

①

NAME : IBRAR AHMAD

ID# : 14183

Paper : Maxillofacial Surgery
BS Dental Technology
6th Semester.

Q 2 (A)

Ans: * Oral Mucosa :->

Def :-> The oral mucosa is the mucous membrane lining inside of the mouth.

(B) :- Ans: (oral epithelium) or

- (I) Stratified Squamous epithelium.
- (II) Lamina propria or (connective-tissue).

(C) Ans :->

- (i) masticatory mucosa. 25%
- (ii) Lining Mucosa. 60%
- (iii) Specialized mucosa. 15%

-> Lining mucosa consist of 60% of total mucosa.

(2)

(D) * **Connective tissue papilla** ⇒

⇒ Upward and irregular projection of connective tissue.

* **Basement membrane** ::

The Basement membrane is a thin, fibrous, extracellular matrix of tissue that separates the lining of an internal body surface from underlying connective tissue.

* **Rate ridges** ⇒

⇒ Rate ridges are the epithelial extensions that project into the underlying connective tissue in skin and mucos membrane.

(E) ⇒ Specialized mucosa name is given because they consist of taste buds.

Q2

(A)

* Ans:

* Stratum Basale.

* Stratum Spinosum.

* Stratum Granulosum.

* Stratum Corneum.

(B)

Ans.

* (i) Stratum Spinosum.

* (ii) Stratum Basale.

(C)

Ans: =>

* Pyknotic nucleus =>

↳ Pyknotic nucleus is the irreversible condensation of chromatin in the nucleus of a cell undergoing necrosis or apoptosis.

⇒ It is present at the outer most layer of parakeratinized epithelium.

Q3: (A)

Ans: * Extraction :->

↳ Also called exodontia.

⇒ Extraction is the removal of teeth from the dental alveolus (Socket) in the alveolar bone.

* Types of Extraction :->

⇒ There are two types of Extraction.

(i) Intra-Alveolar extraction or Simple extraction.

(ii) Trans Alveolar extraction or Surgical extraction.

(B) Ans:-

(A) ↳ We choose the Surgical extraction ~~bea~~ because it is the type of extraction which typically required an incision into the connective tissue to gain access and remove the tooth - from alveolar bone.

(05)

(B) ⇒ In pre-operative radiograph we observed curved roots.

⇒ For curved & thick root case first we give incision and after the incision we remove the tooth from socket.

(C) Ans:-

* Indications ⇒

- Severe Caries tooth.
- Severe Periodontal Disease.
- Cracked tooth.
- Impacted teeth.

* Contra indications ⇒

- Severe Bleeding Disorders.
 - pregnancy during the first and third trimester.
 - Cardiac Disease.
-

(06)

Q 4 (A)

Ans.:

Curettage :- \rightarrow

\rightarrow The scraping of the gingival wall of a periodontal pocket to separate the necrotic or dead soft tissues.

* Importance :-

- \rightarrow Important for root planing.
- \rightarrow To stop blood clot.
- \rightarrow No swelling after extraction.
- \rightarrow No pain after extraction.

(B) :-

We will remove the stitch after seven days of extraction (or)

\rightarrow 7 - 10 days after extraction.

(C) :-

We use tweezers and scissors for remove the stitches.

\rightarrow Use the tweezers, pull gently up on each knot. Slip the scissor into the loop and snip the stitch.

(07)

→ Gently tug on the thread until the suture slips through out the gums. and tread to come out.

Q5 Ans:

(A) * Diagnosis : →
→ Dry socket.

(C) → → Also known as alveolar - osteitis, occurs when the blood clot fails to form or it is lost from the socket.

(B) Ans :-

→ The empty space in socket occurs due to clot dislodgment.

(D): Management : → → We clean the socket from debris of food which is reamine after eating.

(OB)

- Irrigate with normal saline.
- Fill the socket with dry socket paste. eg. (alvogyl).
- Recommend analgesic to remove the pain.

Q.6. (A)

Ans:

* Post Operative Instructions :-

- Remove the cotton after 40 minutes after tooth extraction.
- Avoid smoking.
- Use ice cream.
- Do not spit up to 24 hours.
- Eat soft and cold diet.
- Avoid brushing near to surgical site.
- Rise your mouth by warm water with adding salt to up comming 3 to 4 days.
- Take medication which are directed by the dentist.

(09)

③

Ans:

→ We give post operative instruction to patient because it is important for patient to avoid from pain, bleeding and swelling after surgery or tooth extraction.

→ Instruction is important for healing of tissues ~~with~~ without complication.
