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Bs : Dental

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(1)

Q(1) (Ans) (a)

The oral mucosa is the mucous membrane that covers the inside of the oral cavity.

It consists of stratified squamous epithelium and connective tissue.

The stratified squamous epithelium is also called oral epithelium and connective tissue called lamina propria.

(B)

The components of oral mucosa are the following:

- stratified squamous epithelium
- connective tissue.

(c)

Types of oral mucosa are the following.

- masticatory mucosa
- lining mucosa
- specialized mucosa

The lining mucosa is present most of the oral cavity. It represents about 60% of the total mucosa.



(2)

(D)

⇒ Connective tissue papilla :-

The connective tissue papilla is the irregular and upward projections of connective tissue.

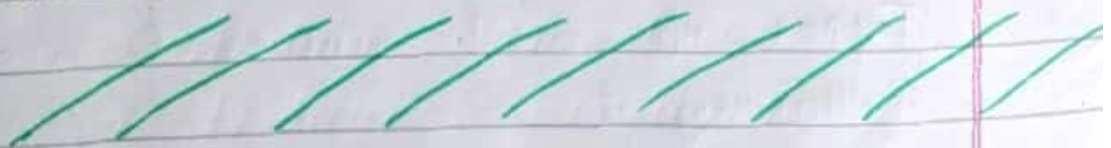
⇒ Basement Membrane :-

Basement membrane is a membrane that locate between the epithelium and connective tissue.

⇒ Rete ridges :-

It is also called rete pages, it project into the connective tissue papilla.

(E) : The specialized mucosa is called specialized mucosa because the taste buds present in this mucosa.



Q (3) : (A)

⇒ Extraction :

It is also called exodontia.

It is the removal of tooth from the dental alveolus in the alveolar bone. The extraction performe in a lot of ~~reasons~~ reason because

(3)

to remove the un-restorable tooth through tooth decay, periodontal disease and dental trauma. Especially when they are associated with toothache.

⇒ Types of extraction:

(i) ~~Surgical~~ <sup>Simple</sup> extraction:

It is a simple removal of tooth. Give the local anesthetic to a patient. It is use one instrument to elevate the tooth and remove it easily.

(ii) Surgical extraction:

The surgical extraction performs when the tooth can not remove easily in simple extraction. This type of extraction performs a break down tooth and impacted tooth. It break the tooth <sup>in small pieces</sup> and remove it easily.

(B) (a) We would performe a surgical extraction.

(b) We choose the surgical extraction because the tooth is carious and curved it can not remove through simple extraction. If we performed the simple extraction to ~~it~~ break it and can not remove.



(4)

We choose the surgical extraction to remove the tooth easily.

(C) ⇒ Indication:-

- gt indicated in severe caries
- gt indicated in mobile tooth.

⇒ Contraindication:

- gt contraindicated in uncontrol diabetes.
- gt contraindicated in high blood pressure.

Q(2) <sup>(Ans)</sup> (A):

⇒ layers of keratinized epithelium:

- stratum Basale
- stratum spinosum
- stratum granulosum
- stratum corneum

(B): The stratum spinosum and stratum granulosum is comprised in stratum germinativum.

(C): pyknotic:

gt is greek words <sup>means</sup> called "to close". gt is irreversible condition

(5)

of chromatin in the nucleus of the cell undergoing necrosis. It is present in the keratinocytes of the outermost layer in parakeratinized epithelium and adrenal gland.



Q (4) (A)

### Curettage:

It is a procedure to remove tissue through scooping or scraping. It is important after extraction because clean inside alveolar socket and gum tissue. It is also used during root planing and scaling.

(B) The striches remove after 7-10 days of extraction.

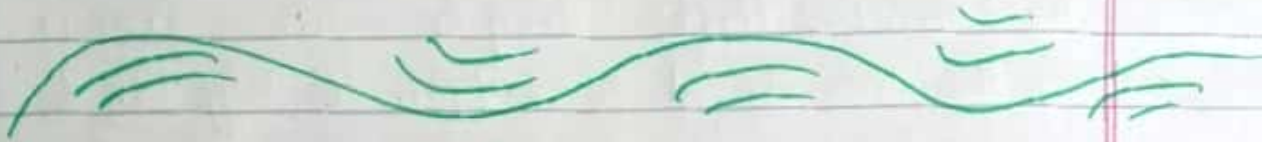
### (C) Steps of striches removal:

First the dentist apply surface anesthesia in the striches where it place. When it remove so feel pain. Then the dentist clean the tissue where striches is placed.



(6)

When we cut the suture thread through tip of scissors or blades. And then remove it through tweezers.



Q(5) (A): Diagnosis:

This condition is dry socket

(B) The empty space in the socket due to clot dislodgment. When remove the tooth that the tooth socket is empty it filled with blood and formed blood clot in the socket.

(C) causes:

- poor oral hygiene
- Smoking
- Trauma during extraction
- Rinsing the mouth.

(D) management:

The dentists remove the debris from the tooth socket and clean it with hydrogen peroxide. and start dressing to the socket. It continue dressing to 3-4 days and slowly it heal.

(7)

Q(6) (A)

The post operative instructions after extraction are the following.

- The cotton hold for 30 minutes.
- Eat ice cream and drink juice it helps in stop the bleeding.
- Please care no bite your lips and cheeks.
- Don't eat for 3 days in extraction side.
- Don't spit the saliva.
- Don't use straw for drinking
- Don't touch the wound with tongue.
- Eat soft foods.

(B)

It is very important for patients to keep the wound. If it can not follow it to the wound should change to dry socket where occur the food impaction that cause to the infection in the extraction site.

If the patient can not follow the instruction so many complications should be occur.