

## Dental terminology

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### Lecture 6

## Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

The procedures performed by the specialist include exodontia (*extraction of a tooth*); repair of a fractured maxilla and/or mandible; reconstruction of irregular facial bones and tissues; TMJ (temporomandibular joint) disorders; biopsies and surgical treatment of cysts, tumors, cancers, and other diseases of the oral cavity; placement of implant prostheses, cosmetic adjustments and corrections; and other miscellaneous surgery in the oral cavity.

### Instrumentation Related to Oral Surgery

**Forceps** ( *pincers for seizing, holding, or extracting*): forceps are made for maxillary or mandibular use. Tooth forceps have a handle, a neck, and nib or beaks, which are angled and designed to grasp, hold, and provide leverage to a specific tooth for extraction.



**Elevators**: devices used to raise the tooth.



**Needle holder**: is used to assist with holding a needle.



**Curette:** hand instrument with a spoon-shaped face that is inserted in the socket or surgical site to scrape out infection and debris.



**Retractor**(draw back): a hand device used to draw backcheeks and/or tissue to provide more access or light to the surgical area. Two types are used in surgery:

- **Cheek retractor:** may be bent wire-shaped device or flat, curved handles used to scoop and hold cheek tissue; may be metal or plastic.
- **Tongue retractor:** scissor type of instrument with longer shaft and padded or serrated edges; used to grasp and hold the tongue.



**Suture** (closure): used to close up a wound or incision. Two types, unresorbable like silk and nylon and resorbable like suture material of gut or collagen substances does not require removal.



**Suture needles** are curved and triangular in shape to avoid tissue trauma during puncturing. Needles are numbered according to their sizes.



**Scalpel:** a small surgical knife used to cut open or excise tissue from a surgical area. Made of metal or disposable plastic; may be one-piece

style or composed of a detachable blade and handles of varying lengths. Blades are designed to work in a certain area and are numbered according to this design and shape.

**Surgical  
Involved in**  
Tooth removal



**Procedures**  
**Exodontia**  
(exodontia) can

be a simple or a complex procedure, depending on the tooth or teeth involved the condition or disease of the site, and the patient's general health.

### **Single Extraction**

A single extraction is a removal of one tooth during the procedure.

### **Multiple Extraction**

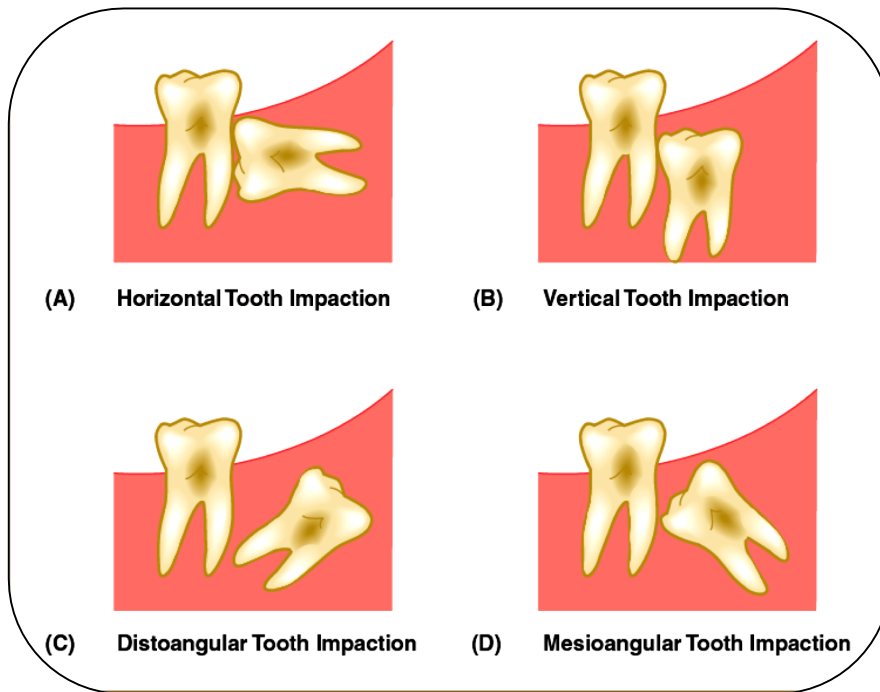
A multiple extraction involves the removal of two or more teeth during one procedure.

### **Impacted Teeth**

An **impacted tooth** is one that fails to **erupt** into the dental arch within the expected time. A soft tissue impacted tooth occurs when the tooth is covered with tissues of the periodontium. A bone and tissue impacted tooth is covered with tissue and bone.

**Horizontal impaction:** the tooth is horizontally tilted crown may be perpendicular to an adjacent tooth crown.

**Vertical impaction:** tooth is in upright position but in close proximity to or under the crown of a nearby tooth.



**Distoangular impaction:** crown of the tooth is slanted toward the distal surface and is covered by tissue and/or bone.

**Mesioangular impaction:** the crown of the tooth is mesially tilted and covered by tissue and/or

**Transverse impaction:** tooth is situated sideways to the adjacent teeth and occlusal plane, and it is covered by tissue and/or bone.

## Procedures Involved in Soft-Tissue Surgery

**Gingivectomy:** surgical excision of unattached gingival tissue.

**Gingivoplasty:** surgical recountour of the gingival tissues.

**Frenectomy** (*surgical removal or resectioning of a frenum*): surgery that may be performed on the maxillary labial frenum to correct **diastema** (*a space between two teeth*).

**Incision and drainage (I&D):** procedure performed for a periodontal abscess. An incision is made into the affected area, and an opening is obtained to remove and drain infected matter.

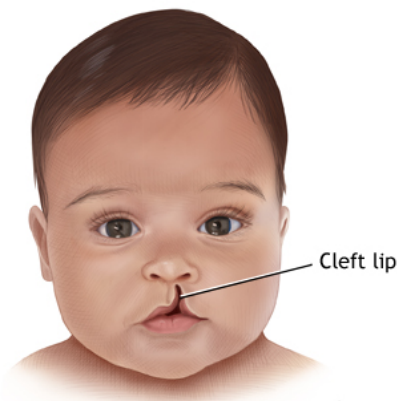
## Procedures Involved in Maxillofacial Surgery

**Genioplasty:** plastic surgery of the chin or cheek.

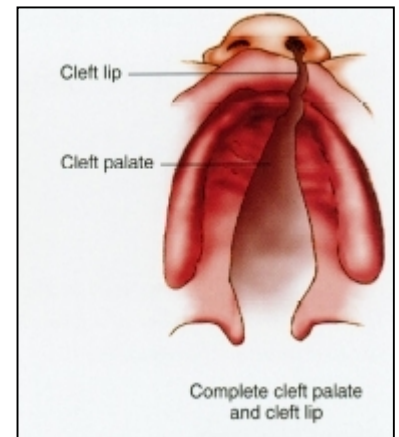
- ❖ macrogenia: large or excessive chin.
- ❖ microgenia: undersized chin.

**Osteotomy** surgical movement of bone.

**Cleft lip repair:** tissue fissure or incomplete juncture of maxillary lip tissues; congenital effect.



**Cleft palate repair:** congenital fissure in roof of mouth with an opening into the nasal cavity; may be unilateral (one sided) or bilateral (two sided).



**Orthognathic surgery:** surgical manipulation of the facial skeleton to restore facial esthetics and proper function to a congenital, developmental, or traumatic-affected patient; performed in cooperation with orthodontic.

## Dental Implants

Dental implants are titanium fixtures that are surgically installed in the jawbone. They may be used as an alternative to a fixed bridge or in areas where tooth replacement requires stability. Placement of an implant often requires a team cooperation of several specialists, such as an oral surgeon, a prosthodontist, and perhaps a periodontist.

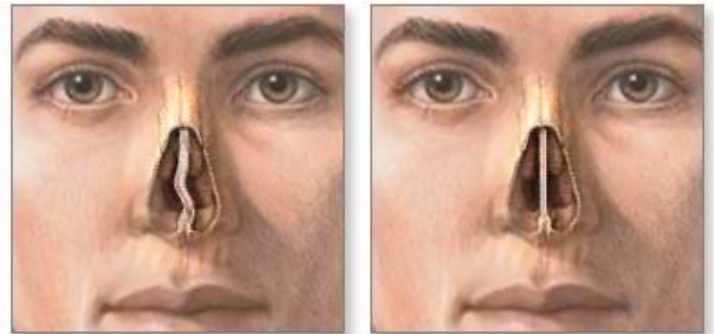


## Oral Surgery Role in Esthetic Dentistry

**Rhinoplasty** : plastic surgery of the nose.

**septoplasty**: plastic surgery of the nasal septum.

**Injectable botox and chemical peel**: skin (dermal) adjustment.



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