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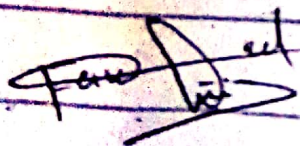
6th semester

Department AHS

Subject Maxillofacial surgery.

~~Assignment~~ Viva assignment.

Instructor Mam Natasha Khan



Q-1: Which tooth is most commonly involved in Impaction?

→ The wisdom Teeth (Third molars) are frequently impacted because they are the last teeth to erupt in the oral cavity. because they are the abnormal positioning of the tooth buds, lack of space in the dental arch.

→ mandibular Third molars are more commonly impacted than their maxillary counterparts.

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And The other Tooth is impacted in The Following order of Frequency



- (1) Mandibular Third molars,
- (2) Maxillary Third molars,
- (3) Maxillary cuspids (canine),
- (4) Mandibular bicuspid (premolar),
- (5) Maxillary bicuspid (premolar),
- (6) Upper central Incisors,
- (7) Upper lateral Incisors,

Q-2: Name The Local Anesthetic agents and vasoconstrictors used in Local Anesthesia.

Ans: Defⁿ: Although Local Anesthesia remains the backbone of pain control in dentistry.

∴ Name The local Anesthetic agents

- Lignocain Hydrochloride 2% is most commonly used Local Anesthetic agents.

∴ Uses: conduction block.

∴ Local Anesthetic agents

- It is available in an injectable form as,
- "2%" plain (without a vasoconstrictor),
- 2% with 1:100,000 epinephrine (0.017 mg)
- 2% with 1:50,000 epinephrine (0.034 mg).

• Lidocain is a potent vasodilator and has a very short duration of action.

• Thus a vasoconstrictor (epinephrine) is added.

Lidocain has a rapid onset (2-3 minutes).

•• Other Drugs Used as ••

Esters

- Procain
- chlorprocain
- tetracain

Amides

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| • Mepivacain | • Levobupivacain |
| • Prilocain | • ropivacain |
| • Articain | • Lidocain |
| • Bupivacain | • Propoxycain |
| • Etidocain | |

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Vasoconstrictor Used in Local Anesthesia:

Adrenaline is used for vasoconstriction in local Anesthesia.

~~Why is vaso~~

Although the addition of vasoconstrictor to a local Anesthetic agent, may have several beneficial effects, i. a decreased in the Peak plasma concentration at the

local Anesthetic agent.

increased in the duration of the quality of Anesthesia.

Reduction at the minimum block concentration of Anesthetic Needed for Nerve block, and decrease of blood.

(8)

•• Uses

- Delays absorption of local Anesthetics from the site.
- Provide blood less field.
- Prolong the action.
- Reduced the systematic toxicity.

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Q-3; What is The management of Root displacement.

→ The most commonly displaced tooth root into unfavorable anatomical space is maxillary molar roots.

→ Displaced into maxillary sinus.

Management

- Before starting The management
- Clinically and radiographically The tooth roots should be checked for any accompanying roots or alveolar fracture.
- Surgeon should assess:

(1) Size of Root lost into the sinus

(2) Assess whether there has been any infection of the tooth or periapical tissue.

(3) Assess the preoperative condition of the maxillary sinus.

Teeth and sinus have no pre-existing infection.

→ They Technique Fail and no additional surgical procedure can should be performed.

•• 1st step:

- radiograph
- Position and size

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••• 2nd step.

- The irrigate Through The N/s and Hydrogen peroxide Through The Small opening in The Socket apex.

••• 3rd step

- The suction in irrigation solution From The Sinus Via The Socket.

••• If swallowed

- No coughing or respiratory distress

- travel down The GIT out.

→ If aspirated.

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If aspirated

episode of coughing and dyspnea,

Chest and abdominal radiograph.

maintain airway

Tooth remove through bronchoscopy.