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Day. MTWTFSS

Date. / /

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SUBJECT : MAXILLOFACIAL  
SURGERY PAPER

SUBMITTED TO : NATASHA  
KAMRAN.

QNO:1

a. Define oral mucosa.

ANSWER:-

ORAL MUCOSA:-

"It is the moist lining of the oral cavity". At the lips it is continuous with the skin. At the pharynx it is continuous with the moist mucosa lining the rest of the gut."

OR

The oral mucosa is the mucous membrane lining the inside of the mouth.

It comprises stratified squamous epithelium termed as oral epithelium and an underlying connective tissue termed as lamina propria.

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Q:2 B.

Enumerate the two components of oral mucosa.

ANSWER:-

COMPONENTS OF ORAL MUCOSA:-

The two main components of oral mucosa

- 1- Oral epithelium
- 2- Lamina propria or corium.

1- ORAL EPITHELIUM:-

Stratified  
sq uamous epithelium.

2- LAMINA PROPIA OR CORIUM:-

The underlying  
connnective tissue layer.

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QNO: 2 C

Enumerate types of oral mucosa, which part comprises most of the oral cavity?

ANSWER:-

TYPES OF ORAL MUCOSA:-

There are three types of oral mucosa.

- 1- Masticatory mucosa. 25%
- 2- Lining mucosa 60%
- 3- Specialized mucosa. 15%

Which part comprises most of the oral cavity.

The most part of the oral cavity is covered by the Lining mucosa.

The Lining mucosa cover the 60% of the oral cavity.

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Q No: 2 Part D  
Define Connective tissue  
papilla, Basement Membrane  
and Ret Ridges.

ANSWER:-

CONNECTIVE TISSUE PAPILLA:-

Connective tissue papilla is defined as "A vascular process of connective tissue extending into and nourishing the root of a hair, feather, or developing tooth see hair illustration.

- b. Any of the vascular protuberances of the dermal layer of the skin extending into the epidermal layer and often containing tactile corpuscles.

OR.

Irregular and upward projections of connective tissue.

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## BASEMENT MEMBRANE:-

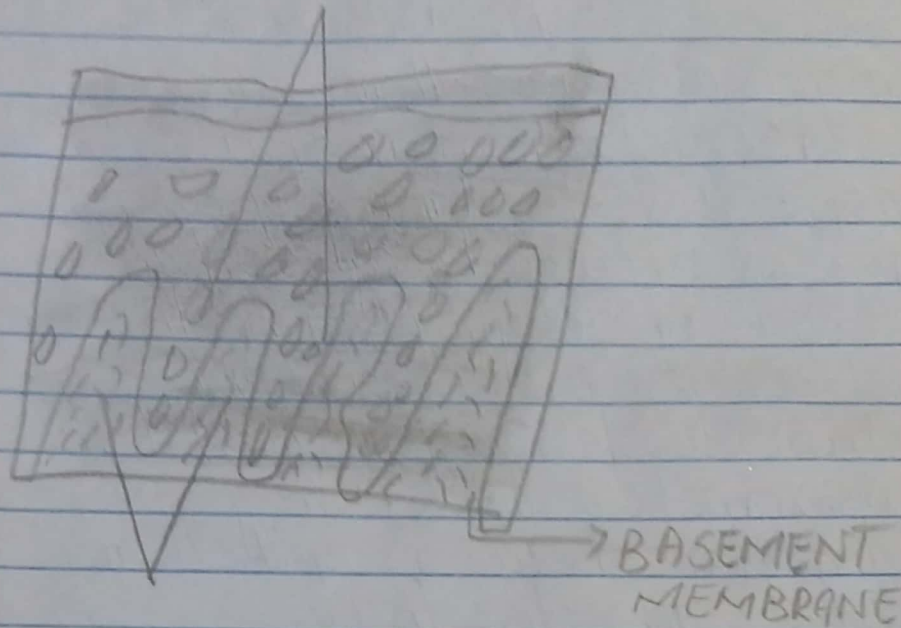
- The basement membrane is a thin, fibrous, extracellular matrix of tissue that separates the lining of an internal or external body surface from underlying connective tissue in metazoans (animals).
- Structureless layer about 1-2 micrometers thick; they will interface between epithelium and connective tissue.

## RETE RIDGES:-

- One of the downgrowths of epithelium surrounding the connective tissue papillae in the irregular internal surface of the dermis. Microscopic sections often appear as single downgrowths when in fact the epithelium is a series of interconnecting ridges at the dermis-epidermis interface.
- Rete pegs, epithelial ridges or pegs that interdigitate with the connective tissue papilla.

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REIFE RIDGES.

CONNECTIVE TISSUE

QNO: 2 Part e.

Why is the name specialized given to specialized mucosa?

ANSWER:-

The mucous membrane found in the regions of the taste buds on the dorsum of the tongue supplement that why they is called special mucous because they have a taste buds.

LOCATION:-

Specialized mucosa

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is found on the dorsal surface of the tongue, as well as the lateral surface of the tongue, in the form of the lingual papillae.

QNO:2.

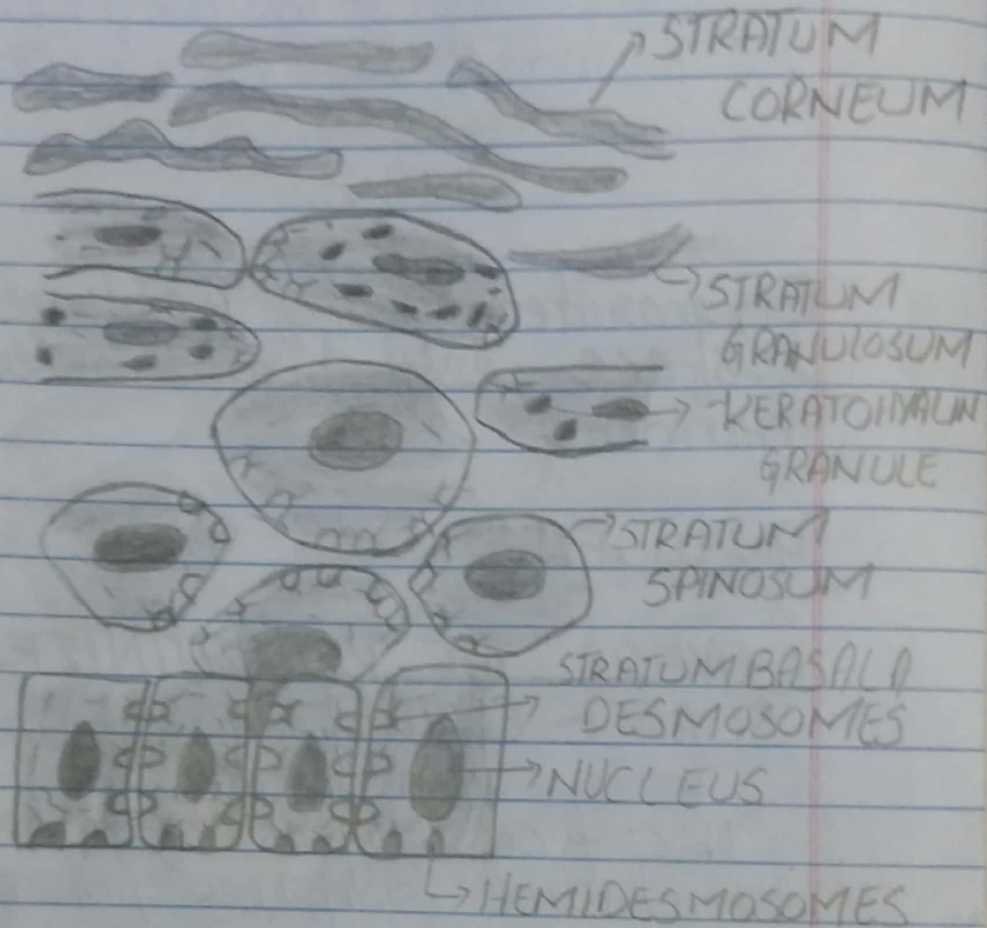
Enumerate layers of keratinized surface epithelium in orderly manner?

ANSWER:-

LAYERS OF KERATINIZED SURFACE EPITHELIUM:-

There are the four layers of keratinized surface epithelium.

- 1- Stratum Basale (It is also called basal layer)
- 2- Stratum Spinosum (It is also called psittke layer)
- 3- Stratum Granulosum (It is also called stratum granular layer).
- 4- Stratum corneum.





QNO: 2 Part B.

Which two layers comprises Stratum Germinativum?

ANSWER:-

The two layers comprise of stratum germinativum are as follow:-

- 1- Stratum Basale
- 2- Stratum Spinosum.

QNO: 2 Part C.

What is meant by Pyknotic nucleus and where it is present?

ANSWER:-

Pyknotic Nucleus:-

Pyknosis or karyopyknosis is the irreversible condensation of chromatin in the nucleus of a cell undergoing necrosis or apoptosis. It is followed by karyorrhexis, or fragmentation of a nucleus.

- Retain pyknotic nuclei & remnant of organelles.

## LOCATION OF PYKNOTIC NUCLEUS:-

Pyknotic nuclei are often found in the zona reticularis of the adrenal gland. They are also found in the keratinocytes of the outermost layer in parakeratinised epithelium.

## QNO: 3

Define extractions and its types.

ANSWER:-

## EXTRACTIONS:-

Extractions is defined as "As the painless removal of the whole tooth or a tooth root without trauma to the investing tissue, so that the wound heals preventfully and no post operative prosthetic problem is created.

A dental extraction (also referred to as tooth extraction, exodontia, or informally, tooth pulling) is the removal of

of teeth from the dental alveolus (socket) in the alveolar bone.

Extraction are re performed for a wide variety of reasons, but the most common reason is that the teeth which have become unrestorable due to certain reason (tooth decay, periodontal disease, or dental trauma, especially when they are associated with severe toothache.

## TYPES OF EXTRACTION:-

- There are two types of extraction
- 1- Intra-Alveolar extraction or conventional extraction or forcep extraction.
  - 2- Trans-Alveolar extraction or surgical extraction

### 1. ANTRA - ALVEOLAR EXTRACTION OR CONVENTIONAL OR FORCEP EXTRACTION:-

Also known as "forceps extraction" and consists of removing teeth which with the use of

forceps / elevators. The blades of these instruments are forced down the periodontal membrane between the tooth root and bony socket.

## 2. TRANS - ALVEOLAR EXTRACTION:-

This method involves the dissection of the tooth or root from its bony attachments. This separation is achieved by removal of some of the bone investing the roots which then extracted by the use of forceps or elevators.

Q:2 B- A patient comes to your clinic with carious tooth which cannot be restored by endo treatment. You decided to ----- ?

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

ANSWER:-

In this condition they will ~~over~~ the surgical extraction. will do.

QNO: 3Part B:-

Give explanation, why would you choose why would you choose this types of extraction.

ANSWER:-

The surgical extraction choose by dental surgeon. The tooth are caries and the crown were completely damage and the roots are imbedded. So then they will not extracte by the simple extraction.

In this they will give round motion and back and back forth give. In this they will goes to the socket of the tooth. There is a more difficulty than the simple extraction.

QNO: 3Part: C

Give 2 indications and 2  
Contraindications of closed  
forcep extraction?

ANSWER:-

Closed forcep extraction is  
also called surgical extract-  
ion.

### INDICATIONS OF CLOSED FORCEP EXTRACTION:-

There are the  
following indications of closed  
forcep extraction.

- Accidental fracture of crown during simple extraction that leaves the root buried in the socket.
- Retained roots
- Severely carious teeth will fracture with forceps extraction
- Endodontically treated teeth.
- Teeth with internal resorption
- Ankylosed teeth.
- Teeth with widely divergent.



- roots
- Hypercementosis
- Tooth that will be used for autotransplant.
- Teeth with dilacerated or greatly curved roots.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS OF CLOSED FORCEPE EXTRACTION-

There are the following contraindications of closed forcepe extraction.

Asymptomatic fractured root tips, whose pulp was vital, located deep in the socket. The extraction of such root tips should not be considered, especially in older patients, when:

- There is a of serious local complications, such as the dislodging of a root tip into the maxillary sinus or injury of the inferior alveolar nerve, mental nerve, or lingual nerve.
- A large part of the alveolar process to be removed.
- There are serious health problems present. If a patient with health problems need to have a surgical extraction, then it must be performed with the cooperation.

of the treating physician and only if the general status of the patients has improved; the necessary preventive measures must also be taken.

Other systemic contraindications include brittle uncontrolled diabetes, end stage renal and liver disease, uncontrolled leukemia, lymphoma; This forcep is the universal not use for all type of extraction.



QNO:4  
What is curettage and why is it important after extraction?

ANSWER:-

CURETTAGE:- A curette is a surgical instrument. Curettage is defined as "Curettage is a instrument used in the dental field. A curettage is a medical procedure is use of a curette to remove tissue by scraping or scooping.

Curettage is soft tissue removal when the tissue left in the surround teeth after extraction.

Curettage has been used to treat teeth by periodontitis.

QNO4 Part B

After how many days of extraction, you will remove the stitch?

ANSWER:-

The stitch will remove seven days after extraction. the tooth.

But in some condition according to the patient healing progress they will take 7 to 10 days.

Q NO: 4 Part C

Write the steps of stitch removal in own words?

ANSWER:-

STEPS OF STITCH

REMOVAL:-

Suture means to "sew" or "seam".

Using the tweezers, pull gently up on each knot. Slip the scissors into the loop, and snip.

the stitch. Gently tug on the thread until the suture slips through your skin and out. You may feel slight pressure during this, but removing stitches is fairly painful.

### Removal of suture

- Face 3-5 days
- Lips 3-5 days
- Oral cavity 6-8 days
- Neck 5-6 days
- Scalp 7-10 days
- Chest 10-14 days
- Abdomen 10-12 days
- Leg 10-14 days.

### SUTURE MATERIALS:-

- Non-Absorbable suture materials
- Silk
  - Black or white
  - Tough suture material
  - Intraoral suturing
- Cotton
- Nylon.

- Sutures should be removed using antiseptic and sterile technique
- The surgeon uses a sterile suture removal tray prepared for the procedure.

The following steps are taken

### STEP: 1

Cleanse the area with an antiseptic. Hydrogen Peroxide can be used to remove dried encrusts around the sutures.

### STEP: 2.

Pick up one end of the suture with thumb forceps and cut as close to the skin as possible where the suture enters the skin.

### STEP: 3

Gently pull the suture strand out through the opposite the knot with the forceps. To prevent risk of infection the suture should be removed without pulling any portion that has been outside the skin back through the skin.

QNO:5

A patient comes to your clinic 2 days after extraction with the severe - - - - - ?

QNo:5 Part: A

What is your diagnosis?

As the above reason they patients will diagnosis they have a **DRY SOCKET**:-  
OCCUR. Dry socket is a condition when clot were not form.

QNO:5Part B.

What is the reason for empty space in extraction?

ANSWER:-

The empty space in the extraction occur due to the clot dislodgment. In the clot dislodgment the empty space will create.

QNO: 5

part: C

How does this condition occur?

ANSWER:-

Dry socket occurs due to the following reason:-

~~The will blow nose~~

Dry socket occurs when your dentist extract the tooth. When the patient remove the cotton from the extraction site they patient will use the straw immediately after extraction when they will vigorously Rinsing your mouth when they eat ~~so~~ at

! after the extraction site. They are they few point when they occur these things. When the clot form in the socket.

They clot will help in the healing so they will dislodge due to the following reason.

when the clot are dislodge so the condition occurs

which is known as dry socket. In the dry socket bone will expose, nerve endings are expose, intense pain will

occur. Patient will come after 2 to 3 days they will complain so they say that the tooth will not extrude. They also say that the medicine also used - when you the extraction so there will no blood clot present just socket is present.

QNO: 5

Part D. Present.

How management will provide to patients?

ANSWER:-

### MANAGEMENT OF DRY SOCKET:-

The management of dry socket are as follow.

- Cleaning the socket by removing the food debris from the hole.
- Using saline irrigation for better cleaning.
- Forming the blood clot again inside the mouth.
- Using of medicated dressings such as alvogyl for rapid pain relief.

## Analgesic mediations for Pain.

### ALVOGYL:-

A dry socket treatment which, when placed provides rapid pain relief. It is self eliminating and has three active ingredients.

#### 1- BUTAM BEN:-

Anesthetic

#### 2- ANTIM IODOFORM:-

Antimicrobial

#### 3- EUGENOL:-

Analgesic.

### APPLYING METHOD OF ALVOGYL:-

Alvogyl is a good work in dry socket. They have a soft material. They will take a small amount with the help of tweezers, when you take the alvogyl so then they will form a round ball like so they will be placed in the socket pack.

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So they say so is that come after two to three days, so you will check the socket alvogy are, absorb or present. When the <sup>old</sup> alvogy. are present so they will remove. And form the new alvogy will form pack again in the socket. This is the six days treatment. After doing that treatment they will heal completely.

QNO:6

Part: A

After extraction, what post operative instructions will you give to patients?

ANSWER:-

POST OPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS AFTER EXTRACTION:-

There are the following post operative instruction after extraction give to the patient which they can follow the patient:-

- 1- For an hour after surgery, you should place pressure on the gauze pad covering the extraction site.
- 2- After surgery, place a cold compress on your face near the extraction site for 20 minutes.
- 3- Do not eat or drink hot foods and beverages after surgery.
- 4- Do not rinse your mouth.

- 5- Do not use a straw
- 6- Do not spit.
- 7- Do not bite your lips, cheeks, or scrape your gums.
- 8- Maintain the oral hygiene
- 9- If stitch is given, come one week later to cut it.
- 10- If you have received sutures, an appointment will be needed to remove the sutures in 7-10 days after extraction.
- 11- Smoke (The longer you will avoid smoking, the better your healing will progress).
- 12- Rinse with lukewarm saline water beginning three days after surgery.
- 13- Chew from same side of mouth.
- 14- Blow your nose (if your sinus was involved in the procedure, you should avoid blowing your nose or playing a wind musical).

instrument for one week).

15. Brush or rinse your mouth from the next day of the surgery, but they will avoid brushing near the surgical site for 3 days.

### Q NO: 6 Part: B.

Why <sup>do</sup> we give post operative instructions?

### ANSWER:-

Post operative instruction is very important for the giving the patient after extraction. They will prevent discomfort or infection after treatment. Home care

post operative instruction is. needs is important primarily because of the complications that could occur. After extraction, its important for a blood and begin to stop the bleeding and being the healing process. Bite on a gauze pad changing it for 30-60 minutes. minutes until the bleeding stops.

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Completely.