Sheet no : 1
refer to slide no : --
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this lecture is quick revision to what we learn in last semester , so Enjoy ☺

 \*\*جلَّ من لا يُخْطئْ .

**Introduction to general assessment to maxillofacial surgery**

1. **Personal details :** name , birth date , hospital number , home address . ( very important to know everything about patient ) .

\*\*One of complication is اكتب نصًا أو عنوان موقع ويب أو [ترجم مستندًا.](https://translate.google.jo/?tr=f&hl=ar)

Mortality which its rate due to anesthesia is 1/10000 .

\*\*vasovagal attack may occurs to patient or dentist because of stress .

Our doctors try to improve the prevention concept which means to make motivation to patient to seek dental procedure or treatment before the reaching the pain stage .

So in your practice life you may exposed to a lot of patients who come to your clinic tiered , hungry , not sleeping well etc.. so these patients may expose to vasovagal attack .
(we will talk about this later ) .

now, what if this occur in your clinic ?
you have to be prepared for this accident and be able to overcome it at any time .

\*\* one of the important thing in surgery is **the escort . ESCORT : guardian** ; person come with patient to hospital .
doctor sukaina consider **escort as level of care** .
\*\* we are not allowed to make extraction to patient who under 16 .

Never begin your procedure without your patient escort , especially if the patient was in extreme ages ( old people or young (below 16 ) or has a medical problem .

\*\* legal age is 16 -18 according to the country .
\*\* by low of JUH the patient must come to surgery clinic with **guardian .**

Remember: your patient is your responsibility .

Some dentists exposes vasovagal attack. This is real problem.

In clinic always give your patient a very good impression and effect, because if he wasn’t comfort with u , he will run away and not come back . This is something bad for you. you should to know how to deal with your patient .
so try to appear confident and know exactly what you should do .

Now, if the patient comes to your clinic :

1. **Chick chief complain** , tries to know every single detail about it.
* Pain : ( duration , nature , frequency )
* Social factor
* History of present compliant: when did it start , severity , previous treatment and operation.
1. **Medical history** :

the surgery procedure is and medical history are twins; you can’t start your procedure without knowing the medical status of your patient .
2. check if the patient has a bleeding tendency, anemia.
3. HBV ; Many of people are carrier for **HPV** and their didn’t know that ,because we are a beginners there will be needle stick injury , so u should be careful ; you can expose to **carrier** patient .
Jordan is one of the most country in the middle east region that have high **HPV** percentage .
\*\***40% are carriers** so it is high percentage!
\*\* the surgery clinic is the first clinic in infection transmission !
4. Blood disorder :
there was a doctor didn’t care about medical history of his patient and he extracts his tooth, unfortunately this patient was a hemophilic patient and he immediately died .

\*\*\*other student asked : if my patient has a bleeding tendency disorder what should I do?
ask the patient whom is his physician ,then you have to take
consultation from his hematologist doctor.
such patient will be under special procedure like take a clotting factor and other agent (we will talk about it later) .
5. Epilepsy :
\*\*epileptic patient is dangerous because if you start your procedure in his mouth and he expose to an attack , you might loss your when he close his mouth.
 so these patients have special handling; they should go to operative room under a proper sedation such as Medozolam .
6. Jaundice :
its very easy to diagnose it from yellowish sclera ,but that doesn’t necessarily mean hepatitis ,maybe they have a metabolism problem and the bilirubin accumulate in their bodies in high amount , or maybe he tired or something else . so you should taking care of this situation .
7. kidney and liver disease :
they are important to me as a dentist to know about it, because it determine the medication I should give to patient .
8. likelihood pregnant :
sometimes abortion may happen !!

\*\*\*someone asked :why abortion may occurred in pregnant ladies after dental treatment ?
1- stress and fear
2-local anesthesia 🡪 adrenalin rise BP
remember : in first trimester it is very dangerous to work
We allowed at second trimester.
9. diabetic patients
-its very common
-its important to start procedure with them **in early morning**-their susceptible to infection, so my instrument should be sterilized up to maximum.
- no work until he is control diabetic patient which means he have regular blood sugar level ( within range )
- you should know fasting blood sugar
- and the way of control of his diabetes

**Clinical Examination :**
its very important to do proper examination because many lesion will be exist . your aim should be helping people not just doing your requirement in semester .
\*\* example :
maybe patient come to you complaining from mobile teeth and loss of sensation to tongue and lip and he told you that this was happen just one month ago, you should consider in your brain there is a possible of tumor .
\*\* you can use :
 1- palpation (bidigital , bimanual) , texture (mass,smooth , rough , pebbly ).

 **2-**consistency( compressibility , soft , fluctuant )

 3- probing

 4- percussion .

 5- ausseculation TMJ. ( sounds)

\*\* extra oral and intra oral examination .
\*\* you can refer to Oral and Maxillofacial Medicine, 2e Free Chapters1 and 2
this chapter was included in summer semester exam . you can refer back to it and read about extra oral and intra oral examination . our doctor talk in short .

Or you can go back to sheet 4 and sheet 5 in diagnosis subject . they are very helpful .
then بأخر دقيقتين علا صوت الطلاب واختفى صوت الدكتورة



Doctor told us that there will be a quiz in the next week in how to examine cranial nerves ,lymph node ,and in head and neck anatomy . be ready ☺
study well and best of luck ☺