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SUBJECT & MAXILOFACIAL
SURGERY

SEMESTER :: 3rd (DT)

SUBMITTED TO :: DR. NAZMASHA

Q.NO.1 :-

Enumerate the instrument used during Extraction process.

-: TOOTH EXTRACTION:-

A dental extraction is the removal of teeth from the dental alveolus in the alveolar bone.

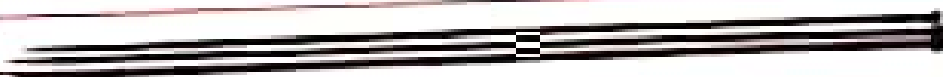
-: INSTRUMENTS:-

- Cotton pliers
- Mouth Mirror
- Elevators
- Periosteal Elevator

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- Straight Elevator
- Surgical Curette
- Hemostat "
- Extraction Forceps
- Probes "
- Operative Burs
- Excavators
- Fine scalers.



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QUESTION NO : 2 :

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.

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→ LOCAL ANESTHETIC AGENT:-

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

→ VASOCONSTRICTOR:-

Adrenaline is added for vasoconstrictor in local anesthesia. **Uses:** Delay 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.

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→ Preservatives:-

Methylparaben

It increase the shelf of the aesthetic solution.

Act as a bacteriostatic agents.

→ Fungicide:-

Thymol is used fungicides.

→ Vehicle:-

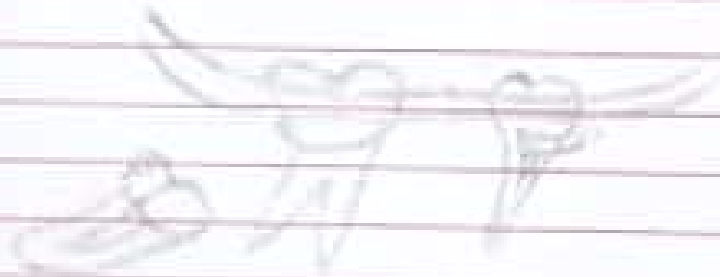
Medicinal ringer solution or distilled water is used as vehicles. It produce the volume of the solution and act as diluent.

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QUESTION : 3 :-

-: IMPAIRED 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.



Impacted wisdom teeth

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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 relation 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 tissue.
-

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QUESTION : 4 :

-! 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.

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FIELD BLOCK:

Here the LA solution is deposited in proximity to one or more large terminal nerve branches so that the area to be anesthetized is circumscribed to prevent the central passage of different impulses.

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.

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QUESTION : 5 :-

-: COMPLICATION OF EXODONTIA :-

-: DURING EXTRACTION :-

- 1- Soft tissue laceration
- 2- Broken tooth
- 3- Haemorrhage
- 4- TMJ problem
- 5- Fracture jaw
- 6- Tooth ingestion or aspiration
- 7- Fracture of alveolar bone
- 8- Fracture of the mandible
- 9- Dislocation of the mandible
- 10- Disturbing artificial restoration
- 11- Gingival laceration adjacent tooth
- 12- Bruising the lip or cheek

Injuries of soft tissues:-

The soft tissue in your mouth are the gums, lips, tongue and cheeks. Each is very sensitive and can be injured by even a small accident. The injuries of 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 cause pain. Most soft tissue injuries are minor and don't need extensive treatment from a dentist to the injured area is usually cleaned thoroughly to avoid any infection. If serious condition strikes, might be needed to close the wound and stop the bleeding.

∴ Soft Tissue Injury:-

- 1- Tear of mucosa flap
- 2- Parulive wound
- 3- Stretch or abrasion.

