

# Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

## Ø Oral surgery:

It is a division of dentistry involve in the diagnosis and surgical treatment of diseases, injuries, and defects.

### 1. The Oral Surgeon (OMFS):

Is a dentist who has received 4 to 6 additional years of postgraduate training in hospital based residency.

### 2. The Surgical Assistant:

Is one of the most important member of the surgical team, and had advanced knowledge and skill in:

- a) patient assessment and monitoring.
- b) specialized instruments.
- c) surgical asepsis.
- d) surgical procedures.
- e) pain control techniques.
- f) advanced cardiac life support.

## Ø Surgical Sitting :

### 1. Private Practice:

Consist of treatment areas similar to those in general practice add to it a surgical scale.

### 2. Operating Room (OR):

OR of the hospital with its special settings & equipments.

## Ø Specialized Instruments and Accessories :

### 1. Elevators:

Many designs available, used to reflect periosteum from bone.  
Straight elevators - root tip picks.

### 2. Forceps:

Available in many different shape and designs, used to remove the tooth from the socket in one piece.

### 3. Surgical Curettes:

Used after extraction to scrape the interior of the socket to remove diseased tissue or abscesses.

### 4. Rongeurs:

Used to trim alveolar bone.

**5. Bone File:**

Used with pull – push motion to smooth the surface of the bone after the rongeur has been used.

**6. Scalpels:**

Is a surgical knife used to make a precise incision into soft tissue with the least amount of trauma to the tissues.

**7. Hemostats:**

Used to grasp and hold things.

**8. Needle Holders:**

Looks and operates similar to a hemostat, to allow the surgeon to grasp a suture needle firmly.

**9. Surgical and Suture Scissors:**

Available with straight or curved blades, used to trim soft tissues, used to cut only the suture material.

**10. Retractors:**

Tissue retractors: used during surgical procedures to handle soft tissue as carefully as possible to prevent trauma.

Tongue and cheek retractors: designed to hold and retract the cheeks and tongue during surgical procedures.

**11. Moth props:**

Also known as a bite block, allows the patient to rest and relax the jaw muscles, and used in GA to prevent involuntary closure of the patient's mouth.

**12. Chisel and Mallet:**

Used to remove tooth and to remove or reshape bone.

**13. Surgical Burs:**

Used to remove bone and to cut or split the crown or roots of teeth.

**Ø Surgical Asepsis:**

**1. Sterile Field:**

Is prepared to hold surgical instruments and accessories that will be used during a surgery.

**2. Surgical Scrub:**

Is used to lessen the chance of infection.

**3. Proper Gloving:**

Use sterile prepackaged gloves that come in different size.

### **Ø Surgical Preparation:**

- Preparing sterile field for instrument and supplies.
- Performing a surgical scrub.
- Performing sterile gloving.

### **Ø Surgical Assistant's Role in Oral Surgery:**

1. Advanced preparation.
2. Treatment room preparation.
3. Patient preparation.
4. During the surgery.
5. After surgery.

### **Ø Surgical Procedures:**

#### **1. Forceps Extractions:**

Described as routine or simple extractions, it's performed on a fully erupted tooth and has a solid intact crown and do not require placement of sutures.

#### **2. Multiple Extraction and Alveoloplasty:**

It is indicated when a patient is receiving a partial or full denture.

#### **3. Removal of Impacted Teeth:**

It is a complex extraction and need additional skill, knowledge, and instrumentation to remove a tooth.

#### **4. Biopsy:**

It is a process in which tissues are removed and examined to distinguish malignancies from nonmalignant lesion in the oral cavity.

Incisional biopsy - excisional biopsy - Exfoliative Biopsy.

### **Ø Post operative care:**

#### **1. Control of bleeding:**

A folded gauze 2x2 inch placed over the socket for 30 minutes, If the bleeding continues call the dental office.

#### **2. Control of swelling:**

Can be controlled by using cold packs in a cycle of 20 minutes on and 20 minutes off, in the first 24 hours. After that heat

applied to the external area and rinsing the oral cavity with warm saline.

### **3. Performing suture removal:**

Dental assistant should show competence in removing non absorbable suture.

### **Ø Post surgical Complications:**

#### **Alveolitis:**

Caused by inadequate blood supply to the socket, trauma, infection, and dislodgment of the blood clot.