

# **Oral and maxillofacial surgery I.**

Dental speciality that deals with diagnosis and surgical treatment of diseases, injuries and deformities of the face and jaws.

# Surgical procedures

Routine extractions

Multiple routine extractions

Surgical extractions

Third molar extractions

Exposure of impacted cuspid

Frenectomy

Gingivectomy, osteoplastic

Biopsy

# Anaesthesia

- Dentist is responsible for providing the patient with comfortable dental treatment !

# Pain

Sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage.

# Pain and anaesthesia

Pain occurs when pain receptors or nerve endings transmit impulses to the central nervous system.

Anaesthesia eliminates the pain experience by interrupting the transmitted impulse.

# Anaesthesia

- Absence of normal sensation, esp sensitivity to pain.

# Anaesthesia

Topical: an application of substance to the tissues that creates loss of feeling on the surface.

Local: placement of a substance by injection at a site that creates a loss of sensation to one part of the body



# Anaesthesia

Conscious sedation: an anaesthetic agent used to produce a sedative effect while patient remains conscious. (Sometimes inhalation)

General anaesthesia: an anaesthetic agent creates a state of unconsciousness with absence of sensation of entire body.



# Local anaesthesia

The drug is delivered

- Locally (on the surface of oral mucosa)  
– topical anaesthesia.
- By injection

# Local anaesthesia

Topical

Liquid or spray

*Lidocain, Xylocain.*

# Local anaesthesia

By injection

- Infiltration
- Nerve block
- Periodontal ligament injection

# Infiltration anaesthesia

Depositing anaesthesia into tissues. The solution is absorbed by many terminal nerve endings.

*Single tooth extraction or other tissue surgery.*

# Nerve block anaesthesia

Depositing anaesthesia near the  
nerv.

*Mandibular arch (n. alveolais inferior)*

*Foramen infraorbitale*

*Foramen incisivum*

*Foramen palatinum majus*

*Tuber maxillae*

# Local anaesthesia

By injection

- Infiltration
- Nerve block
- Periodontal ligament injection

# Instrumentarium

Syringes

Needels

# Extracting teeth (exodontia)

## Reasons:

- Caries
- Trauma
- Periodontitis
- Endodontic reasons
- Retention, semiretention if it causes
- inflammation and pain



# Principles of extraction

Interruption, rupture of preiodontal Ligaments and extraction - the tooth is pulled out.