

Dental Technology (6th semester)

Subject: Maxillofacial Surgery

Total Marks: 30.

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Note: Attempt ALL questions.

Q1. A) Define Oral mucosa.?

Ans:oral mucosa:

It is the mucosal membrane lining inside the mouth in oral cavity.it has stratified squamous epithelium and an underlying connective tissue .the oral mucosa heal faster as compare to the skin.

B) Enumerate the two components of oral mucosa.

Following are the two components of oral mucosa which are given below:

- Oral epithelium.(stratified squamous)
- Lamina propria.(Connective tissue)

C) Enumerate types of oral mucosa. Which type comprises most of the oral cavity?

Ans: classification:

- 1. Lining mucosa**
 - **Alvolar mucosa**
 - **Buccal mucosa**
 - **Labial mucosa**
- 2. Masticatory mucosa**
- 3. Specialized mucosa**

:Which type comprises most of the oral cavity?

Ans: The comprises most of the oral cavity are lining mucosa. Because lining mucosa cover the buccal ,labial, and alveolar surface of the oral cavity.

D) Define Connective Tissue Papilla, Basement Membrane and Rete Ridges.

Ans:

1. Connective tissue Papilla:

Irregular and upward projection of connective tissue. Any of small protuberances on the upper surface of the tongue often contain taste buds is known as papilla it is small projecting body part.

1. Basement Membrane:

The basement Membrane is a thin, fibrous, extracellular matrix which can help in separation of an internal and external body surface from underlying connective tissue.

2. Rete ridges:

Rete ridges is also known as rete pegs are the epithelial extension that project into the underlining connective tissue in mucous membrane.

In the epithelium in the mouth, the attached gingiva exhibit rete pegs. also known as Papillae they are downward .

E) Why is the name specialized given to specialized mucosa?

Ans: The dorsal surface and lateral borders of the tongue are covered by a mucous membrane that contains nerve endings for general sensory reception and taste perception.

- The dorsal surface of the tongue is covered with tiny projections called papillae.
- The body of the tongue is composed of interlacing bundles of skeletal muscle.
- The four types of papillae on the human tongue have different structures and are accordingly classified

as circumvallate (or vallate), fungiform, filiform, and foliate. All except the filiform papillae are associated with taste buds.

Q2. A) Enumerate layers of keratinized surface epithelium in orderly manner.

Ans: Layer of keratinized surface epithelium which are:

- Stratum basale .
- Stratum spinosum.
- Stratum granulosum.
- Stratum corneum.

B) Which two layer comprises Stratum Germinativum?

Ans: The stratum basale (basal layer, sometimes referred to as stratum germinativum) is the deepest layer of the five layers of the epidermis.

The two layer comprises stratum germinativum are:

- **Stratum spinosum.**
- **Dermis layer.**

C) what is meant by pyknotic nucleus and where it is present?

Ans: Pyknotic nucleus:

A thickening, especially the degeneration of a cell in which the nucleus shrinks in size and the chromatin condenses to a solid, structureless mass or masses.

- They are also found in the keratinocytes of the outermost layer in parakeratinised epithelium.

Q3: Define extraction and its types?

Ans:Extraction:

extraction is the removal of teeth from the dental alveolus in the alveolar bone to extract the tooth by force from its socket is known as extraction.

Types:

- Surgical or open extraction
- Intra alveolar extraction
- **Inter-alvolar extraction:**

It can access that tooth which can be seen or approachable.

- **Surgical extraction:**

Surgical extraction mostly occurs when the tooth is embedded in the connective tissue.

B) A patient comes to your clinic with carious tooth which cannot be restored by endo treatment. You decided to go for extraction. In pre operative radiograph you observed severely curved and thick roots embedded in bone.

a)which type of extraction would you do in such cases?

Ans: we would do surgical extraction(open extraction).

B)why would you chooses this type of extraction ?

Ans: at normal extraction the tooth will break because of its curved roots .thats why we should split the tooth surgically and removed it.

C)give 2 indications and contraindications of closed forcep extraction?

Ans:Indications:

- The carious tooth
- That tooth which have severely mobility
- Periodontal lose

Contraindications:

- Infection teeth
- Cardiac problem
- Patient using blood thinner medications.

Q4. A) what is curettage and why is it important after extraction?

Ans:curettage:

It is the medical procedure by which we can scoop or scrap the soft tissues.

Importance:

after extraction curettage is most important to remove where there is accumulation of plaque or debris from the gingiva and prevent bad taste and breathing.

B)after how many days of extraction you will remove stitches?

Ans: we will observe the wound but the normal duration of stitches removal is seven **days**.

C)write stitch removal steps?

Ans:

- First of all we need a kit for stitch removing.
- Wash that wound with a warm water.
- Open the stitch with the surgical blade .
- Pull the open stitch with tweezer.

- Clean the wound after stitch removing.
- Tell the patient don't use use hard bristles brush for cleaning teeth.

Q5. A patient comes to your clinic 2 days after extraction with severe throbbing pain in his socket which radiates to ear and eye. The patient also complaints of bad breath and foul taste in the mouth. There is empty space in extraction site with visible bone.

A)What is your diagnoses?

Ans:by studying the case above we came to the conclusion that the diagnosis is dry socket.

B)what is the reason for empty space in extraction site?

Ans:the improper irrigation of the extraction site and wound of the edge which stays open.

C)how does this condition occurs?

Ans: the bacteria in extension socket, poor oral hygiene and the bony sharp edge.

D)what management will you provide to the patient?

Ans:we will irrigate the extraction site and dress up with pyodine.

Q6. A) After extraction, what post operative instructions will you give to patient?

Ans:post preventive instruction:

- Place a swab or gauze on site
- Hold a swab for a while
- Don't to spit
- Don't talk so that the mouth isn't move
- Eat an icecream

B) Why do we give post operative instructions?

Ans:we give post operative instruction so that the patient avoid the pain,and to get a healing properly.the advise should be

- Not to take hot tea
- Not to chew hard things like **nuts**
- Take cool and soft diet