**Mid Term Assignment Session 2020**

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 **Program BS D.T**

 **Subject Maxillofacial Surgery**

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Note: Attempt ALL questions.

**Q1.** A) Define Oral mucosa.

* Definition : The oral mucosa is the mucous membrane lining the inside of the mouth or attach to different area of the tooth for different function and it is made of stratified squamous epithelium and an underlying many parts of connective tissue and which is termed the lamina propria

 B) Enumerate the two components of oral mucosa.

* the oral mucosa is the first component or layer which consist of the surface such as stratified squamous epithelium of the oral epithelium
* and the other second component such as deeper lamina propria which as the underlying connective tissue which containing major types of blood vessels and nerve

 C) Enumerate types of oral mucosa. Which type comprises most of the oral cavity?

* There are three main types of the oral mucosa which are specially found in the oral cavity.

 1. Lining mucosa, the epithelium that is non keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

 2. Masticatory mucosa, this epithelium such as keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

 3. Specialized mucosa, keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

 D) Define Connective Tissue Papilla, Basement Membrane and Rete Ridges.

* Connective tissue papilla :
* It is the vascular process of connective tissue that can extending into the nourishing of the root of a hair feather, and developed tooth, and such as the dermal layer of the skin and extending to the epidermal layer.
* And connective tissue papillae such as irregular and upward projection of the connective tissue
* Basement membrane
* The basement membrane is a thin fibrous and extracellular matrix which separates the lining of external or internal body surface that as underlying connective tissue or which as the base of the oral mucosa.
* The basement membrane as the structural layer around 1-2 micrometer as thick , and interface b/w epithelium and the connective tissue
* Rete Ridges :
* Rete ridges are the epithelium which is the extension that can be project into the underlying connective tissue which can both the skin and mucous membrane that epithelium is attached to gingivae of the oral mouth that exhibit rete pegs
* The rete pegs as the epithelial ridges or pegs that can interdigitate with can be the connective tissue papilla

E) Why is the name specialized given to specialized mucosa?

* Because it is found as especially in the region of taste buds.

**Q2**. A) Enumerate layers of keratinized surface epithelium in orderly manner.

1. stratum basal
2. stratum spinosum
3. stratum granulosum
4. stratum corneum

 B) Which two layer comprises Stratum Germinativum?

 This structure contain be two layer tissue

* The basal cell layer it is also called stratum germinativum , and the basal cell layer which contain cell also known as melanocytes
* And the other second layer about the squamous cell layer which is present in above the basal layer. It is also called stratum spinosum. The stratum spinosum is the thick layer of the epidermis
1. the primary outer layer such as the periderm which can be prepared
2. and the other is the inner basal layer & stratum germinativum this inner layer that can be germinal epithelium which gives to rise of all epidermal layer

 C) What is meant by pyknotic nucleus and where it is present?

* The pyknotic is the reversible condensation of the chromatin in the cell in the nucleus underground of the necrosis and so as the apoptosis and following by karyorrhexis and can be fragmentation of the nucleus

**Q3**. A) Define Extraction and its types.

* Extraction :the process of removal of teeth from its dental socket in alveolar bone is called extraction
* Two Types of Extraction :
1. simple Extraction
2. surgical extraction

1. Simple Extraction OR Intra alveolar extraction OR Forcep Extraction:

* It also known as intra alveolar extraction
* Because it’s the closed method technique of extraction with the use of forcep & elevator
* performed when the tooth can be removed easily by elevator, and forcep
* The process and healing time are both quick.

2. Surgical extraction OR Trans alveolar Extraction

* It’s also known as Tran’s alveolar extraction or open view technique.
* They are complicated procedure in surgical extraction we make incision and remove the teeth in pieces
* This process also involve bone cutting which normally surgical procedure is applied on wisdom teeth.
* Stiches are also performed in surgical procedure.
* B) A patient comes to your clinic with carious tooth which cannot be restored by endo treatment. You decided to go for extraction. In pre-operative radiograph you observed severely curved and thick roots embedded in bone.

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

* We will perform surgical extraction.

b) Give explanation, why would you choose this type of extraction.

* Its sufficient bone cutting is required in this case which is not possible with forcep extraction, so we would prefer surgical extraction by taking gingival flap and bone removal.
* We will perform surgical procedure and the root are curved and thick
* If we perform simple extraction on this teeth there will be chances of damage to the surrounding teeth and also chances of fracture to the alveolar bone
* Which may lead to long term complication after the extraction
* And other his in surgical procedure there will be less damage to surrounding teeth and alveolar bone they acts we will performed surgical procedure on this extraction.

c) Give 2 indications and 2 contraindications of closed/forcep extraction.

.Two Indication of closed / forcep extraction:

1. Mobile tooth
2. Roots are not curved

.Two contraindication of closed forcep extraction:

 1. Hyper cementososis

 2. Impacted tooth

Q4. A) What is curettage and why is it important after extraction?

* Curettage is the use of curette to remove tissue by scraping or scooping.
* Healing occur best with curettage by removing necrotic debris lying in the socket after extraction
* The procedure to remove tissue scraping rice or by the scooping after extraction curettage is performed to remove all debris and soft tissue to heal the socket
* The tooth fragments and sharps edges of the bone may lead to infection and pain of post extraction and subsequently may lead to dry socket and other complication
* That’s rules it is important to curettage the socket after extraction

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

* Dental sutures are of absorbable and non-absorbable
* That can ideally the sutures would be removed after 8 to 12 days or 6 to 7 days when in infection is present.
* While the resorbable sutures do not need to removed but they resolve by itself

 C) Write the steps of stitch removal in your own words.

1. Sterilize your material

2. Gather your material i.e. sharp scissor cotton swab, tweezer, mouth mirror,

3. Wash and sterilize the sutures site

4. Find and good spot where you can see the suture site clearly

5. Snip and slip the stiches

6. Stop if you start bleeding

7. Clean the area

8. Protect the wound

9. Light most be on the target

10. Using tweezer, pull sently up an each knot slip the scissor

11. Do not apply pressure and force it may Couse bleeding

Q5. A patient comes to your clinic 2 days after extraction with severe throbbing pain in his socket which radiates to ear and eye. The patient also complaints of bad breath and foul taste in the mouth. There is empty space in extraction site with visible bone.

1. What is your diagnosis?
* Dry socket and alveolar socket

1. What is the reason for empty space in extraction site?
* Healing hasn’t taken place it extraction site that’s why there is still an empty space.
1. How does this condition occur?
* Dry socket occur because of, the loss of blood clot either partially or completely.
1. What management will you provide to patient?
* Flushing out the socket with saliva to remove debris , food particles, and bacteria
* Dressing and packing the socket with alveolus containing eugenol tain relieving properties
* Additionally advising pain relieving medication
* Changing the dressing for few days.

Q6. A) After extraction, what post-operative instructions will you give to patient?

* Bite definitely on gauze packs for about for 30 min
* Don’t spite , suck through straw
* Pressure on gauze pack for about 1 hours
* Don’t smoke
* Pressure dressing and cold application
* A cotton piece enclosed with the outer layer of gauze into the socket
* Take the pills with a full glass of water and can be a small amount of food
* The instruction of the cold , soft food , such as Ice cream , yogurt for first day in 24 hours
* Don’t brush your teeth on the extraction site area with can be 24 hours
* They applying Ice pack over the area of surgery which can be minimize swelling reduce bleeding
* Not to bite your lips cheeks or tongue
* Blow your nose
* Analgesic drugs should be administered, such as NSAID, s, Caflam, Brufen, Tornil, etc.
* Its can be provide surgical extraction from its sutures should be removed after 7 days.

 B) Why do we give post-operative instructions?

* The post of instruction we give to patient which can be,
* To prevent saliva which protect the extraction site
* To prevent bleeding
* To prevent dry socket
* To prevent swelling
* To prevent pain
* To protect extraction site area which can protect the food particles to inside of the empty space of extraction site area
* The patient is not to followed the instruction OR doctor or dentist are do not give the instruction to the patient, because which do not stop the bleeding from extraction site area or the patient is start to the dry socket with non-socket healing stop or pain or swelling because after the extraction with take the doctor or dentist is we give to force to the patient which followed by the post of instruction.