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Surgery

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# Question NO-1

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

## Local Anesthesia. Definition:

Local : anesthetic are drug that are used to prevent or relieve pain in specific regions of the body without loss of consciousness. They act by reversible blocking nerve conduction.

## Six Constituents

1. Local anesthetic agent
2. vasoconstrictors
3. Reducing agents
4. Preservatives
5. Fungicide
6. vehicle.

### → Local anesthetic agent:

Lignocaine hydrochloride 2% is most commonly used local anesthetic agent. Uses: conduction block.

### → Vasoconstrictor:

Adrenaline is used for vasoconstriction



in local anesthesia. **Uses** Delays absorption of LA from the site.  
Provides blood less field.  
Prolong the actions  
Reduce the systemic toxicity.

→ **Reducing agent:**

Sodium metabisulphite is used to prevent the oxidation of the vasoconstrictor.

→ **Preservatives:**

Methylparaben  
It increase the shelf life of the anesthetic solution  
Act as a bacteriostatic agents.

→ **Fungicide:**

Thymol is used fungicides

→ **Vehicle:**

Modified ringers solution or distilled water is used as vehicles.  
It produce the volume of the solution and act as diluent.



**Question No- 2**

Define an impacted tooth. What are cause of tooth impaction?

P.T.O

## Impacted Teeth:

- \* 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.



Impacted wisdom tooth

## Causes of tooth impaction:

- 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 jaw - Unduly over retention of the deciduous teeth.



Inflammatory changes in the bone due to disease in children, like Chicken pox, Parotitis

- Heredity
- Malnutrition
- Endocrine dysfunction
- Disease of jaw & surrounding tissues.



## Question No-3

Write in detail about 3 technique of administration of local anaesthesia.

## Techniques of administration

### → Local Infiltration:

Small terminal nerve ending in the area of surgery are flooded with LA 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, incisor and even in molars.

## → Fiddle Block

Here the LA 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 impulses.

• Maxillary injection administered above the apex of the tooth can be termed Field Block.

## → Nerve Block

method of securing local analgesia in which suitable local anesthetic solution is deposited within close proximity to the main nerve trunk thus, preventing nerve impulses from travelling centrally beyond the point.



## Question NO-4

Enumerate the instruments used during extraction process.

### Tooth Extraction:

A dental extraction is the removal of teeth from the



dental alveolus in the alveolar bone.

## Extraction Instruments:

- Colton pliers
- Mouth mirror
- Elevators
  - Periosteal Elevator
  - Straight Elevator
- Surgical Curette
- Hemostate
- Extraction forceps
- Probes
- Operative Bar
- Excavator
- Fine scalers.



## Question NO-5

Enumerate all extraction complications.

Write about soft tissue injuries in detail.

### During Extraction

1. Soft tissue laceration
2. Broken tooth
3. Haemorrhage
4. Luxation of neighbouring teeth
5. TMJ problem

6. Fracture jaw
7. Tooth ingestion or aspiration
8. Fracture of alveolar bone.
9. Fracture of maxillary tuberosity
10. Fracture of mandible
11. Dislocation of the mandible
12. Extraction of or injury of an unerupted tooth
13. Disturbing artificial resoration
14. Gingival laceration adjacent tooth.
15. Brushing the lip or cheek.

## Injuries of soft tissue:

The soft tissues in your mouth are gum, lips, tongue and cheeks and can be injured by even a small accident. The injuries of the soft tissue are usually cuts, punctures lacerations and bruises caused by even the simplest injury to the face and since they easily bleed a soft tissue injury usually caused panic most soft tissue injury are minor and do not need extensive treatment from a dentist the injured ones are usually cleaned thoroughly to avoid any infection - in serious incident stitches might be needed to closed the wound & stop the



bleeding.

### Soft tissue Injury:

- Tear of a mucosa flap.
- Puncture wound.
- Stretch or abrasion.

### Tear of mucosa flap.

The most common soft tissue during oral surgery. **Causes.** Inadequately size envelop flap. forcibly retraction beyond the ability of the tissue to stretch.

**Management** Carefully re positioned once the surgery is completed. Excise the edge of torn flap to create a smooth flap margin.

### Punctured wound.

**Cause:** using uncontrolled force during the instrument such as straight elevator or a periosteal elevator which may slip from the surgery field & puncture prof tear into adjacent soft tissue.

**Prevention:**

- using of controlled force
- using finger resist.
- support from the opposite

if slipped is anticipated.

P.T.O.

## Stretch or Abrasion:

Common sites of abrasion are lips and corner of the mouth.

**Causes:** abrasion or burns from the rotating shank of the bur rubbing on soft-tissue.

## Prevention:

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

