

## Exam questions (Preclinical Oral Surgery)



Methods of clinical examination in oral surgery

Importance of anamnesis (medical history) in oral surgery

Test and classification of tooth sensitivity and vitality

The difference between sensibility and vitality

Clinical examination of lymph nodes

Clinical examination of teeth

Classification of tooth mobility

Valsalvin test

The most common radiological images in oral surgery

Orthopantomogram

Errors in orthopantomogram recording

CBCT in dentistry

Biopsy

Sialography

Inspection and palpation of head and neck

Possibilities of using ultrasound diagnostics in the head and neck area

The importance of sterilization and disinfection in oral surgery

Disinfection

Sterilization

Preoperative hand washing

## HEAD AND NECK ANATOMY

12 cerebral nerves

Anatomy of maxilla

Anatomy of mandibula

Branches of the external carotid artery

Venous and arterial supply of the tongue and innervation

axillary sinus

Branches of n. facialis (pes anserinus major)

Anatomy of the jaw joint

Muscles of mastication

Lymphatic regions of the neck

N. trigeminus

N. ophtalmicus

N. maxillaris

N. mandibularis

Motor innervation n. trigeminal

Sensitive innervation n. trigeminal

Plexus dentalis superior et inferior

Pes anserinus major and minor

Motor innervation of the tongue

Innervation of the parotid gland

Innervation of the submandibular and sublingual glands

Palpation of the masticatory muscles

## LOCAL ANESTHESIA

Definition of local anesthesia

Mechanism of action of local anesthetics (base, cation, anion)

Degradation of local anesthetics (biotransformation)

Individual calculation of the maximum doses of local anesthetic

Reactions to local anesthetics (toxic reaction, allergic reactions)

The role of vasoconstrictors in local anesthetics

Complications caused by vasoconstrictors

Contraindications to the use of vasoconstrictors in local anesthetics

Types of local anesthesia

Infiltrative (plexus) anesthesia

Block anesthesia

Topical anesthesia

Mandibular anesthesia (Inferior alveolar nerve block, Gow-Gates, Vazi-Akinoshi techniques)

Mental nerve block

Buccal nerve block

Anesthesia on the foramen infraorbitale (intraoral approaches, extraoral approach)

AMSA and MSA

PSA

Greater palatine nerve block

Anesthesia on the foramen incisum

Mandibular nerve block

Maxillary nerve block

Reasons for failure of local anesthesia

Local complications of local anesthesia

Doses of anesthetics in children

## INDICATIONS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR DENTAL EXTRACTION

Indications for tooth extraction

General contraindications for tooth extraction

Local contraindications for tooth extraction

Healing of the postextraction wound (alveoli)

Radiological classification of healing

Instruments and techniques for teeth extraction

Tooth crown and root fracture during extraction

Fracture maxillary tuber and therapy

Fracture of mandibula and therapy

Injury to the tooth of an antagonist or an adjacent tooth

Impression of teeth in soft tissues

Impression of teeth in pathological cavities

Impression of teeth in the respiratory or digestive tract

First aid for tooth aspiration

Temporomandibular joint dislocation

Oroantral communication

Soft tissue injury and adipose tissue prolapse

Extraction of the wrong tooth

Bleeding from the alveoli and gingiva

Impression of the tooth into the maxillary sinus

Local emphysema and empyema

The most common complications in oral surgery in working with children

Etiology and therapy of pain after tooth extraction

Trismus

OA communication

Prolonged bleeding

Subsequent bleeding

The difference between edema and hematoma and therapy

Pterygoid hematoma

Instructions to the patient after oral surgery

Stages of wound healing

Types of wound healing

General and local factors influencing wound healing

Suture in oral surgery (types, materials)

## RISK PATIENTS FOR ORAL SURGERY

Patients suffering from high blood pressure

Patients who have rhythm disorders of the heart

Patients with diabetes (type I and type II)

Patients who have hereditary or acquired heart defects

Patients suffering from blood dyscrasias

Patients with hereditary coagulopathies

Patients receiving anticoagulant therapy

Patients receiving antiplatelet therapy

Patients receiving radiotherapy in the head and neck area

Patients receiving chemotherapy

Patients on bisphosphonate therapy

Patients suffering from epilepsy

Patients receiving tricyclic antidepressant therapy

Patients who have artificial joints

Immunodeficient and immunocompromised patients

Pregnancy and lactation

Emergencies in oral surgery practice

Vasovagal syncope

Orthostatic syncope

Hypoglycemia

Hyperventilation

Toxic reaction to local anesthetics

Petit mal in the dental office

Grand mal in the dental office

Differential diagnosis of clonic-tonic spasms