

Local infiltration

(= „supraperiosteal Injections“)

- can also be referred to as „Field Block“

General information

- Circumscribed area is anesthetized.
- Local anesthesia injection above a tooth apex is an example of a field block, in spite of being referred to as paraperiosteal or suprapariosteal infiltration anesthesia

- **Indication:**

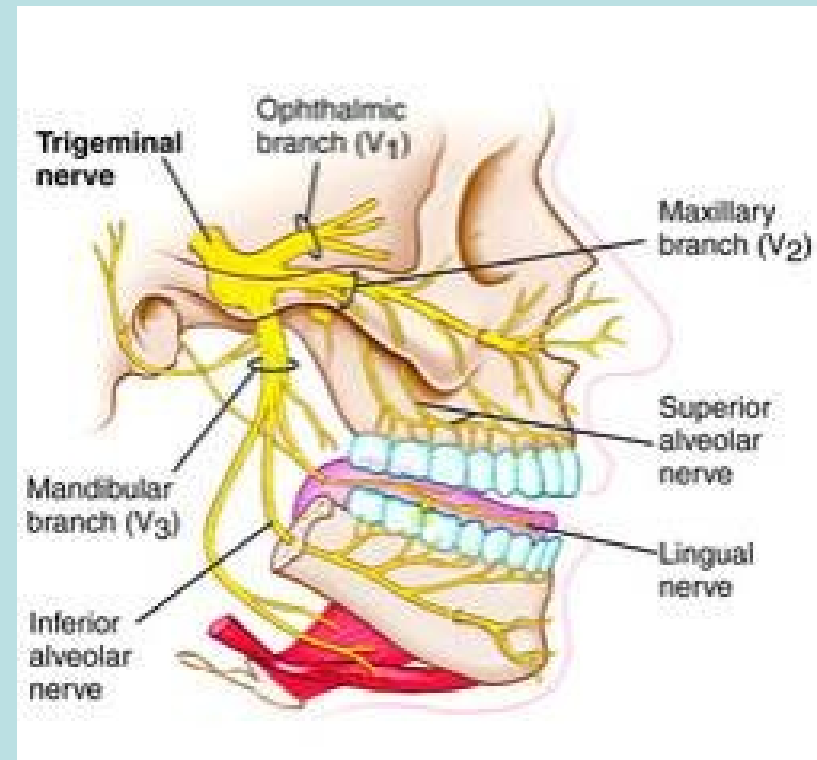
- whenever dental procedures are confined to a localized area in maxilla Or mandible.
- Pulpal anesthesia of all max. teeth (1° & 2), mandib anterior teeth (1° & 2°), mandib. Anterior teeth (1° & 2°) and mandib. 1° molars.

- **Contraindications:**

- infection/acute inflammation in the injection area
- Large areas due to need for large total volume of anesthetic--> may lead to toxicity.

What is anesthetized?

- Terminal endings of the nerves innervating the region. As a supplement to regional blocks, it also anesthetizes the soft tissue



Technique: (infiltration of mandibular molar)

- Retract cheek so the tissue of the mucobuccal fold is taut
- Apply topical (spray) anesthetic.
- Orient the needle bevel toward the bone
- Penetrate the mucous membrane mesial to the primary molar to be anesthetized directing the needle to a position between the roots of the tooth.
- Aspirate.
- Slowly inject a small amt of anesthetic (1/2 carpule)
- Wait 3-5 minutes before commencing treatment



Local infiltration of Mandibular incisors



- Indications:
 - to supplement an inferior alveolar block when total quadrant anesthesia is desired.
 - Excavation of superficial caries of mandib. Incisors Or extraction of primary incisor.



Sublingual space

- space between the mylohyoid muscle and the geniohyoid and genioglossal muscles
- It contains a number of vessels and nerves, such as the lingual artery and nerve, and the hypoglossal and glossopharyngeal nerve, Wharton's duct and some extrinsic tongue muscle fibers.
- contains the sublingual salivary gland

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Where do the secretions travel?

- Secretions from the sublingual gland drain through several small excretory ducts in the floor of the mouth; sometimes a more distinctive duct can be recognized, known as Bartholin's duct.

Sublingual abscess

- **Abscess (general definition):** collection of pus in any part of the body that, in most cases, causes swelling and inflammation around it.

- **Localization:**

- Accumulation of pus between the mucosa of the floor of the mouth and the mylohyoid muscle. Tongue muscles lay medially, the mandible ventrally and laterally.

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Specific symptoms

- elevated floor of mouth
- glass-like reddening of the mucosa of the floor of the mouth
- difficulties speaking due to dislocation of the tongue to the healthy side

Treatment

- Incision in the alveolar ridge near the floor of the mouth, touching the periosteum of the affected tooth. Caveat! The course of the lingual nerve goes laterally close to the periosteum of the lower wisdom tooth!
- Drainage, rinsing
- Elimination of causes