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Subject

Maxillofacial surgery

Bs.  
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Dental.  
Semester.

# Question NO-1

a) Define oral mucosa?

## Oral Mucosa

The oral mucosa is the mucosa membrane lining inside of the mouth. Two main tissues of oral mucosa are stratified squamous epithelium, called oral epithelium and an underlying connective tissue layer called lamina propria.

b) Enumerate layer of oral mucosa which type comprises most of the oral cavity?

### Types of Oral Mucosa:

- ✓ Masticatory mucosa
- ✓ Lining mucosa
- ✓ Specialized mucosa

lining mucosa comprises most of the oral cavity.

c) Enumerate the two component of oral mucosa?

Components of oral Mucosa  
stratified squamous epithelium also called oral epithelium  
Underlying connective tissue layer also

called lamina propria

d) Define Connective tissue papilla, Basement membrane & Taste ridges?

### Connective tissue Papillae:

Connective tissue papilla is the irregular upward projection of the connective tissue.

### Basement Membrane.

Basement Membrane is a delicate layer about 1-2mm. thick interface b/w epithelium and connective tissue.

### Taste Ridges:

Taste Ridges or taste pegs, epithelium ridge or pegs that interdigitate with the connective tissue papilla.

e- Why is the name specialized given to specialized mucosa?

Although it is masticatory mucosa by function but to its high extensibility and lingual papillae it is classified as 'specialized mucosa'.

It also have taste buds on lingual papilla that's why specialized given to specialized mucosa.

## Question NO 2

- a. Enumerate layer of keratinized surface epithelium in orderly manner.

### Layer of Keratinized Surface

Stratum Basale  
 Stratum Spinosum  
 Stratum Granulosum  
 Stratum Corneum

- b. Which two layer comprises Stratum Germinativum?

following are the two layers which comprise stratum Germinativum are as below

- Stratum Spinosum
- Stratum Basale

- c. What is meant by pyknotic nucleus and where it is present?

### Pyknotic Nucleus:

Nucleus shrinkage  
 DNA condenses into shrunken basophilic mass.

Location: Pyknotic nuclei often found in the zona reticularis of the adrenal gland. They are also located in the

keratinocytes of the outermost layer in parakeratinised epithelium.

### Question NO 3

A- Define extraction and its types?

**Extraction:** The painless removal of the whole tooth with less trauma to the investing tissue so that the wound heals uneventfully and no post operative prosthetic problem is created.

#### Types:

- A- Intra-Alveolar extraction or forcep extraction.
- B- Surgical extraction or open extraction

#### A- forcep Extraction:

forcep extraction is used to remove teeth that can be seen and accessible.

#### B- Surgical Extraction:

To gain access to the tooth to be removed surgical dental extraction typically requires an incision into the connective tissue.

A- which type of extraction would you do in such case?

Surgical extraction / open extraction.

B. Give explanation why would you chosen this type of extraction? Tooth with the thick curved root in simple extraction often breaks and can not be extracted that's why we extracted it surgically by splitting tooth into piece.

C. Give 2 indication and 2 contra indication of closed / forcep extraction?

INDICATION:

- Carious teeth
- Periodontically loose & sever mobile teeth.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Heart patient
- Patient using blood thinner.
- Infectious teeth.

Question NO 4

What is curettage & why is it important after extraction.

Curettage:

which remove tissue by scraping or scraping. After extraction curettage is important because of removing plaque

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and debris from teeth and gingiva  
Also prevent bad breath.

B. After how many days of extraction  
you will remove stitch?

After seven days of extraction  
dentist will remove stitch.

In some case it depends on  
wound.

C. Write the steps of stitch removal  
in your own words?

- We will need stitch removal kit.
- Use a soap hot water to wash the spot.
- Dry with clean cotton.
- Use tweezers to pull up
- Make one cut with scissor.
- Pull the stitch with tweezers
- After removal of the stitch clean the wound.

### Question NO 5

A. What is your diagnosis? Dry socket  
Diagnosis is Dry socket.

B. What is the reason for empty  
space in extraction site?

- Improperly irrigation of extraction  
site and wound edges remain open.

C. How does this condition occur?  
poor oral hygiene and sharp bony

edge and bacteria in extraction socket.

Q- What arrangement will you provide to patient:

Irrigation of extraction site and dressing with povidone or zinc oxide eugenol.

### Question NO 6

A- After extraction what post operative instruction will you give to patient?

Post operative instruction to the patient should place gauze soaked and proper care of oral hygiene and avoid spitting avoid straw use.

B- Why do we give post operative instruction?

Post operative instruction is given to the patient to avoid post operative pain and post operative bleeding and to provide better condition to socket for proper healing.

Take cool & soft diet.

- Avoid hot & hard diet.