

Oral and maxillofacial surgery I.

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

Oral surgery

- Focused on oral cavity only
 - Teeth
 - Supportive tissues
 - Alveolar bone
 - Soft tissues

Maxillofacial surgery

- Focused on maxillo facial area
 - jaws including teeth and other surrounding tissues
 - facial region
 - traumatology, oncology, heavy orthodontic anomalies

Principles of surgery in the mouth

- Oral cavity – forgiving environment
 - Saliva
 - Blood supply

Asepsis

- Avoidance of pathogenic microorganisms

Aseptic technique:

- Sterile instruments, gloves, cloths,
„no touch technique“

Before surgical procedure

- Changing room – clean cloths
- Surgical washing of hands before the procedure (sterie brush - scrubbing, soap,desinfection)
- Sterile coat, cap, face mask, gloves

Antisepsis

- Is the application of an agent which inhibits the growth of microorganism while in contact with them.

Example: preparation of operating field

Disinfection

- Is the inhibition or destructions of pathogens on various surfaces.

Sterilisation

- Destruction of all forms of live of microbs.

Dry heat sterilization (hot circulating air)

Hor steam sterilization (autoclaves)

Three basic techniques in surgery

- Avoid introducing infection – always using sterilized instruments, wearing gloves
- Avoid being infected yourself by operative site –wear gloves, face and eyes protection
- Reduce the contamination load to the site (e.g. chlorhexidin mounthrins)

Cross infection control

- Infectious aerosol – high vacuum suction
- Cleaning and sterilizing (decontamination, wash, dry, sterilize)
- Immunization against hepatitis B

Waste disposal

- Infectious waste
- Common waste
- Sharp waste
- Amalgam

Surgical procedures

Routine extractions

Multiple routine extractions

Surgical extractions

Third molar extractions

Exposure of impacted canine

Frenectomy

Periodontal surgery

Gingivectomy, osteoplastic

Biopsy

Surgical procedures

Incision

-intraoral

-extraoral (outside) incision

-window incision

Incision is a treatment of abscess (evacuation of pus)

Implantation (application of implant, graft)

Surgical procedures

Plastic operation of jaw

Palathoplasty

Labioplasty

Vestibuloplasty.....

Surgical procedures

Incision

Raise of the flap

Operation field

Operation

Suture

Damage tissue

Extracting teeth (exodontia) - indication

Indications:

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

Extraction of teeth - contraindication

- Serious systemic diseases (blood diseases – absolutely contraindicated)
- Serious disintegration of face (noma, ulcerative disintegration – absolutely contraindicated)
- Others (relative contraindications) – diseases of circulation, arteficial valves, antithrombotic medication)

Principles of extraction

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

Instruments for extraction

- Elevators

To dilatate sockets, facilitate extraction, remove impacted teeth.

- Forceps

To release the tooth – „swinging/ and pull motion.

For extraction – we must know
tooth morphology