is
most commonly used local anesthetic
agent.

USES - conduction block.

- 2 = vasoconstrictors:
Adrenaline is used for vasoconstriction
in local anesthesia.

USES:-

Delays absorption of LA from the site.
provide blood less field. Prolong the
actions.

Reduce the systemic toxicity.

- 3 Reducing agents:
Sodium metabisulphite is used to prevent
the oxidation of the vasoconstrictor.

- 4 Preservatives:-

Methylparaben

It increases the shelf life of the
anesthetic solution. Act as a
bacteriostatic agent.

5. Fungicide:

Thymol is used as fungicide.

6. vehicle:

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

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

Q3 = Enumerate all extraction complication
write about soft tissue injuries
in detail?

Extraction Complication:-

- 1 Soft tissue injuries
- 2 Problem with the tooth being extracted
- 3 Injuries to the adjacent tooth.
- 4 Injuries to the osseous structures.
- 5 oroastral communication
- 6 Post operative bleeding
- 7 Delayed healing and infection.
- 8 Injuries of the mandible.

Soft Tissue Injuries:-

Causes:-

surgeon's lack of adequate attention to the delicate nature of the mucosa.

Attempts to do surgery with inadequate

access.
Rushing during surgery.
Use of excess and uncontrolled forces.

Soft tissue injuries occur in the form of

A - Tear of a flap.

The most common soft tissue injury during oral surgery.

Causes: Inadequately sized envelop flap.



Forcibly retraction beyond the ability of the tissue to stretch.



Tearing.

Prevention:

creating adequately sized flap to prevent excess tension on the flap.

Using controlled amounts of retraction forces on the flap.

Creating releasing incisions when indicated.

Management:

Carefully repositioned once the surgery is completed.

Excise the edges of torn flap to

create a smooth flap margin.

B. Puncture wound:-

Causes:

Due to uncontrolled forces during using the instruments such as straight elevator or a Periosteal elevator which may slip from the surgical field and puncture or tear into adjacent soft tissues.

Prevention:

Use of controlled forces.

Using finger rests.

Support from the opposite hand if slippage is anticipated.

Management:-

Primary aim is prevention of the infection and allowing healing to occur.

If wounds bleed excessively hemostasis left open unsutured healing by secondary intention.

C. stretch or Abrasion:-

Common sites

lips, corners of the mouth.

Causes:

Abrasion or burns from the

6
rotating shank of the bur ~~is~~ rubbing
on site tissue.

Metal retractor coming into contact with
the soft tissues.

Prevention:

Surgeon should focus on the cutting end
of bur as well as the location of
shank and shaft in relation to the
soft tissues.

Management:

clean the area with regular oral rinsing
usually such wounds heal in 4,7 days
with out scaling.

if such abrasion or burn does
develop on skin advised to keep
it moist with antibiotic ointment.

Q4:- Define an impacted tooth. What
are the causes of tooth impacted?

An impacted tooth is one that fails
to erupt into the dental arch within
the expected time.

They are retained for the Patient's
lifetime unless surgically removed.

Causes:-

Irregularity in the position and pressure of an adjacent tooth.

Density of the overlying or surrounding bone -

Chronic inflammation with resultant fibrosis of the overlying mucosa.

Lack of space due to under developed jaws. Unduly over retention of the deciduous teeth.

Inflammatory changes in the bone due to diseases in children, like, Chickenpox, parotitis -

Hereditary

Malnutrition

Endocrine dysfunctions

Diseases of jaw and surrounding tissue.

Q5- write in detail about 3 techniques of administration of local anesthesia?

Techniques of administration:-

Local Infiltration:-

Small terminal nerve endings in the area of surgery are flooded with L.A solution rendering them insensitive to pain. In this method insertion is made through the same area in which the solution has been deposited.

This technique is usually successful for treatment of mandibular deciduous canines, incisors and even in molars.

Field Block:-

Here the L.A solution is deposited in proximity to the large terminal nerve branches so that the area to be anesthetized is circumscribed to prevent the central passage of afferent impulse.

Maxillary injections administered above the apex of the tooth can be termed field blocks.

9

Nerve Block:

Method of securing local analgesia in which suitable L.A. solution is deposited within close proximity to the main nerve trunk. Thus preventing nerve impulses from travelling centrally beyond that point.