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Q1 :-

Ans :- PART (A) : Define oral mucosa.

Oral Mucosa :-

* Oral mucosa is defined as it is the moist mucous membrane lining the inside of the mouth is called oral mucosa.

PART (B) : Enumerate the two component of oral mucosa :

#1- Oral Epithelium

#2- Lamina propria

PART (C) : Enumerate type of oral mucosa which type comprises most of the oral cavity :

* There are three types of oral mucosa -

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(1) Masticatory Mucosa

(2) Lining Mucosa

(3) Specialized Mucosa.

* Lining Mucosa comprises most of the oral cavity.

PART (D) : Define

tissue papilla, Basement Membrane

and Rete Ridges :

Connective Tissue papilla :

* It is Irregular and upward projections of connective tissue.

Basement Membrane :

* Structureless layer about 1-2 mm thick ; Interface between epithelium and connective tissue -

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Rete Ridges :-

* Rete ridges are interdigitate with the connective tissue papilla.

PART (E) : Why is the name

Specialized given to specialized

mucosa :

* The name specialized given to specialized mucosa because they have present taste buds.

Q 2 :-

Ans: Part (A): Enumerate Layer of Keratinized surface epithelium in orderly manner.

* Layer of Keratinized surface Epithelium:

1. Stratum Basale.
2. Stratum Spinosum.
3. Stratum Granulosum.
4. Stratum Corneum.

Part (B): Which two layer comprises Stratum Germinativum:

* The two layer are Stratum Basale and Stratum Spinosum comprises Stratum Germinativum.

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Part (c) : What is meant by
pyknotic nucleus and
where it is present :

* Pyknotic Nucleus and its location :

* When in the nucleus
have occur apoptosis and
nucleus become a shrunking
nuclei is called
pyknotic nucleus.

Location :-

* It is location is
Parakeratinized Epithelium.

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Q3 :-

Ans :-

Part (A) : Define extraction and its types:

Extraction:

* The Painless removal of the whole tooth or root with minimum trauma or injury to the investing tissues so that the wound heals properly and no post operative ~~comp~~ prosthetic complication is created is known as extraction.

There are Two Types of Extraction:

① Intra-Alveolar Extraction or

Simple Extraction.

② * This is simple extraction we

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elevate the tooth with the help of straight elevator and after that engaged the forcep and Laxate then extract the tooth.

② Trans Alveolar Extraction or

Surgical Extraction:

This means that when you extract the tooth surgically we make cut with the help of scalpel blade and the bone after that slowly extract the tooth roots.

PART (B): ⑧

① The type of extraction is surgical extraction.

(B) I Choose surgical extraction because the pre operative radiograph show that the tooth have severely curved roots and Bone tooth, tooth was much gross carious which can easily fracture in simple extraction Technique and to also avoid post operative complication so thats why I can choose surgical extraction.

PART (C): 2 Indication and

2 contraindication of closed/forcep extraction:

Indication

- ① Luxation & removal of remaining roots.
- ② Bone Removal

Contraindication

- ① Badly destroyed teeth.
- ② Dislodging of a root tip into the maxillary sinus.

Q4:-

Ans:-

Part (A): What is curettage and why is it important after extraction:

* The removing of tissue by scraping or scooping is called curettage.

Importance of Curettage:

* To form new blood clot facing the newly formed alveolus.

It also ~~help~~ help in the healing of extracted tooth socket.

Part (B): After how many days of extraction, you will remove stitch: @

* About 7 days of extraction remove stitch.

Part (C) : Write the steps of
Stitch removal in your own
words:

* Steps of stitches :

① Take hold of the knot
at the top of stitch with

the help of tweezers and pull upward.

② Cut the stitch with
scalpel blade or scissors.

③ When knot cut in the

Beak (Working end) of tweezers

knot side should be interped

and free side of the stitch

will be easily removed

without any damaging tissue

④ After that wash the socket

with normal saline or mouthwash

to remove the entraped debris

in the socket.

Q5 :-

Ans :-

Part (A) :

Diagnosis of the discuss condition.

* Diagnosis is Dry socket or Alveolar osteitis.

Part (B) :- what is the reason for empty space in extraction site :

① Patient remove the cotton before 1 hour

② Due to sucking of juice with straw and straws will create the negative pressure so the blood cloth are dislodge.

③ Eating of food to the extraction side.

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④ Permeasion of plasmin will not take place -

Plasmin (blood clotting factor)

are dislodge due to unfollowing of the post operative indication.

⑤ Rens forcefully -

⑥ Due to unproper Squeez the tooth socket -

Part () : How does this condition

occur :

* After tooth extraction, a blood clot forms on the socket of tooth.

So the blood cloth disturub and the dry socket are formed.

* This result occur inflammation of the alveolar bone, leading to a severe

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~~throbbing~~ throbbing pain and that pain will radiate to jaw, ear and eyes of affected side.

~~Due~~ * Due to improper follow the post operative instruction so clock will be dislodge.

Part (D): What management will you provide to patient:

* Cleaning: If there is any debris remove from the socket.

* Saline or mouthwash irrigation is better

* Medication:

• Analgesic: pain relief.

• Alvogyl: It is a material take an small amount in ball shap with help of tweezer and pack in the tooth socket.

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• Advice the patient come after
2-3 days. when the patient
come back if old aluogyl
are absorb so right if not
absorb so remove the old
aluogyl material and again
put the material in the
tooth socket.

Continous this procedure
a 1-2 weeks.

Q6 :-

Ans. :-

Part (A) : After extraction, what post operative instructions will you give to patient :

* Post Operative instruction after extraction :

① Keep tightly the cotton/gauze pack in the socket and tell the patient to tight the teeth for 40 - 60 mins.

② After removing the cotton take ice cream and soft diet for 24 hours.

③ Avoid cigarettes and snuffing for 48 hours.

④ Do not brush for 2 days of the tooth extracted side.

⑤ The extraction side not used for 48 hours for food.

⑥. Straw avoided.

⑦. with in 24 hours (Hot food substance or tea should be avoided.

⑧. Maintain oral hygiene

⑨. If stitch is give, advice the patient come back after one week to remove the stitch.

⑩. Do not apply negative forces.

Part (B) : Why do we give

post operative instruction :

* To heal the socket.

* To avoid post operative complication.

* To avoid dry socket.