Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

Patient

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What is it?

Surgery for treatment of diseases

- Correction of defects (peri surgery)

Why a patient would need surgery...

Impacted Tooth Removal
Abscesses
Fractures of jaw, teeth, alveolar bone
Cyst/Tumor
Implant Placement
Orthognathic Surgery
Cleft lip/palate
TMD

Dental Hygiene
Care and Instruction Before Surgery

Reduce oral bacteria count
Reduce inflammation of the gingiva
Remove calculus deposits
Instruct oral care procedures (pre/post surgical)
Instruct use of foods
Interpret dentist directions
Motivate patient

Pre-surgery Treatment Planning

Initial Oral Preparation
- Vitals
- MDHX
- Explain purposes of appointments
- Explain biofilm control
- Perform scaling
- Post-appointment instructions with Peridex

Follow-up Evaluation
- Complete or continue scaling
- More appointments if needed

Nutritional and Dietary Needs

Essential for promotion of healing
Essential for building gingival tissue resistance
Essential for dental caries prevention

How Nutrition Impacts Oral and General Health
Follow-up Care

- Suture removal
- Irrigation of sockets
- Biofilm control instructions
- Diet supervision

Fractured Jaw

- Dental hygienist employed in hospital
- Requires special attention in dental office for long period of time
- Dental hygienist needs to know basics to cater to patient needs
- Causes
  - Traumatic (sports injuries, falls, car accidents)
  - Predisposing (tumors, cysts, osteoporosis)

Types of Fractures (picture 828)

- Simple: no communication with outside
- Compound: communication with outside
- Comminuted: shattered
- Incomplete ("greenstick"): one side of the bone is broken and the other is bent

Recognition

- MDHX or emergency visit
- Pain, tenderness
- Displaced/fractured teeth
- Irregular occlusion
- Muscle spasms
- Soft tissue laceration and bleeding

Patient with Intermaxillary Fixation

Wires and/or elastic bands between the maxillary and mandibular arches

Jaw Fracture
Dental Hygiene Care

Problems you may face
- Development of gingivitis or periodontal disease
- Irritation of gingiva
- Accumulation of debris and bacteria
- Biofilm control difficulty
- Initiation of demineralization
- Loss of appetite
- OHI

Patient with a Sensory Impairment

Who does this apply to?

Person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity

Visual Impairment

Broad spectrum

Legal blindness
- Causes
  - Age related
  - Prenatal

Partially sighted

Totally blind
- Explain in detail
- Tone of voice
- Seating patient
- Guide dog
- Communication during procedure

Avoid glare of dental light
Use large models for patient education
Give directions from directly in front of patient
Hearing Impairment

Causes
- Heredity
- Prenatal infection
- Infections

Communication (handout)
- Sign language
- Finger spelling
- Speech reading
- Writing

Determine mode of communication
- Interpreter may be with patient
- Remove mask from face
- Turn off hearing aid if using power-driven instruments
- Demonstrate to patient
- Every patient will communicate differently

Questions?

References