

Oral and maxillofacial surgery II.

Anaesthesia
Suture

Anaesthesia

Topical

By injection

- Infiltration
- Nerve block

Infiltration

- Syringe
- Short needle

Raise lip or cheek

The puncture is situated into mucosa appr.
1cm from fornix vestibuli. Do not touch
periosteum.

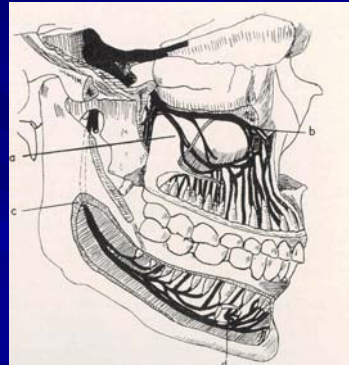
Infiltration anaesthesia

- Suitable for

- simple extractions in maxilla, mandibular incisors, canines
- soft tissue surgery

Nerve block anaesthesia

- Foramen mandibulare
- Foramen mentale
- Foramen palatinum majus
- Foramen incisivum
- Foramen infraorbitale
- Tuber maxillae



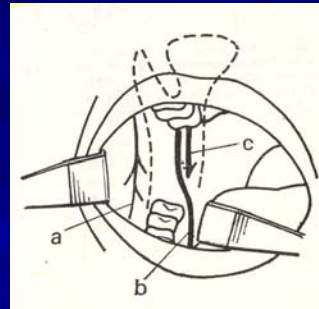
Nerve block anaesthesia

N. alveolaris inferior

Foramen mandibulare



N. Alveolaris inferior
N. lingualis



Nerve block anaesthesia

Nervus alveolaris inferior

In sulcus colli mandibulae

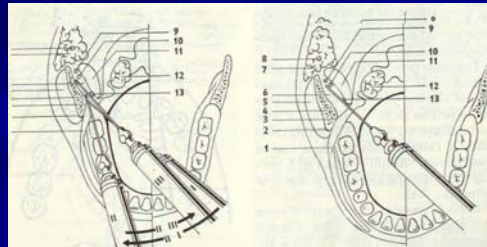


Nerve block anaesthesia

N. alveolaris inferior

Indirect

Direct

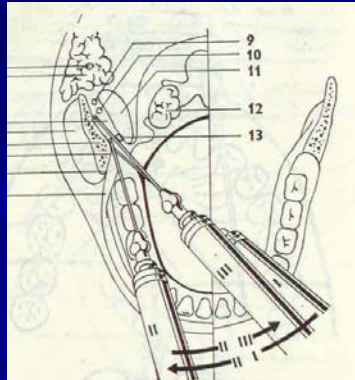


Nerve block anaesthesia

N. alveolaris inferior

Indirect

Put the forefinger
on the occlusal surface
Rotate inside (nail inside)
1 cm up occlusal surface
the puncture is situated

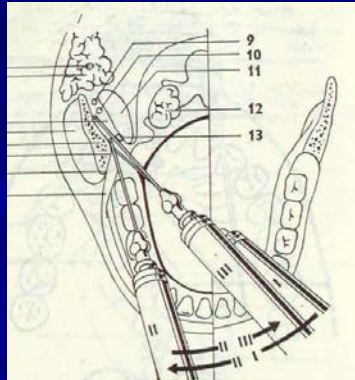


Nerve block anaesthesia

N. alveolaris inferior

Indirect

1. The needle goes behind the crista temporalis, the syringe on the opposite canine

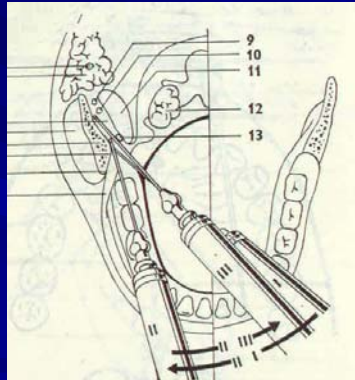


Nerve block anaesthesia

N. alveolaris inferior

Indirect

2. The needle goes deeper
in the contact with the bone
The syringe goes mesial

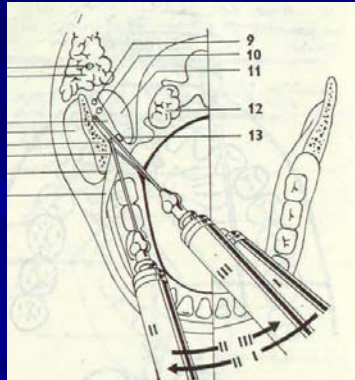


Nerve block anaesthesia

N. alveolaris inferior

Indirect

3. The contact with bone
Is lost, the syringe goes back

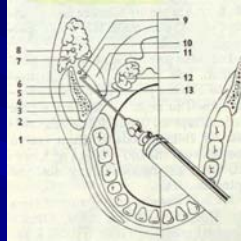


Nerve block anaesthesia

N. alveolaris inferior

Direct

Put the forefinger
on the occlusal surface
Rotate inside (nail inside)



1,5 cm deep

Nerve block anaesthesia

N. alveolaris inferior

Area blocked

Molars
Premolars
Tongue

Nerve block anaesthesia

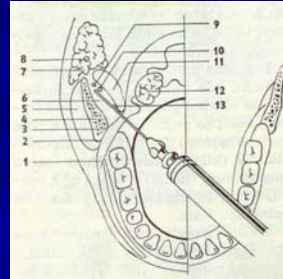
N. alveolaris inferior

Direct

- The puncture at the same place
- The syringe on opposite premolars
- The puncture goes into the small pink depression medial from crista temporalis and lateral from plica prerygomandibularis

1,5 cm deep

Molars, premolars, mucosa, skin, bone



Nerve block anaesthesia

N. mentalis

F. mentale

The puncture is situated behind
the distal surface of 2nd premolar

The needle goes between
roots of premolars



Nerve block anaesthesia

N. mentalis

F. mentale

The puncture is situated behind
the distal surface of 2nd premolar
The needle goes between
roots of premolars,
From up to down
Forward and mesial



Premolars and canine, mucosa, skin.

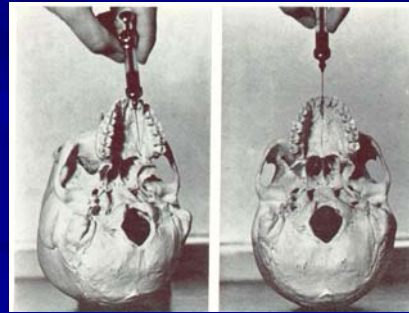
Nerve block anaesthesia

Foramen palatinum majus

Distal surface of 1.st molar

The puncture is
0,5 – 1 cm before

Half of palate



Nerve block anaesthesia

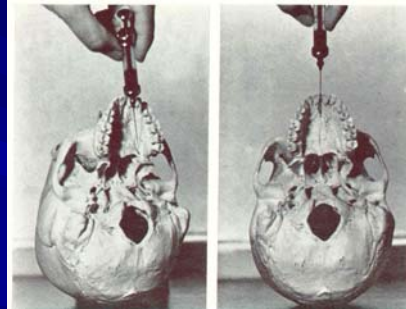
Foramen incisivum

Nervus incisivus

Papilla incisiva

Next to papilla,
mesial direction

*Triangular area
behind incisors*



Anaesthesia on f. infraorbitale

- Find the margo infraorbitalis
- Raise the lip
- The puncture is situated between canine and 1st premolar
- The needle goes to the region (appr 1 cm below margo infraorbitalis)

Anaesthesia on tuber maxillae

- The drug is delivered on tuber maxillae
- The puncture is situated behind 2nd molar (distal surface), goes behind and upper around tuber maxillae.

Suture

Suture material

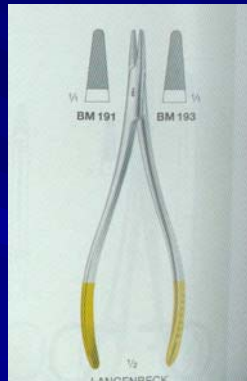
Silk, nylon

Needles

- bent, rounded
- straight

Needle holders

- autofix
- without fixation



Suture

Suture material

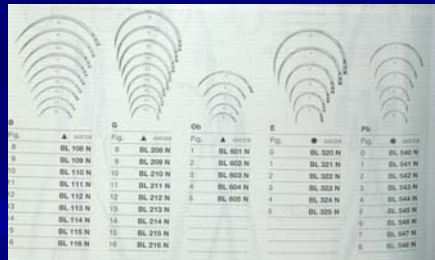
Silk, nylon

Needles

- bent, rounded
- straight

Needle holders

- autofix
- without fixation



Suture

Suture material

Silk, nylon

Needles

- bent, rounded
- straight

Needle holders

- autofix
- without fixation

Tweezers – tissue forceps

