##  Aprobate

La şedinţa Catedrei chirurgie oro-maxilo-facială,

şi implantologie orală „Arsenie Guţan”,

 Proces verbal Nr.9 din 29.05.2019

 Şef catedră, dr.hab.şt.med., conf.univ.

 N. Chele \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

### Întrebări pentru examenul de promovare la chirurgia

**oro-maxilo-facială**

**anul II de studii 2018-2019**

 **Compartimentul Prevenția și Anestezia în stomatologie și chiurgia OMF.**

1. Face levels. Superficial and deep spaces of the face.
2. Bones and muscles of the facial skeleton.
3. Specific anatomic and morphologic features of the superior jaw.
4. Vascularization and innervation of the superior jaw.
5. Vascularization and innervation of the inferior jaw.
6. Specific anatomic and morphologic features of the maxillary sinus and its functions.
7. Main anatomic elements of the TMJ. Functions of the TMJ.
8. Clinical examination of the patients in the OMF surgery department. Main steps and its purpose.
9. Loco-regional and general para-clinical examinations in OMF surgery. Purpose and role for establishing the diagnosis.
10. Biopsy. Definition. Methods. Indications and clinical meaning.
11. Allergy testing. Characteristics. Indications and clinical meaning.
12. Para-clinic radiologic examinations (exo- and endobuccal).
13. Requirements for organization and arrangement of the surgical cabinet. Furniture, equipment and instruments.
14. Primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. Methods.
15. Notion and methods of asepsis and disinfection.
16. Groups of disinfectants. Characteristics. Examples.
17. Presterilization: definition, steps. Cleaning, disinfection and preparation of the reusable instruments before sterilization.
18. Moist heat sterilization. Characteristics. Equipment. Advantages and disadvantages.
19. Dry heat sterilization. Characteristics. Equipment. Advantages and disadvantages.
20. Groups of disinfectants. Mechanism of action.
21. Antisepsis methods.
22. Antiseptic substances. Characteristics and mechanism of action.
23. Purpose of the preoperative patient preparation. Psychological preparation of the patient in the OMF cabinet and department.
24. Premedication (pre-anesthesia) in the OMF cabinet and department.
25. Surgeon preparation for the intervention in the OMF cabinet and department. Necessary equipment. Hands disinfection. Techniques. Characteristics.
26. History of anesthesia in dentistry and oro-maxillo-facial surgery.
27. Definition and goals of anesthesia. Classification of methods of anesthesia used in dentistry and OMF surgery.
28. Indications of anesthesia. Choosing the anesthetic method according to indications.
29. General anesthesia clinical considerations. Stages of general anesthesia.
30. Advantages and disadvantages of general anesthesia. The peculiarities of GA related to the OMF territory.
31. Inhalation general anesthesia. Anesthetic circuits. Volatile and gaseous liquid anesthetic solutions.
32. Intravenous general anesthesia. Access, the used substances.
33. Long and short term general anesthesia (indications, contraindications, advantages, disadvantages, routes of administration).
34. Local and general anesthesia in geriatric and pregnant patients
35. Local and general anesthesia in cardiovascular compromised patients (HTA, cardiac rheumatism, coronary artery disease.) in order to
36. Local and general anesthesia in myocardial infarction, chronic heart failure, valvular lesions, cardiac conduction disorders (tachycardia).
37. Local and general anesthesia in pulmonary compromised patients (bronchitis, emphysema, bronchial asthma)
38. Local and general anesthesia in hepatic, diabetic, allergic and neuropsychic compromised patients.
39. Local and general anesthesia in hemorrhagiparous compromised patients. Patients with cancer.
40. Anesthetic risk in dentistry.
41. Psychological preparation. Physical preparation. Drug preparation.
42. Drugs used in premedication (barbiturates, analgesics, vaglitis, tranquilizers).
43. Conscious sedation in local anesthesia.
44. Definition. Classification of loco-regional anesthesia methods.
45. Advantages of loco-regional anesthesia. Indications of loco-regional anesthesia. Contraindications of loco-regional anesthesia.
46. Anesthetic solutions used in dentistry, generalities.
47. Generalities (qualities of anesthetic solutions, composition, requirements for anesthetic solutions). Local anesthetics. Anesthetic groups. The main representatives and their basic characteristics.
48. Vasoconstrictive substances (natural sympathomimetics and synthesis), their role in the anesthetic solution. Adjuvant and diluent substances in anesthetics and their role.
49. Instrument and materials used in local and regional anesthetics. Preparing the patient and the doctor for anesthesia. Preparing instrumentation and surgical field for anesthesia.
50. The maxillary nerve, origin, pathway, afferent branches, the territory of innervation.
51. Pterygoid nerve and sphenopalatine branch with its afferents: upper nasal, nasopalatine, anterior palatine, small palatines and accessories.
52. Higher and lateral, upper and middle, upper and anterior alveolar nerves. Origin, pathway, annoyed territory.
53. The mandibular nerve. Pathway, territory of innervation, afferent branches. The oral, lingual and auriculo-temporal nerves.
54. Inferior alveolar nerve. Pathway, territory of innervation, branches (mylohyoid nerve and the nerve for anterior belly of digastric muscle, incisive and mental nerve).
55. The definition of local terminal anesthesia. Goals, clinic, indications. Terminal anesthesia by refrigeration. Indications, technique, substances used. Terminal contact anesthesia (topical, applicative). Indications, technique, substances used.
56. Terminal anesthesia by injection. Indications, technique, substances used.
57. Regional (troncular) anesthesia. Goals, indications, peculiarities.
58. Infraorbital nerve block - anesthetized territory, indications. Intraoral way for infraorbital nerve block. Landmarks.
59. Exooral way for infraorbital nerve block. Landmarks. Incidents, accidents and local complications.
60. Posterior superior alveolar nerve block - anesthetized territory, indications. Intraoral way for Posterior superior alveolar nerve block. Landmarks.
61. Extraoral way for Posterior superior alveolar nerve block. Landmarks. Incidents, accidents and local complications.
62. Nasopalatine nerve block (into anterior palatine foramen or incisival foramen) anesthetized territory, indications. Intraoral and extraooral way for Nasopalatine nerve block. Landmarks. Incidents, accidents and local complications.
63. Greater palatine nerve block or anterior palatine nerve block (into greater palatine foramen). Anesthetized territory, indications. The technique and landmarks. Incidents, accidents and local complications.
64. Inferior alveolar nerve block – anesthetized territory, indications. Intraoral and exoooral way for Inferior alveolar nerve block. Landmarks.
65. Extraoral way for Inferior alveolar nerve block. Landmarks. Incidents, accidents and local complications.
66. Lingual nerve block – anesthetized territory, indications. The technique and landmarks. Incidents, accidents and local complications.
67. Buccal nerve block – anesthetized territory, indications. The technique and landmarks. Incidents, accidents and local complications.
68. Mental nerve block – anesthetized territory, indications. The technique and landmarks. Incidents, accidents and local complications.
69. General toxic accidents caused by the anesthetic substance
70. Lipothimia or fainting. Clinic. First aid. Cardio-respiratory syncope. Clinic. First aid. Convulsions. First aid.
71. Cardiorespiratory arrest. Clinic. Elementary measures to support vital functions. (Basic Life Support: A. Airway, B. Breathing, C. Circulations).
72. Allergic Accidents. (urticaria, Quincke's edema, anaphylactic shock).
73. Complications determined in compromised patients (geriatric, pregnant, cardiovascular, diabetic, hemorrhagiparous patients).
74. Immediate accidents: pain, vascular lesions, temporary paresthesia. Immediate accidents: eye disorders, fall of the needle in the upper respiratory tract, needle rupture, lack of anesthesia.
75. Complications (secondary injuries): mucosal necrosis, post-anesthetic edema, dry alveolitis, perimaxillary infections, post-anesthetic neuritis