المحاضرة التاسعة د أمل البطوش

INTRODUCTION TO DENTISTRY

TERMINOLOGY OF ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY مصطلحات متطنة بطب و جراحة الوجه والفم و الفكين

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) is a dental specialty focusing on conditions in the head, neck, face, and oral region.

TOPICS OF MAXILLOFACIAL

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (OMFS) is a specialized branch of dentistry that focuses on diagnosing and treating diseases, injuries, and defects in the head, neck, face, and jaws, as well as the hard and soft tissues of the oral and maxillofacial region.

Implantology is a specialized branch of dentistry that focuses on the placement of dental implants to replace missing teeth or provide support for dental prostheses such as crowns, bridges, or dentures.

Exodontia and Related Surgical Procedures

Exodontia:

commonly known as tooth extraction, is a fundamental aspect of oral surgery performed by oral and maxillofacial surgeons. It involves the removal of teeth that are decayed, damaged, impacted, or are causing other dental problems. Exodontia procedures may range from simple extractions of visible teeth to complex surgical removals of impacted wisdom teeth or teeth with extensive root structures. Oral and maxillofacial surgeons are skilled in managing both routine and complex extractions, ensuring patient comfort and optimal outcomes

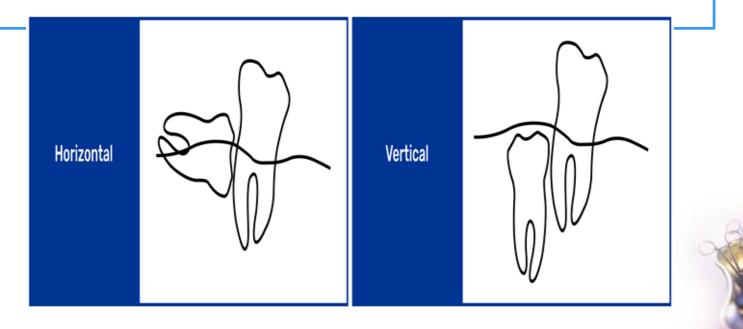
Types of extractions

- A single extraction refers to the removal of a single tooth from its socket in the jawbone
 - A multiple extraction refers to the removal of more than one tooth during a single surgical procedure.
- A full mouth extraction involves the removal of all remaining teeth in the upper and lower dental arches.

IMPACTED TEETH

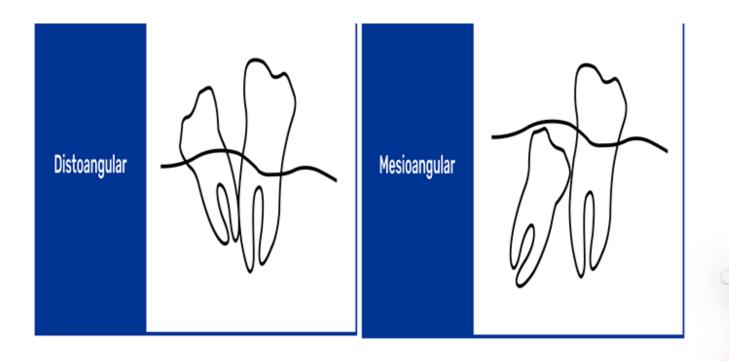
Impacted teeth are teeth that fail to erupt properly through the gum tissue due to obstruction or lack of space, which often necessitates extraction. There are 5 types of impactions based on the orientation of the tooth:

- Horizontal impaction: The tooth is positioned horizontally against another tooth.
- Vertical impaction: The tooth is oriented vertically but fails to erupt fully.



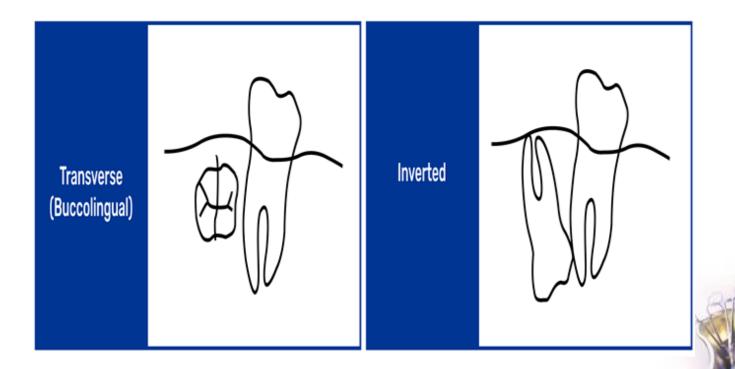
IMPACTED TEETH

- Distoangular impaction: The tooth is angled backward toward the rear of the mouth.
- Mesioangular impaction: The tooth is angled forward toward the front of the mouth.



IMPACTED TEETH

- Transverse (buccolingual) impaction: The tooth is positioned sideways within the jawbone.
- Inverted impaction: The tooth is reversed and positioned upside down within the jawbone.



ALVEOLITIS

Alveolitis, also known as "dry socket," is a painful condition that can occur after tooth extraction when the blood clot that forms in the socket to promote healing becomes dislodged or dissolves prematurely. This exposes the underlying bone and nerves, Ieading to inflammation, pain, and delayed healing. Dry socket is a common complication following tooth extraction, characterized by severe pain, foul odor, and exposure of the underlying bone in the extraction socket.



DENTAL EXAMINATION TOOLS



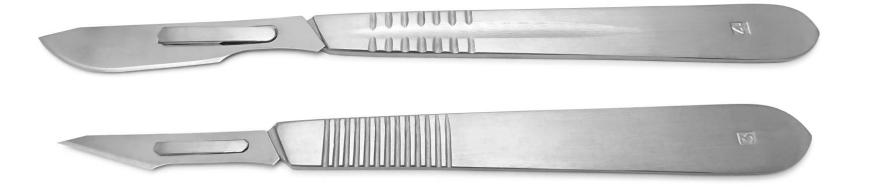


SOME Instrumentation for Oral Surgery

Instrumentation plays a crucial role in oral surgery, facilitating precise and effective procedures..

Tools for Incisions and Shaping

Scalpel: A a sharp, precision cutting instrument used for making incisions in soft tissue during oral surgeries. Below you will see two example scalpels with varying curvature to their blades.





Bone file: This is used to smooth and shape bone surfaces after surgical procedures such as tooth extractions or bone grafting.





Tools for Grasping and Extraction Forceps: Dental forceps are specialized instruments used for grasping and extracting teeth during dental procedures. They come in various shapes and sizes to accommodate different teeth and extraction techniques.

Elevators: These are used to lift and loosen teeth from the surrounding bone before extraction.



