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BS (DT) 6th Semester

Subject: Maxillofacial Surgery.

①

Question: 01

Enumerate the instruments ---
extraction process.

Answer:

EXTRACTION INSTRUMENTS:

- 1 Mouth mirror
- 2 Cotton plier
- 3 Towel clip
- 4 Mouth gag
- 5 McKesson mouth prop.
- 6 Klimes cheek retractor
- 7 Austin retractor and Minnesota -
retractor.
- 8 Bowdler Henry rake retractor
- 9 Local anesthesia
- 10 Elevators.
- 11 Forceps
- 12 Mitchell's trimmer.
- 13 Hemostat.
- 14 Saliva ejector tip
- 15 Suture
- 16 Needle handle.
- 17 Scalpel
- 18 Scalpel handle.

(2)

- 19 Bone rongeurs.
- 20 Surgical curette.
- 21 chisel and mallet.
- 22 Bone file.
- 23 Tissue scissors.
- 24 Tissue forceps.
- 25 Allis forceps.
- 26 Koshes.

Question: 02

Define local - - - - anesthesia.

Answer:

LOCAL ANESTHESIA:

Transient loss of sensation in a circumscribed area of the body caused by a depression of excitation in nerve endings or an inhibition of the conduction process in peripheral nerves.

CONSTITUENTS:

- 1 Local anesthetic agent.
- 2 Vasoconstrictors.

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- 3 Reducing agents.
- 4 Preservatives.
- 5 Fungicide.
- 6 Vehicle.

1 LOCAL ANAESTHETIC AGENT:

Lignocaine hydrochloride 2% is most commonly used local -
anesthetic

USES: Conduction block.

2 VASOCONSTRICTORS:

Adrenaline is used for vasoconstriction in local anaesthesia

USES: • Delays absorption of LA from the site. • Provides blood less field
Prolongs the actions.
• Reduces the systemic toxicity

3 REDUCING AGENT:

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

(4)

4 PRESERVATIVES:

methylparaben

It increases the shelf life of the anesthetic solution.

Acts as a bacteriostatic agent.

5 FUNGICIDE:

Thymol is used as fungicide.

6 VEHICLE:

Modified Ringer's solution or distilled water is used as vehicle

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

Question: 03

Enumerate --- in detail

Answer.

EXTRACTION COMPLICATION:

Post-surgical Risks. Tooth extraction is associated with several general post-surgical effects such as pain,

(5)

inflammation, bruising, bleeding and infection.

Improper Teeth Alignment.

Bite Collapse.

Delayed Healing Due to medications
Osteoradionecrosis.

Dry Socket (Osteitis)

Nerve Injury.

Maxillary Sinus Exposure.

SOFT TISSUE INJURY:

The injuries of the soft tissues are usually cuts, punctures, lacerations, and bruises caused by even the simplest injury to the face. And since they bleed easily, a soft tissue injury usually causes panic. At true Dental Care Preston, we want to ease your mind and repair any damage as soon as possible.

Question: 04

Define an --- tooth impaction?

Answer:

(6)

IMPACTED TOOTH:

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

⇒ 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 chicken pox, Parotitis.

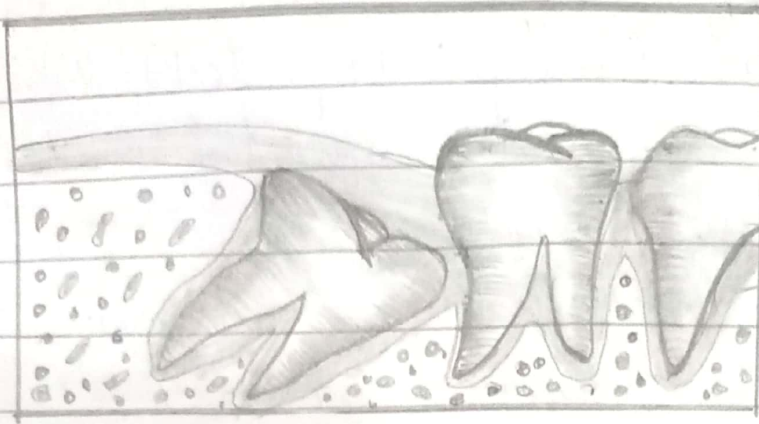
⇒ Heredity.

⇒ Malnutrition

⇒ Endocrine dysfunction

⇒ Diseases of jaw and surrounding tissue

7



CAUSES:

Wisdom teeth (third molars) become impacted because they did not have enough room to come in (erupt) or develop normally.

Wisdom teeth usually emerge sometime between the ages of 17 and 25.

Some people have wisdom teeth that emerge without any problems and line up with the other teeth behind the second molar. In many cases, however, the mouth is too crowded for third molars to develop normally. These crowded third molars become trapped (impacted).

An impacted wisdom tooth may partially emerge so that some of the crown is visible —

8

or it may never break through the gums (fully impacted). Whether partially or fully impacted.

The tooth may:

- Grow to an angle toward the next tooth (second molar)
- Grow to an angle toward the back of mouth.
- Grow at a right angle to the other teeth, as if the wisdom tooth is "lying down" with in the jawbone.
- Grow straight up or down like other teeth but stay trapped within the jawbone.

Question: 05

Write in detail --- anesthesia.

Answer:

TECHNIQUES OF ADMINISTRATION:

LOCAL INFILTRATION:

- Small terminal nerve endings in the area of surgery are flooded with LA solution rendering them

(9)

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 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 impulse.

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

NERVE BLOCK:

- method of securing local analgesia in which suitable local anesthetic solution is deposited within close proximity to the

10

main nerve trunk, thus preventing
nerve impulses from travelling -
centrally beyond the point.
