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Program Bs OT

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(i)

Q1 Define Oral mucosa?

Ans Oral mucosa is the oral mucosa is the mucous membrane lining the inside of the mouth.

=> it comprises stratified squamous epithelium term as oral epithelium and an underlying connective tissue termed lamina propria.

Q2 Enumerate the two components of oral mucosa?

1) Stratified squamous epithelium

2) lamina propria

Q3 Enumerate types of oral mucosa which type comprises most of the oral cavity?

Ans Types of oral mucosa:

there are three types of oral mucosa.

(1) Masticatory mucosa

(2) lining mucosa

(3) specialized mucosa.

lining mucosa comprises most of oral cavity.

(2)

(D) Define Connective tissue Papilla, Basement membrane and Rete Ridges?

* Connective tissue papillae:?

Connective tissue Papilla is the irregular and upward projections of Connective tissue.

Basement membrane:-

Basement membrane is a structureless layer about 1-2 mm, thick, interface b/w epithelium and Connective tissue.

Rete Ridges:-

Rete ridges or rete pegs epithelial ridges or pegs interdigitate with the Connective tissue Papilla.

(E) Why is the name specialized given to specialized mucosa?

Ans Although it is masticatory mucosa by function but due to its high extensibility and lingual papilla, it is classified and specialized mucosa.

=> it also have taste buds on lingual papilla, that's why specialized given

(3)

to specialized mucosa.

Q2: Enumerate layers of keratinized surface epithelium in orderly manner.

layers of keratinized surface epithelium?

(i) Stratum Basale

(ii) Stratum Spinosum

(iii) Stratum Granulosum.

(iv) Stratum Corneum.

(B) which two layers comprises Stratum Germinatum?

→ Following are the two layers which comprise Stratum Germinatum are as below

* Stratum Spinosum

* Stratum Basale.

(Q) What is meant by Pyknotic nucleus and where it is present?

(i) Pyknotic nucleus:-

Nuclear 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.

Q:- What is Curettage and why is it important after extraction?

Ans:- The Periodontal Curette is a type of hand-activated instrument used in dentistry and dental hygiene for the purpose of scaling and root planing. Periodontal Curettes have one face, one or two cutting edges and a rounded back and rounded toe. They are typically the instrument of choice for subgingival calculus removal.

(b) After How many days of extraction you will remove stitch?

Ans:- Stitches are removed ~~for~~
a ~~of~~ 7 days

(C) Write the steps of sitch removed in your own words?

Ans. First we examine the Patient wound with examination instrument such as mirror, tweezers, probe, after that if the patient feel the pain then the dentist will apply anesthetic gel after the anesthesia the dentist will hold the suture knot with tissue forceps and cut with scissor and remove the sitch thread.

Q5:- A patient comes to your clinic 2 days after extraction with severe throbbing pain in his socket which radiates to ear and eye.

(i) what is your diagnosis?

Ans. Usually after a tooth extraction, a blood clot naturally forms in the socket the hole in the bone where the tooth has been extracted. However, if the blood clot does not form or dislodge the bone inside the socket can be exposed referred to as dry socket.

B) what is the reason for empty space in extraction side?

Ans If you need to have a tooth removed for any reason, deciding what will be done with the empty space before the extraction procedure is important. The location of wisdom teeth, at the back of the mouth, means that the area will heal on its own and not require anything to fill the space.

C) How does this condition occur

Ans
(a) Smoking
(b) poor oral hygiene
(c) patients with history of dry sockets
(d) oral contraceptives.

D) what management will you provide to patients.

Ans Clean the socket by removing debris, food particles and wash with normal saline, when the wound start bleeding then put medicated material and antibiotics.

Q6:- After extractions, what post operative instructions will you give to patient?

Ans:- For an hour surgery, you should pressure on the gauze pad covering the extraction site. If bleeding continues, apply new gauze and pressure for an additional 45 mins.

★ After surgery, place a cold compress on your face near the extraction site for 20 min. Remove for 10 mins.

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

• Do not use a straw.

• Do not spit.

• Do not drink carbonated beverages.

★ Do not brush your teeth on the day of the surgery. Then resume normal home care: gently brushing and flossing.

(B) Why do we give post operative instructions?

Ans:- After your extraction, it's important for a blood clot to form, to stop the bleeding and begin the healing process.

Q3:- Define ~~Extraction~~ Extraction and its types.

Ans:- Extraction:

Tooth extraction is a dental procedure with which removes or pulls out a tooth from its alveolus or dental socket in the alveolar bone. When the risk of bacteria spreading and affecting other teeth turns high, the best option left to ensure oral health is a tooth extraction.

Types of Tooth Extraction:-

There are two kinds of tooth extraction.

- (1) Simple extraction.
- (2) Surgical extraction.

A simple extraction is commonly performed by general dentists on a fully erupted or noticeably visible tooth in the mouth. The dentist uses an elevator to loosen the tooth and a forceps to remove it.

On the one hand, oral surgeons often perform surgical extraction wherein a small incision is made in to gum to remove a tooth which has broken off at the gum line or has not come out. General dentists can also perform a surgical extraction.

(B) A patient comes to your clinic with carious tooth which cannot be restored by endo treatment. you decided to go for extraction.

(a) Which type of extraction would you do in such case?

Ans:- Surgical extraction should be advice.

(b) Give explanation, why would you choose this type of extraction?

Ans A small incision is made into the gums to remove a tooth which has broken off at the gum line or has not come out. That we chosen the surgical extraction.

(c) Give 2 indications and 2 contraindications of closed / forcep extraction.

Ans Indications:-

Tuma

Fracture

Abscess and infection.

Contraindication:-

Diabetes, end- stages

renal and liver disease, uncontrolled

leukemia, lymphoma, etc.