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Subject                    Maxillofacial Surgery  
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Q 1/- Enumerate the instruments used during extraction process.

Ans :-> Extraction Instruments :->

- \*/- Local Anesthesia
- \*/- Cotton Pliers
- \*/- Mouth Mirror
- \*/- Elevators
- \*/- Periosteal Elevator
- \*/- Straight Elevator
- \*/- Surgical Curette
- \*/- Hemostat
- \*/- Extraction Forceps
- \*/- Surgical aspirating tip
- \*/- Surgical blades

Q 2/- Define local anesthesia. Also write in detail about the six constituents of local anesthesia.

Ans:-> Local Anesthesia:->

Local anesthesia is the temporary loss of sensation or pain in one part of the body produced by a topically applied or injected agent without depressing the level of consciousness.

Dental anesthetics fall into two groups: esters (procaine, benzocaine) and amides (lidocaine, mepivacaine, prilocaine and articaine)

\*/- Six Constituent Of Local Anesthesia:->

- 1/- Local Anesthetic agent
- 2/- Vasoconstrictor
- 3/- Reducing agent
- 4/- Preservative
- 5/- Fungicide
- 6/- Vehicle.

1/- Local Anesthetic Agent:->

Lidocaine Hydrochloride 2% is most commonly use anesthetic agent

Uses:->

Conduction Block

2/- Vasoconstrictor:->

Adrenaline is used for vasoconstrictor in local anesthesia.

Uses :->

Delays Absorption of LA from the site  
Provide blood less field  
Prolong the action  
Reducing the system toxicity

3/- Reducing Agent :->

Sodium meta bisulphite is used to prevent the oxidation of vasoconstrictor.

4/- Preservatives :->

Methylparaben  
It increase the shelf life of anesthesia.

Solution act as a bacteriostatic agent.

5/- Fungicide :->

Thymol is used as Fungicide

6/- Vehicle :->

Modified Ringer Solution or distilled water is used as vehicle  
It's produces the volume of solution and act as diluent.

Q 4/- Define an impacted teeth. what are the causes of tooth impaction.

Ans:-> Impacted Teeth:->

• An impacted tooth is one that fails to erupt erupt into the dental arch within the expected time.

• They are retained for the patient's lifetime unless surgically removed.

\*/- Causes of Tooth Impaction:->

-> Irregularity in the position and pressure of an adjacent tooth.

-> Density of the overlying or surrounding bone.

-> Chronic inflammation with resultant fibrosis of the overlying mucosa.

-> Lack of space due to under developed jaws, unduly over retention of the deciduous teeth.

-> Inflammatory changes in the bone due to diseases in children, like, chicken pox, Parotitis.

-> Heredity

-> Malnutrition

-> Endocrine dysfunctions

-> Diseases of jaw and surrounding tissue.



Q 5/- write in detail about 3 techniques of administration of local an anaesthesia.

Ans:- 3 Techniques of Administration :->

1/- Local Infiltration :->

- Small terminal nerve endings in the areas of surgery are flooded with LA solution rendering them insensitive to pain. In this method, insertion is made through the same area in which the solution has been deposited.
- This technique is usually successful for treatment of mandibular deciduous canines, incisors, and even in molars.

2/- Field Block :->

- Here the LA solution is deposited in proximity to the large terminal nerve branches so that the area to be anesthetized is circumscribed to prevent the central passage of afferent impulse.
- Maxillary injections administered above the apex of the tooth can be termed field blocks.

3/- Nerve Block :->

- Method of securing local analgesia in which suitable local anesthetic solution is deposited within close proximity to the main nerve trunk, thus preventing nerve impulses from travelling centrally beyond the point.

Q 3/ Enumerate all extraction complications.  
write about soft tissue injuries in detail.

Ans:- Complication Of Exodontia,  
During Extraction:

1. Soft tissue laceration
2. Broken tooth
3. Haemorrhage
4. Luxation of the neighbouring teeth
5. TMJ Problem
6. Fracture jaw
7. Tooth ingestion or aspiration
8. Fracture of alveolar bone
9. Fracture of maxillary tuberosity
10. Fracture of the mandible
11. Dislocation of the mandible
12. Extraction of or injury of an unerupted tooth.
13. Disturbing artificial restoration
14. Gingival laceration adjacent tooth
15. Bruising the lip or cheek.

Injuries Of Soft Tissues:-  
overview

The soft tissues in your mouth are the gums, lips, tongue and cheeks. Each is very sensitive and can be injured by even a small accident. The injuries of the soft tissue are usually cuts, punctures, lacerations and bruises caused by even the simplest injury to the face and since they easily bleed, a soft tissue injury

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usually causes pain most soft tissue injuries are minor and do not need extensive treatment from a dentist the injured area is usually cleaned thoroughly to avoid any infection in serious incidents stitches might be needed to close the wound and stop the bleeding.

### Soft Tissues Injury :->

- Tear of a mucosa flap
- Puncture wound
- stretch or abrasion

### Tear of a Mucosal Flap :->

The most common soft tissue injury during oral surgery

#### Causes :->

Inadequately sized envelop flap forcibly retraction beyond the ability of the tissue to stretch.

#### Management :->

Carefully re positioned once the surgery is completed. Excise the edge of torn flap to create a smooth flap margin.

### Punctured wound :->

#### Causes :->

Using uncontrolled force during using the instruments such as straight elevator or a periosteal elevator



which may slip from the surgery field and puncture not tear into adjacent soft tissue.

Prevention :->

Using of controlled force.  
Using finger resist  
Support from the opposite hand if slippage is anticipated.

Stretch Or Abrasion :->

Common sites of abrasion are lips and corners of the mouth.

Causes :->

Abrasion or burns from the rotating shank of the bur rubbing on soft tissue.

Prevention :->

Surgeon should focus on the cutting end of bar as well as the location of shank in relation to the soft tissue.



"End"