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Q:1 (A) Oral Mucosa: ⁽¹⁾

The oral mucosa is the mucous membrane which is present inside of the mouth. It consists of stratified squamous epithelium which is may be keratinized or may not keratinized, and the underlying connective tissue known as lamina propria.

(B) Components of oral mucosa:

The oral mucosa consists of the following components.

(1) Lamina propria

(2) Stratified squamous epithelium

(C) Types of oral mucosa:

The types of oral mucosa are given below.

(1) Masticatory mucosa

(2) Lining mucosa

(3) Specialized mucosa

* Lining mucosa comprises

(2)

most of the oval cavity.

(D) **Connective tissue papilla.**

upward and irregular projection of the connective tissue.

Basement membrane.

Basement membrane present on the base between connective tissue and epithelium.

Rate pages.

Also known as rate ridges are the epithelial extensions that projects into the underlining connective tissue.

(E) **Why the name specialized.**

The specialized mucosa called specialized because it is present on the taste buds of the tongue.

(3)

Q:2A Layers in order:

- ① Stratum basale
- ② Stratum spinosum
- ③ Stratum granulosum
- ④ Stratum corneum

⑥ Stratum germinativum:

The stratum basale and the first layer of layers of stratum spinosum referred to as stratum germinativum.

⑦ Pyknotic stratum spinosum and stratum granulosum are combine to form stratum germinativum

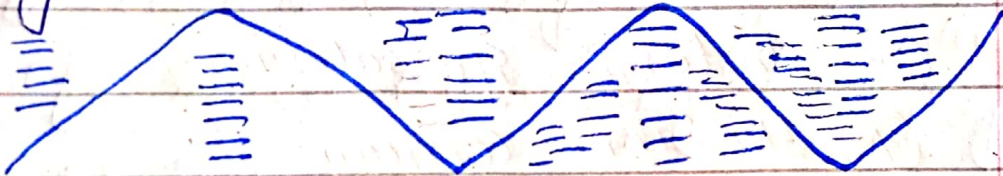
Pyknotic or karyopyknosis is the irreversible condition of chromatin in the nucleus of a cell undergoing necrosis or apoptosis. Pyknosis is a Greek word which mean "to close"

⇒ Location:

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

(4)

They are also found in the Zona reticularis of adrenal gland.



Q:3A Extraction:

Also called Exodontia or exodontic is the removal of teeth from the dental alveolus in the alveolar bone. Extraction can be done for many reasons but the main aim is to remove the tooth which is become ~~not~~ repairable unresorable through tooth decay, periodontal disease, or dental trauma. especially they have associated with toothache.

⇒ Types of Extraction:

There are two types of extraction

① simple Extraction

② Surgical Extraction.

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① Surgical Extraction:

Simple extraction is performed on teeth which is visible in the mouth usually patient under the local anesthesia, and require only the use of instrument to elevate the visible portion of tooth. The tooth is lifted using the elevator and using of dental forceps. Specific tooth movement is applied (round movement or back and forth movement should be applied) to wide the tooth socket. When the periodontal ligament is broken and the supporting alveolar bone is widened the tooth can be remove.

⇒ Surgical Extraction:

Surgical extraction refer to the removal of teeth that cannot be

(6)

easily removed through simple extraction, because they have broken under the gum such as an impacted wisdom tooth. Surgical extraction always require stitches, on surgical extraction the dentist elevate the soft tissue covering the tooth and bone and remove some of the surrounding ^{Jaw} bone through handpice. the tooth may be split into multiple pieces to remove easily.

3:a

Which type of Extraction.....

No would like to do

surgical extraction in this case.

3B

Give Explanation:-

In some cases the procedure that's used to remove the tooth is easy but in this the

(7)

Extraction is not simple. So in this case the tooth cannot be removed easily so we would do surgical extraction because the tooth is carious and the root is curved and thick and embedded into bone so it can't be removed easily and we need surgical extraction for this case.

© Indications:

- To remove teeth from the alveolar bone.
- used to remove upper central incisor, canine, and premolars.

⇒ Contraindications:

- Taking acute inflammation to consideration.
- Acute phase of myocardial infarction.

(8)

Q: 4A Curettages

Curettage is a medical procedure used to remove tissue by scraping or scooping.

→ Importances.

It is used to clean the inside of the gingival wall of any diseased soft tissue. This procedure can be used during scaling or root planing of the necrotic tooth substance.

(B) Removal of Stiches.

The Stiches should be removed after 7-10 days of extraction.

(C) Steps of Stiches removal.

- ① The removal of Stiches should vary painless. so that the dentist will apply the anesthetic by hand.

(9)

(2) In the first step, the dentist will clean the tissue in the region where the stitches have been placed.

(3) When we cut the suture thread, the dentist first lifts up the tissue it's lining on, just far enough that the tip of their scissors. The dentist use the a tweezers for this task.

(4) use a pair of fine-pointed scissors, for cutting of the suture. he will clip the thread down close to the surface of your gums.

(5) Now cut, the dentist will hold the free end of the thread with their tweezers and pull it out of the gum tissue.

(6)

Q.6 (A) Post operative instruction after Extractions.

- The cotton should be hold for 30 minutes.
- After the removing of the cotton ice-cream (cold) eat on that side.
- Do not eat on the extraction side for 3 days
- Don't spit the saliva (which contained with blood) Swallow them when you spit the salivce there will negative force creation in the mouth.
- Don't use the straw for drinking of water and other drinks do big big

sips

- Eat soft foods
- Don't touch the wound with tongue or finger.

(B)

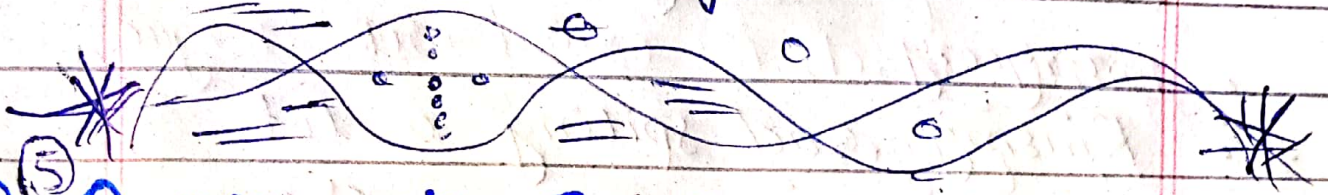
Why do we give post-----

- the post operative instruction is very important for the patient to keep the wound if he did not follow the post instruction the wound should be changed into dry socket. where the food particles is stuck and can cause infection to the extraction site.

- if the patient not follow the post instruction and he touch the wound with finger or tongue he would be worry about that he think that there is remaining part of the tooth, and that will not be

(B) (12)

The part of the tooth, it will be actually the bone.



Q: (A)

Diagnosis of the case:

According to the above question the diagnosed case is ~~dry~~ socket.

(B)

Reason for the empty space.

The socket is the hole in the bone where the tooth has been removed. After a tooth is pulled a blood clot forms in the socket to protect the bone and nerves underneath.

Sometimes that clot can become dislodged or dissolve a couple of days after the extraction that leaves the bone.

(C) **Causes of dry-socket:**

- Smoke
- poor oral hygiene

(13)

- Have greater - than usual trauma during the tooth extraction surgery.
- • Rinsing and spitting a lot or drinking through straw after having a tooth extracted also can rise the risk of getting dry socket.

① Management:-

The dentist will clean the tooth socket, removing any debris from the hole, and then ~~fill~~ fill the socket with a medicated dressing or a special paste to promote healing. You'll probably have to come back to the dentist clinic every few days for dressing change until the socket starts to heal and you are pain lessens.

(14)

The End!

