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SUBJECT = MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

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Answer no.1:

A)

ORAL MUCOSA:

Oral mucosa is the mucous membrane lining the inside of the mouth.

B)

COMPONENTS OF ORAL MUCOSA:

- 1) Stratified squamous epithelium termed as "oral epithelium"
- 2) Underlying connective tissue termed as "lamina propria"

C)

TYPES OF ORAL MUCOSA:

- 1) lining mucosa
- 2) Masticatory mucosa
- 3) Specialized mucosa

Lining mucosa is the most abundant type of oral mucosa, comprises most of the oral cavity.

D)

CONNECTIVE TISSUE PAPILLA:

These are the connective tissue which project in an irregular and upward direction.

BASEMENT MEMBRANE:

Basement membrane is at the interface between the oral epithelium and lamina propria.

Rete ridges:

Rete pegs (ridges) are the epithelial extensions that project into the underlying connective tissue papilla.

E)

It is masticatory mucosa by function but due to its high extensibility and lingual papilla, it is classified as specialized mucosa.

Answer no.2:

A)

- 1) Stratum Basale
- 2) stratum spinosum
- 3) stratum granulosum
- 4) stratum corneum

B)

Stratum basal and the first layers of stratum spinosum are referred to is stratum germinativum.

C)

PYKNOTIC NUCLEUS:

Pyknotic nucleus is the nucleus in which irreversible condensation of chromatin occur, it is present in a cell undergoing necrosis or apoptosis.

Answer no.3:

A)

EXTRACTION:

A dental extraction also called exodontia is the removal of teeth from the dental alveolus (in the alveolar bone).

TYPES OF EXTRACTION:

1) SIMPLE EXTRACTION:

Simple dental extraction is used to remove teeth that can be seen and easily accessible.

2) SURGICAL EXTRACTION:

Surgical dental extraction typically requires an incision into the connective tissue to gain access to the tooth to be removed.

B)

- a) I will go for surgical extraction
- b) I will do surgical extraction because the roots are severely curved and thick. By removing that type of tooth through simple extraction, it might be broken.

C)

CLOSED FORCEP EXTRACTION:

INDICATION:

- 1) Teeth severely damage by periodontal disease
- 2) Teeth severely damage by caries

CONTRAINDICATION:

- 1) Acute phase of a myocardial infarction
- 2) Acute inflammation

Answer no.4:

A)

CURETTAGE:

Curettage is the use of a curette to remove tissue by scraping or scooping.

Gentle curettage of a socket is a standard protocol after a dental extraction because if a periapical lesion is visible on the preoperative radiograph and there was no granuloma attached to the tooth when it was removed, the periapical region should be carefully curetted to remove the granuloma or cyst to allow for better and faster healing.

B)

After 7 days we will remove stitches

C)

- 1) Using the tweezers, pull gently up on each knot
- 2) Slip the scissors into the loop, and snip the stitch
- 3) Gently tug on the thread until the sutures slips through tissue and out

Answer no.5:

A)

Dry socket

B)

The reason for empty space in extraction site is dislodgment of blood clot from the surgical site causing a dry socket.

C)

This condition occur by the partial or total loss of a blood clot in the tooth socket after a tooth extraction. Risk factors for dry socket include smoking poor oral hygiene wisdom teeth pulled greater then usual trauma during the tooth extraction surgery history of dry socket in past after having teeth pulled.

D)

MANAGEMENT:

- 1) Pain killer to relieve pain
- 2) Clean the tooth socket, removing any debris from the hole in then fill the socket with a medicated dressing to promote healing this can be repeated for every few days until the socket starts to heal and the pain lessens
- 3) Antibiotics to prevent the sockets from becoming infected.

Answer no.6:

A)

POST OPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Bite firmly on the gauze pad for about 30 minutes covering the extraction site followed by consuming cold juice without straw or ice cream in a cup to help stop the bleeding.
- 2) You may have difficulty feeling your lips, cheek or tongue due to numbness.
- 3) This is a temporary feeling and will wear off within 2 to 6 hours. Please take care not to bite your lips, cheek or tongue.
- 4) Take all medication as instructed by your dentist. Remember not to take the pain medication without something in your stomach.
- 5) If you have received sutures, an appointment will be needed to remove the sutures in 7-10 days.

For the first 24 hours following surgery do not:

- 1) Smoke
- 2) Drink through a straw
- 3) Blow your nose
- 4) Brush or rinse
- 5) Rinse with lukewarm saline water
- 6) Spit excessively
- 7) Drink hot liquid
- 8) Chew from same side of mouth
- 9) Eat hard, crunchy foods such as chips or nuts

B)

To avoid postoperative complications we gave postoperative instructions.

Postoperative complications include

- 1) Oozing of blood extensively
 - 2) Pain
 - 3) Dry socket
 - 4) Infection
- E t c

