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Paper:- Maxillary Surgery.

QNO:- 1

Ans:- Defins:- (A) The oral mucosa is the mucosa membrane lining the inside of the mouth. It comprises stratified squamous epithelium termed as oral epithelium and an underlying connective tissue termed lamina propria.

(B) Components of oral mucosa.

- (1) ~~Stratum corneum~~ oral epithelium \rightarrow stratified squamous epithelium
- (2) ~~Stratum spinosum~~ lamina propria \rightarrow corium.

(C) Types of oral mucosa:-

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

The oral cavity includes the lips, hard palate, soft palate, retromolar trigone (wisdom teeth) front two-thirds of the tongue, gingiva, buccal mucosa.

(C) Connective tissue:- Irregular and upwards projection of CT.

Basement membrane:- structure layer about 1-2 micrometer thick, interface b/w epithelium and connective tissue.

Rate Ridges:- epimellal ridges or Peps that interdigita with the c.t.

(D) Specialized:-

It is present on the dorsal surface of the tongue specifically in the region of rest bud on Lingual Papilla 15% total Mucosa.

Q NO 2

Ans:-

- (A)
- (1) Stratum basale → basal layer
 - (2) Stratum spinosum → prickel layer
 - (3) Stratum granulosum → granular layer
 - (4) Stratum corneum → keratinized layer.

(B) The basal cell layer is also known as the Stratum germinativum due to the fact that it is constantly germinating new cell.

(C) Pyknotic nuclei are often found in the zona reticularis of the adrenal gland. They are also found in the keratinocytes of the outermost layer in parakeratinised epithelium.

Q1102-3

Ans:- A dental extraction is the removal of teeth from the dental alveolus in the alveolar bone.

Types:-

- ① unrestorable, through tooth decay,
- ② Periodontal disease
- ③ dental trauma
- ④ Tooth ache.

(B) ① Clinical Examination of the tooth

- (A) Visual - caries, defective restorations, colour, presence of sinus
- (b) Probing depths
- (c) tender to palpation
- (d) mobility.

Special investigations.

(A) Sensitivity testing - hot/cold

Cold test → No response → Electric pulp test

⇒ Pre operative:-

- ① Pre-treatment radiograph
- (A) Periapical radiograph
- (b) Determine the estimated working length
- (c) Analyse the anatomy of the root
- (D) Assess the number of root canals

Q1/01-4

7

Ans:-

(A) Curettage is a medical procedure is the use of a curette to remove tissue by scraping or scooping.

Curettage has been used to treat teeth affected by periodontitis.

~~(B) Most of the time, stitches are removed from the~~

(B) Stitches, if placed are dissolvable. They usually last 5-7 days - but may become loose, unravel or fall out after only 1-2 days. This is normal. The stitches do not need to remain in place for more than 1-2 days.

(C) Using the tweezers, pull gently up on each knot. Slip the scissors into the loop and snip the stitch. Gently tug on the thread until the suture slips. You may feel slight pressure during this but removing stitches is rarely painful.

Pulpal and Periapical Diagnosis-

~~Recall~~

(b) Extractions are performed for a wide variety of reasons, but most commonly to remove teeth which have become unrestorable through tooth decay,

Periodontal disease or dental trauma, especially when they are associated with toothache.

⇒ Indications :-

(1) Teeth severely damaged by Caries, retained roots.

(2) Teeth severely damaged by Periodontal disease.

⇒ Contra-indications :-

(1) acute inflammation into consideration.

(2) local surgical disorder (abscess, tumor).

Q NO:-5

Ans:- Throbbing Pain, which may radiate to the ear. Remember having an increase pain on day 5-7 is not uncommon. To avoid dislodging the blood clot from the extraction site avoid rinsing your mouth,

Spitting, Smoking or using straws
within the first 24 hours after
extraction.

The typical scenario for dry socket is
the occurrence of throbbing pain
about two to four days after the tooth
is extracted. Dry socket pain is
often accompanied by bad breath and
a foul taste in the mouth. With
this onset of pain, it is obvious
that proper healing has been inter-
rupted.

⇒ Diagnosis:-

Another unexplained throbbing
pain in your jaw.

This pain typically develops within
three days of tooth extraction, but
can occur at any time.

⇒ Condition:-

This pain may spread from
the extraction site up to your eye,
temple, or neck.

⇒ Management:- Gently floss to remove
food or plaque b/w teeth. Apply a cold
compress to your jaw or cheek. Take over
the counter pain medication like
acetaminophen.

Q No:-6

Ans:-

(A) ① For an hour after surgery you should place pressure on the gauze pad covering the extraction site.

② After surgery, place a cold compress on your face near the extraction site for 20 minutes.

③ Do not eat or drink hot foods and beverages after surgery.

④ Do not rinse your mouth

⑤ Do not use a straw

⑥ Do not spit.

(B) Post operative instructions for tooth extraction/oral surgery.

After your extraction, it's important for a blood clot to form, to stop the bleeding and begin the healing process. Bite on a gauze pad changing it for 30-60 minutes until the bleeding stops completely.