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Subject 1- Maxillofacial surgery

ID 1- 13856

Program 2- BS Dental 6th
Semester

Q No 1.

Enumerate the instruments used during extraction process.

Answer

Instruments used during extraction process names are given below.

- i) Cotton rolls.
- ii) Topical numbing agent.
- iii) Gauze.
- iv) Anesthesia needle.
- v) Anesthetic.
- vi) Syringe.
- vii) Mirror.
- viii) Explorer.
- ix) Small elevator and large elevator.
- x) Periosteal elevator.
- xi) Surgical curette.
- xii) Forceps.

Q No 2

Define local anesthesia. Also write in detail about the six constituents of local anesthesia.

Ans

Local Anesthesia

A local anesthesia is a medication that cause absence of pain sensation when it is used on specific nerve pathways

OR

Transient loss of sensation in a circumscribed area of the body caused by a depression of excitation in nerve endings or an inhibition of the conduction process in peripheral nerves.

Six constituents of local anesthesia

1) Local Anesthetic agent

Lignocaine hydrochloride 2% is most commonly used as local anesthetic agent,

⇒ Uses for conduction block

2) Vasoconstrictor

Adrenaline is used for vasoconstriction in local anesthesia

⇒ Uses ⇒

i) delay absorption in provide blood less field (ii) prolong the action

(iii) Reduce the systemic toxicity.

3) Reducing agent

Sodium metabisulphite is used to prevent the oxidation of the vasoconstrictor.

4) Preservative

Methylparaben it increase the shelf life of anesthetic solution act as a bacterial agent.

5) Fungicide

Thymol is used as fungicide.

6) Vehicle

Modified ginger solution or distilled water is used as vehicle it provide the volume of the solution and act as diluent.

Q No 3

Enumerate all extraction complications. Write about soft tissue injuries in detail.

Ans

Complication after tooth extraction:-

- There are many complication after tooth extraction some of them are given below.
- i) Bleeding after tooth extraction.
 - ii) Infection after tooth extraction.
 - iii) Dry socket.
 - iv) Sinus perforation after tooth extraction.
 - v) Osteonecrosis.
 - vi) Swelling.
 - vii) Redness.
 - viii) Discomfort or pain.
 - ix) Difficulty chewing.

Soft tissue injury:-

The soft tissue in the ~~mouth~~ mouth are delicate and sensitive, and when they are injured, it can be very painful. Soft tissues, which include the tongue, cheeks and gums and lips, can be injured when you accidentally bite down on them, if you fall, are in an accident, or if you put food in your mouth that is too hot. Chewing

on hard object also can damage soft tissue.

Symptoms

The main symptom is persistent, throbbing pain. At first, the tooth will be sensitive to heat and pressure while chewing. Later, you may develop a fever. Swollen lymph nodes under the jaw or in the neck can be tender and you may feel pain in the sinus area if the abscess ruptures, a sudden rush of foul-smelling and foul-tasting fluid will spill into the mouth.

Soft tissue injuries usually do not bleed a lot, but when they do, the injury can seem worse than it really is. When the blood mixes with saliva, it may look like you are bleeding a lot.

In some cases the bleeding may stop in a while.

In mean time what should you have to do are given below.

- ⇒ Rinse your mouth thoroughly with mild salt water solution $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt in about a cup.
- ⇒ If the bleeding continues, press a damp piece of gauze against the injured area for 10 to 15 minutes. If you don't have gauze, you can use a sanitary napkin, tampon or a clean piece of material that will soak up blood and saliva.
- ⇒ To relieve pain, slow the bleeding, and reduce swelling, hold ice to the area for five or ten minutes.

⇒ Dentists are trained to diagnose and repair damage to the soft tissues, but doctors and oral surgeons in hospital emergency rooms usually handle serious injuries.

⇒ The doctor or oral surgeon will wash the area thoroughly and determine whether the teeth are loose or damaged. If the teeth are not damaged and the injury is limited to the gum or other soft tissues, you may need stitches to close the wound and control the bleeding. In most cases, stitches will not be necessary, and the doctor will only need to wash the area thoroughly and remove dirt and debris.

Q No 4

Define an impacted tooth. What are the causes of tooth impaction?

Ans

Impacted Tooth

An impacted tooth is a tooth that, for some reason, has been blocked from breaking through the gum. Sometimes a tooth may be only partially impacted, means it has started to break through.

Causes

An impacted tooth remain embedded in soft gum tissue or bone beyond its normal eruption time.

The causes may be overcrowding. other teeth may also become twisted, tilted, or displaced as the new teeth try to emerge.

Impaction typically occurs in the third molars also called the wisdom teeth. wisdom teeth, which begins to develop around age 9, are most likely to impact because they are the last teeth to erupt usually between

the late teens and early 20s.
By then the jaw has stopped
growing and may be too small
to have room for these four
teeth. Whether partially or
fully impacted, the tooth may
=> Grow at an angle toward the
next tooth (second molar)
=> Grow at an angle toward the
back of the mouth
=> Grow at right angle to the
other teeth, as if the wisdom
tooth is "lying down" within the
jawbone.
=> Grow straight up or down
like other teeth but stay
trapped within the jawbone.

Q No 5

Write in detail about three techniques of administration of local anesthesia.

Ans

The three techniques of administration of local anesthesia are given below.

i) Local Infiltration

Small terminal nerve ending in the area of surgery are flooded with local anesthesia 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.

ii) Field block:-

Here the local anesthesia solution 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 injection administered above the apex of the tooth can be termed field block.

3) Nerve Block

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