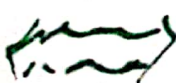



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"Questions & Answers"

Q No 6
Part "A"

Ans: 6 "After Extraction Post Operative instruction"

→ "After extraction, place a Cold compress on your face near the extraction site for 20 Minute.

→ if bleeding continues, apply new gauze and pressure for and additional 45 minute.

→ Donot eat or drink hot foods and beverages after extraction area.

→ Do not Spit.

- ⇒ Do not rinse your mouth.
- ⇒ Do not use a straw.
- ⇒ Do not drink carbonated beverages.
- ⇒ Do not brush your teeth on the extraction.
- ⇒ Plan to eat soft foods, such as milkshake, fruit juice, ice cream, sweet yogurt for 2-3 days.
- ⇒ Take your prescribed medicine to heal inflammation.

"B"

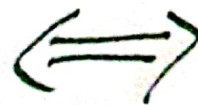
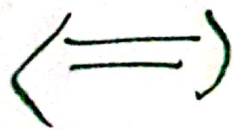
- ⇒ We give post operative instruction to patient after tooth extraction because to heal the extraction area is soon as possible.

⇒ Post operative instruction is necessary because :-

⇒ With post operative extraction the extraction area will heal and stop bleeding.

⇒ Without post operative ^{instruction} ~~extraction~~ patient will do Spitting, ^{they} take hot foods, brushed infected area, due to this activity bleeding will not stop, patient feel discomfort, Inflammation increased, .

⇒ Avoid Spitting, Stop bleeding, prevent hot foods, prevent too much talking, and heal inflammation due to this activity post operative extraction is necessary to patient.



Question No 2 Ans 2

Ans No: 2

(A)

In Oral Mucosa, the epithelium consists of four layers:-

- ⇒ Stratum basale (basal layer).
- ⇒ Stratum Spinosum (prickle layer)
- ⇒ Stratum granulosum (granular layer).
- ⇒ Stratum Corneum (keratinized layer).

(B)

Stratum Spinosum and Stratum granulosum are comprises on Stratum germinativum.

(C) Meant by Pyknotic Nucleus:-

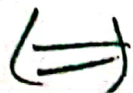
⇒ Pyknosis, or Karyopyknosis, is the irreversible condensation of chromatin in the nucleus of a cell undergoing necrosis or apoptosis.

It is followed by karyorrhexis, or fragmentation of the nucleus.

↳ "Pykno" meaning "to thicken up, to close or to condense."

↳ Pyknotic present:-

Pyknotic nucleus are present in the zona reticularis of the adrenal gland. They are also found in the keratinocytes of the outermost layer in parakeratinized epithelium.



Q No 1

Ans No 1

(A)

ORAL Mucosa:-

The oral

Mucosa is the mucous 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) two Component of Oral Mucosa.

① stratified squamous epithelium.

② lamina propria.

(C) Enumerate types of Oral Mucosa.

① Masticatory Mucosa ② Lining mucosa.

③ specialized mucosa.

Most comprises type of oral cavity is Lining mucosa consist of 60%.

D) Connective tissue papilla: -

upward and

irregular projection of connective tissue.

* Basement Membrane: ✓

The basement

membrane is a fibrous, extracellular matrix of tissue that separates the lining of internal body surface from underlying connective tissue.

* Rafe Ridges: -

⇒ Rafe ridges are the epithelial extension that project into the underlying connective tissue in skin & mucous membrane.

⇒ E) Specialized mucosa name is given because they consist of taste buds.

Q No 3 Ans 3

Ans!
(A)

Extraction:-

A dental extraction also referred as tooth extraction, exodontia, exodontics.) is the removal of teeth from the dental alveolar bone. Used for teeth which are Unrestorable.

Types => 1) Simple extraction 2) Surgical extraction.

1) Simple extraction:-

This type of extraction are performed on the teeth which are visible in the mouth usually under local anesthetic and require only the use of instrument to elevate or grasp the visible portion of the tooth.

2) Surgical extraction:-

This type of extraction involve the removal of teeth that can not be easily accessed either

because they have broken Under the gum line or because they have broken Under the gum line or because they have not erupt fully.

Part B)

(A) => In this case we will do Surgical extraction.

=> (B) In this surgical extraction the procedure we extracting

tooth which are not possible to extract with simple extraction, in this scenario the tooth severely curved and embedded in bone.

Part C => Indication

- => Severe abrasion.
- => Deep caries.
- => Acute or Chronic pulpitis due to trauma or infection.

=> Contraindication)

- => Diabetes.
- => Blood Dyscrasis
- => Cardiac patient.



Q No 5 Ans 5.

Part A) Diagnosis:-

Severe pain following a tooth extraction as often enough for your dentist or oral Surgeon to suspect dry socket. he or she will also ask about any other symptoms and examine your mouth to see if you have a blood clot in your tooth socket and whether you have to exposed bone.

Part B):-

It occurs when dentist has to remove the patient tooth.

A blood clot develop which is

normal.

Part C):-

It occurs when dentist has remove the patient tooth.

Part D) Examine the area, remove debris from the area, spread small amount medicated past in empty socket. Patient have to visit clinic three time to allow the dentist to put the medicated past.

(=> <=> <=>)

Q No 4 Ans 4

Ans 4) Curettage:-

It is a medical procedure which we use of a curette to remove tissue by scrapping or scooping.

Curette is important because when sometime a tooth must be extract healthy enough to junction effectively

Or it poses a danger to other
tooth on your overall dental health.

Part C₁ - Steps of Stitches:-

- 1) Clean the area.
- 2) Protect the wound.
- 3) Stop if your start bleeding.
- 4) Gather the material.
- 5) Sterilize the material.

- 6) Wash and sterilize the suture site.
- 7) Find a good spot.
- 8) Snip and stipt the stitches.

Part B₂ General Stiches will remove in
5-7 days.

