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(بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ)

Q. 1 =

ANS =

(A) ORAL MUCOSA:

→ It is the mucous membrane that is lining inside the mouth.

(B) Two components:

→ Two components of oral mucosa is oral epithelium and lamina propria.

(C) Types of oral mucosa:

→ There are three types of oral mucosa

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

→ Lining mucosa comprises most of the oral cavity.

→ It comprises 60% of oral mucosa.

(D) Connective tissue papillae:

→ It is the part of oral mucosa that is irregular and

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upward <sup>projections</sup> ~~connections~~ of  
connective tissue.

② Basement membrane:

It is a thin membrane of protein fibres and mucopolysaccharides that separates epithelium from underlying tissues.

③ Rete Ridges: It is also called rete pegs.

It interdigitate with the connective tissue papillae.

④ The name specialized mucosa given to the specialized mucosa because they contain taste buds.

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Q.2 =

ANS = (A) Layers of Keratinized surface epithelium:

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- ① Stratum Basale.
- ② Stratum spinosum
- ③ Stratum Granulosum
- ④ Stratum Corneum

(b) Stratum basale and the 1st layer of the stratum spinosum comprises the stratum germinativum because these cells give rise to new epithelial cells.

### (c) PYKNOTIC NUCLEAS:

→ It is pyknosis, it is the irreversible condensation of chromatin in the nucleus of cell in which the apoptosis or apoptosis is undergoing.

→ It is present in parakeratinized epithelium or zona reticularis of adrenal gland.

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Q. 3 =

ANS (A) EXTRACTION: Extraction is the process in which the <sup>dentist</sup> remove the abnormal tooth from the mouth.

TYPES:

Extraction has two main types

- 1) Simple extraction
- 2) Surgical Extraction

1) Simple Extraction:

→ It is extraction that is used to remove teeth that can be seen.

2) Surgical Extraction:

→ It is the extraction which typically requires an incision into the connective tissue to gain access to tooth to be removed.

(B)

(a) I will do surgical extraction of this

patient.

~~(a) We will do surgical extraction because there is severe pain in his socket~~

(b) We will do surgical extraction because in pre operative radiograph we observed curved roots. We also observed thick roots embedded in the bone.

(c) Indications of closed forcep extraction:

→ It is used for the extraction of single tooth.

→ teeth which are scattered.

Contraindications:

→ It cannot be used in badly destroyed teeth.

→ Teeth which have deformed roots.

Q.4=

ANS= (A) Curretage: Curretage is the scraping of the gingival wall of a periodontal pocket to separate the tissue which are diseased.

→ It is important for root planing and to stop blood clot.

(B) We will remove the stitch after seven (7) days of extraction.

(C) 1st step of stitch removal is hand hygiene.

→ We will assemble the equipments what we need for removal of stitches.

→ We will cut the wire through blade

→ last step is to remove the stitch from tooth socket through tweezers.

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Q. 5 =

ANS =

(A) Diagnosis:

→ The site will dry where the tooth was pulled

→ Instead of dark clotted blood there will be a whitish bone appear

→ there will be pain after the two days tooth was pulled.

→ over time it becomes more severe and can radiate to the ear.

(C) How does this condition occur?

~~(A) Reason of Empty space:~~

→ It occurs when the blood clot fails to form or it is lost from the socket.

~~(B) How~~

(B) Reason of Empty space:

→ the bone is exposed to the oral cavity so, its the reason of empty space.



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### ① Management:

- cleaning the socket by removing debris
  - Saline irrigation will be used for better cleaning
  - Direct alvogyl for rapid pain relief
  - Analgesic will be used for the pain.
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Q.6=

ANS (A) Post operative Instructions:

- Avoid smoking
- Drink water, juice, tea etc with a straw
- Drink hot liquids
- Chew from same side of the mouth.
- Eat soft foods
- Spit more excessively
- Avoid brushing near to surgical site
- Avoid blowing nose
- Avoid playing a wind musical instrument for a week
- Take medication which are directed by the dentist.

(B) Why do we give post operative instructions:

- We give instructions to ensure that patients have good outcome after extraction.
- We give instructions for recovery without

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complications.

→ Another goal of postoperative instructions is to assist patients take responsibility for regaining health.

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