

The peculiarities of anesthesia and surgical interventions in the OMF region depending on the patients` status



Health status: all the elements that determines the capacity of the organism to different aggressive agents.

Elements: genetic factors, gender, age, nutrition, existing pathology, immunity, endocrine status, nervous system, and others.

it is mandatory for the surgeon to know the health status of the patients undergoing a surgery ...



Anamnesis.

General examination.

Blood analysis – cooperation with othe specialists.



Even in case of a good health status there are patients that needs special attitude and care, like: children, pregnant women, aged patients, patients with treated disorders.



Aged patients: 70 years

Changes: blood system, cardiovascular, kidneys, nutrition, hepatic, neurological (biological aging).

Local and general reactivity decreases.



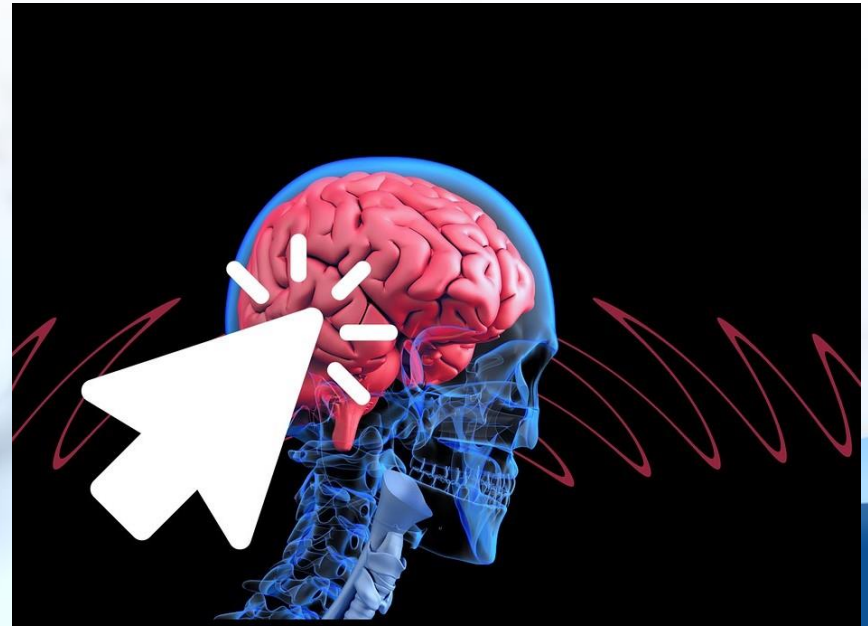
It is mandatory to prevent the anesthesia and surgical risks in dependence of affected systems (in aging people).

It is preferable to use local anesthesia in aging people, but under some conditions:

Avoiding of hypoxia or hypercapnia

Avoiding of blood pressure oscillation

Neuro-vegetative sedation



Pregnancy - temporary

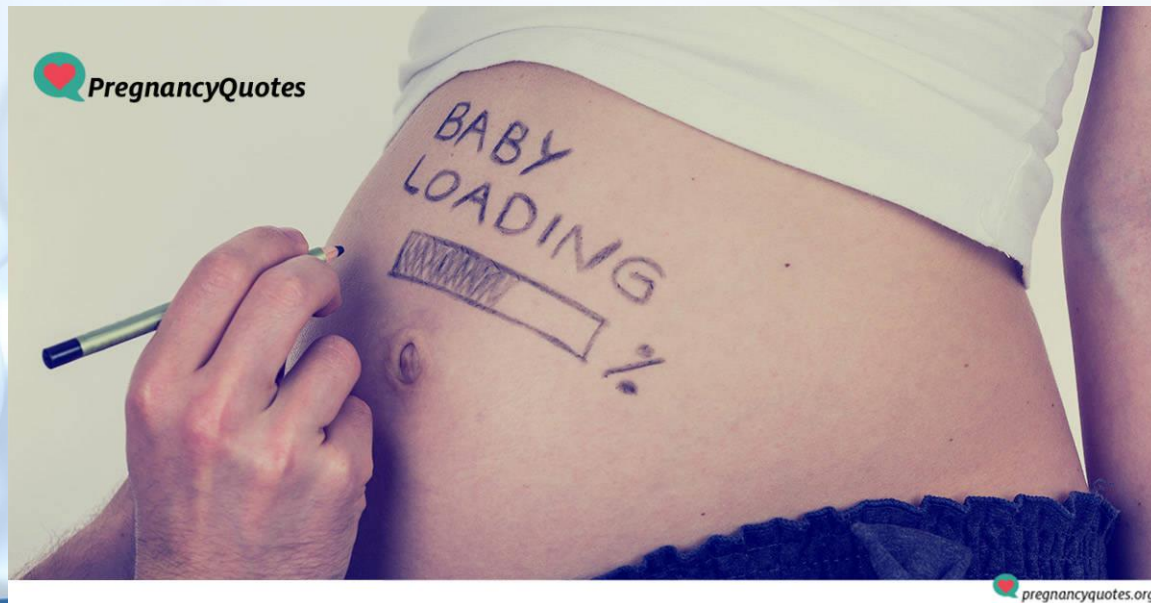
Dental or small surgical dental maneuvers should not significantly influence the health status.

Due to its particularities, hormone status changing should be taken into consideration.

Change ?????

Main conditions: good anesthesia, baby and mother safety.

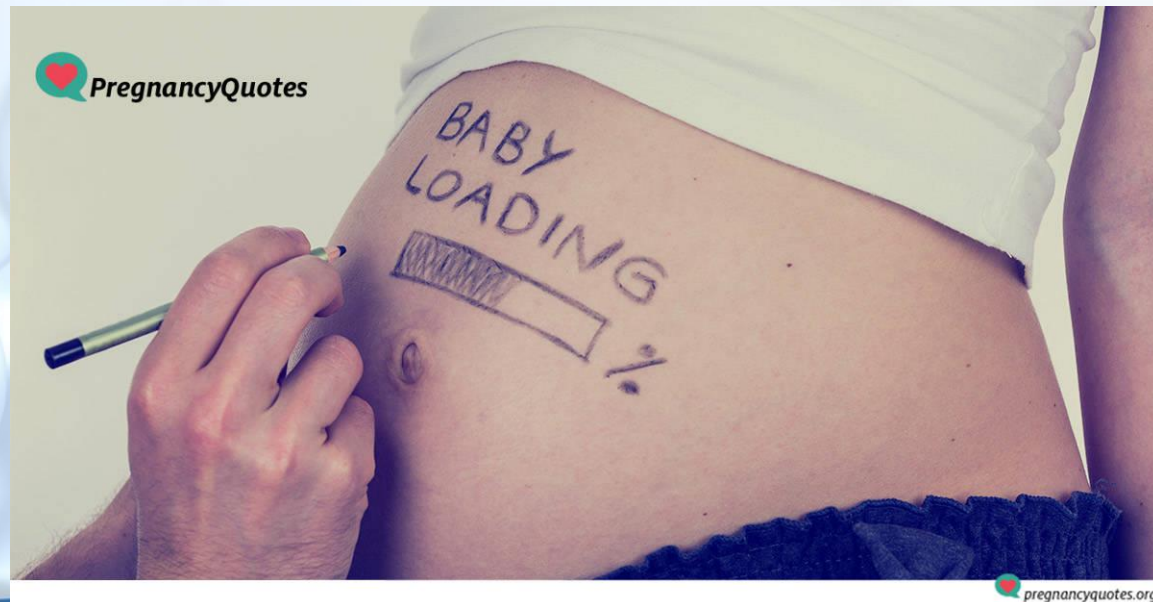
Risk periods???



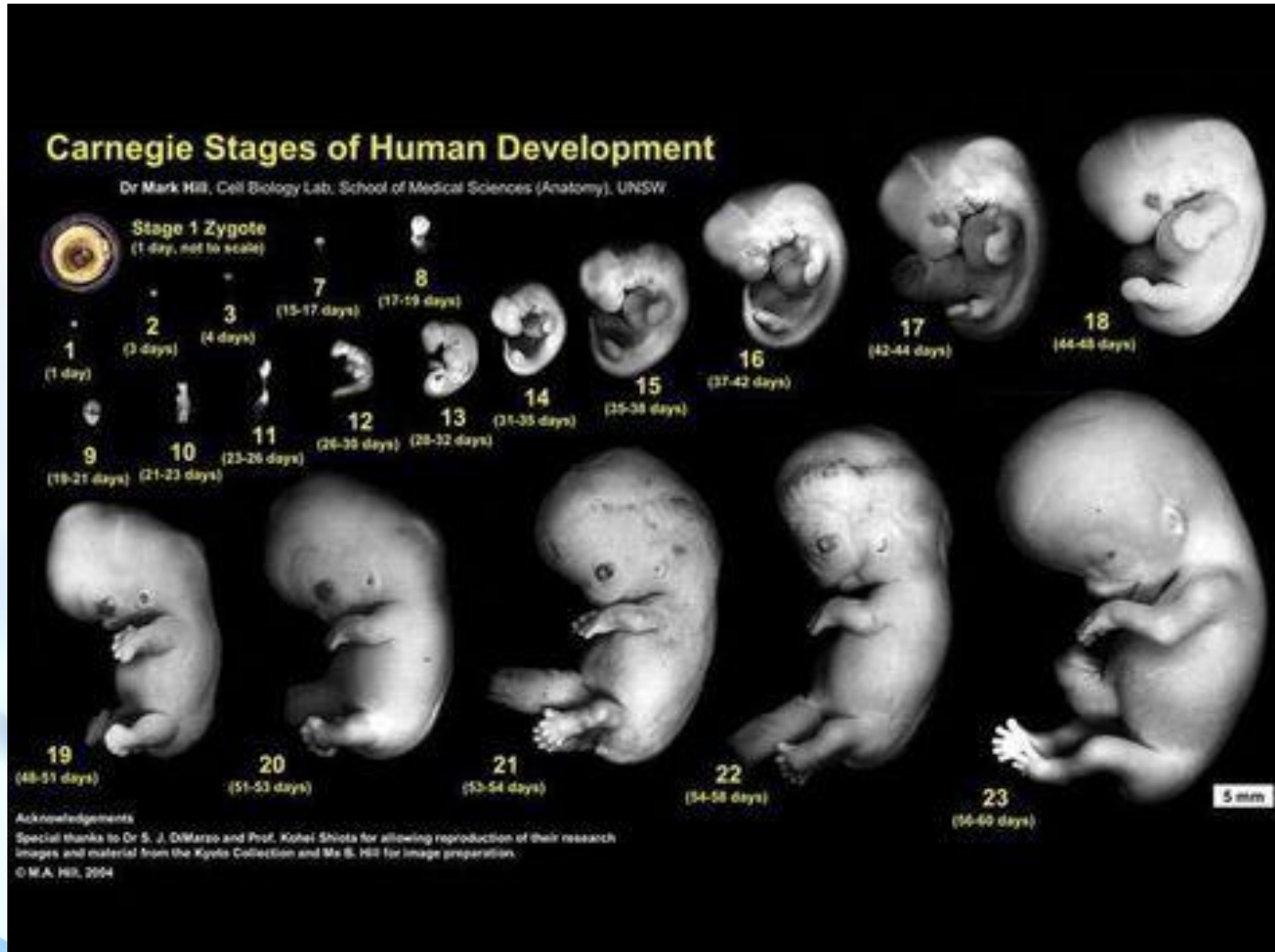
Due to risks, the dental treatment should be performed only in specific cases. ?????

Sometimes, benzodiazepines are preferable before the surgeries (Diazepam, Librium, Valium).

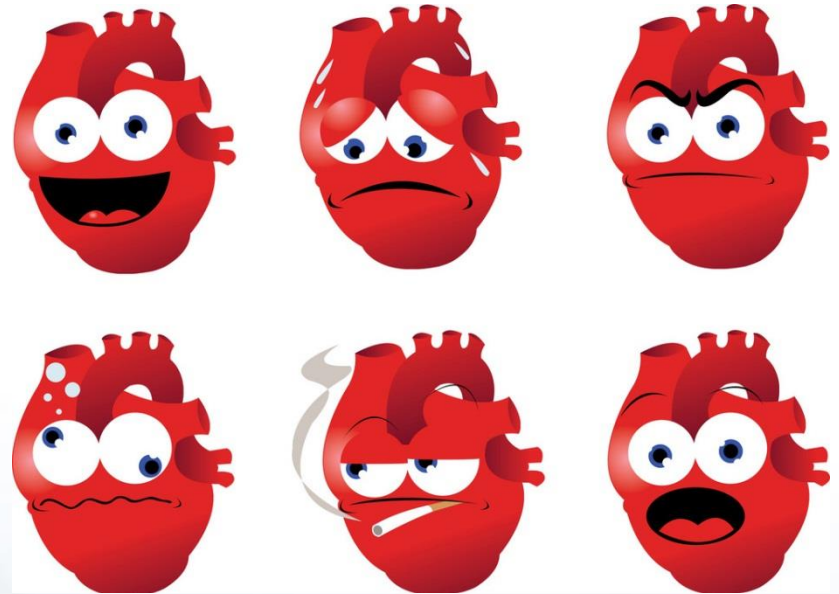
Local anesthetics: lidocaine (0.5-1%) or articaine solutions (with low concentration or without adrenaline).



During organogenesis, drug administration shall be prescribed with caution. Why?????



Pathological field:
Cardiovascular disorders
Congenital or obtained ones



The acquired disorders:

-functional

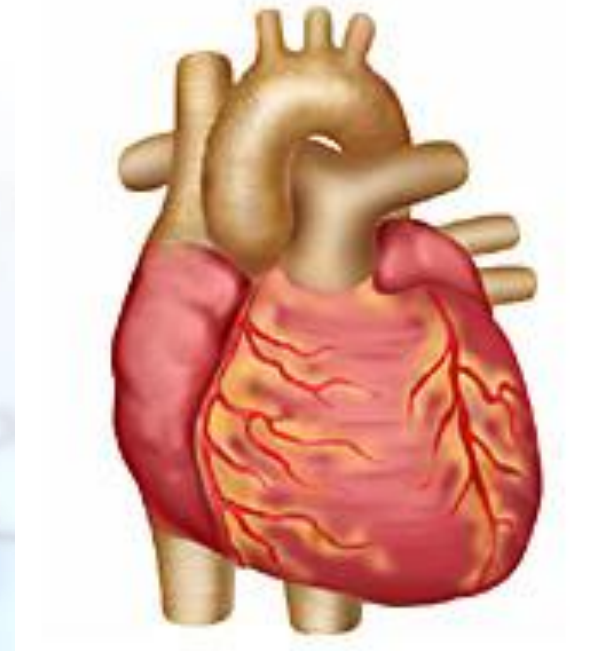
-inflammatory : valvulopathy,
endocarditis, miocarditis, pericarditis...

-degenerative: atherosclerosis, heart attack, etc.

Surgical care....

Superficial anamnesis + poor health status + surgery =
COMPLICATIONS

- ***Pulse:*** 60-80 per min (under 60 – bradycardia, over 80 – tachycardie)
- ***Blood pressure***
- **The rythm**



The following pathologies have contraindications for dental surgeries:

- *Heart attack (3 months)*
- *Decompensated heart disease*
- *Acute heart inflammatory disease*
- *Mitral valve stenosis and fibrillation*
- *Paroxysmal Tachycardia.*

Cooperation with cardiologist for: *rheumatism disease, coronary heart disease, hipertension, heart insufficiency, valve disorders and others.*

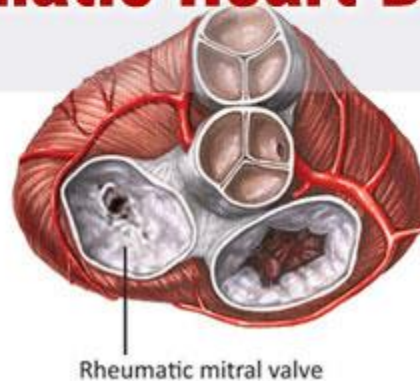


Rheumatism – premedication???

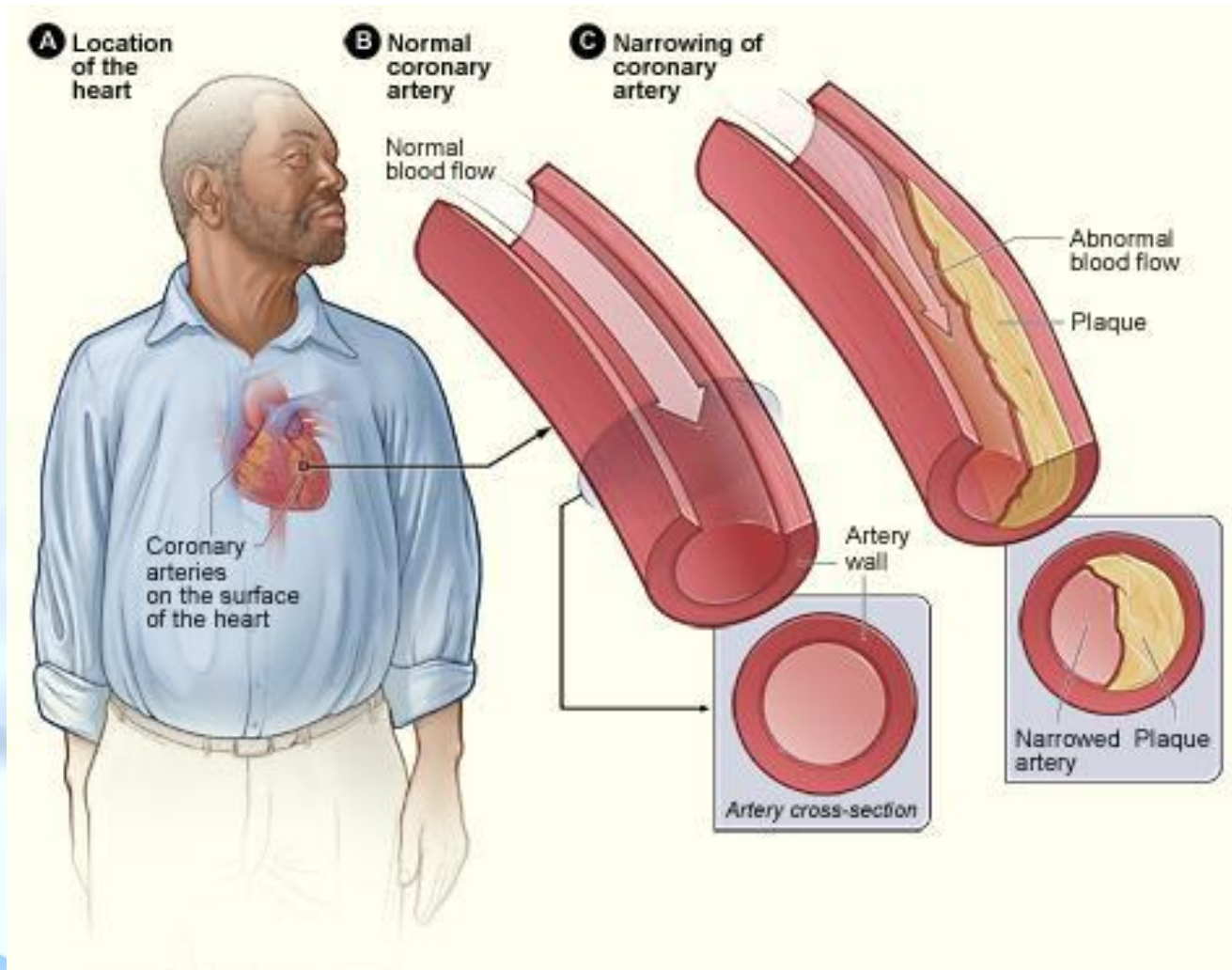
In case of tachycardia risk, it is forbidden to use anesthesia with vasoconstrictive substances.



SYMPTOMS OF Rheumatic Heart Disease



-coronary disease: premedication is indicated to avoid stress and its consequences.



-Heart attack ??????????????????????????????



-High blood pressure.

50% of aged patients

Premedicaion

Check for anticoagulants!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Vasoconstrictive substances ??????

-Decompensated heart or heart insufficiency

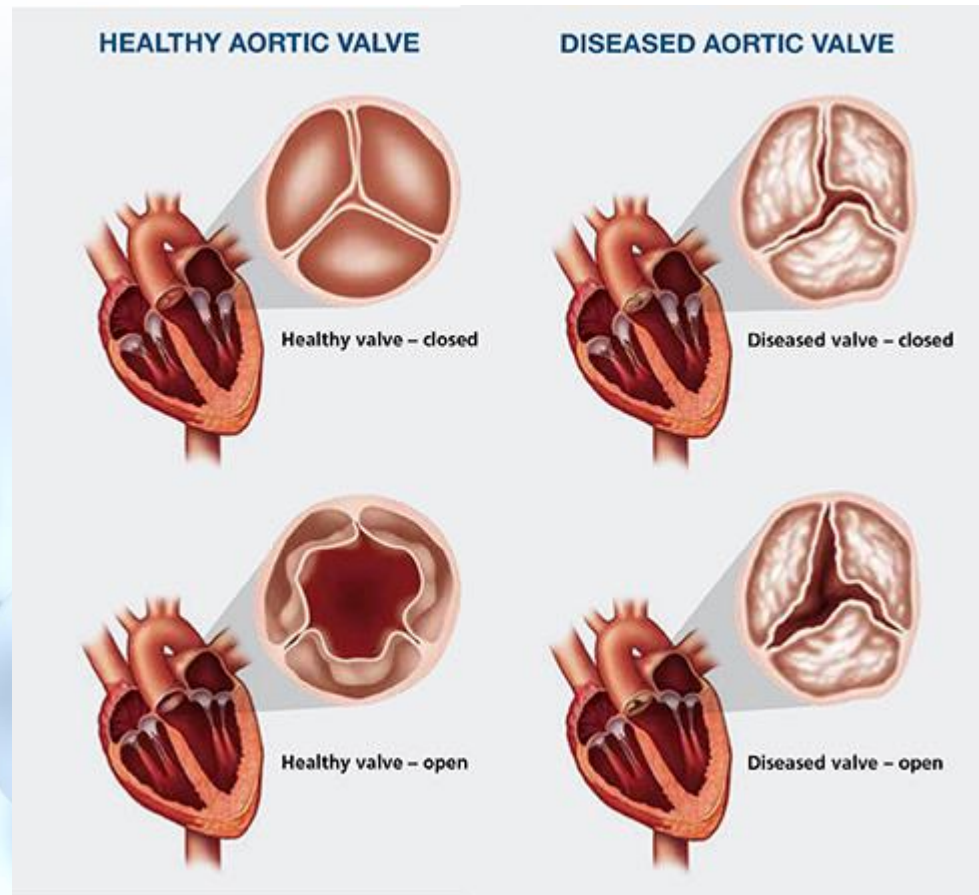


-Valve disorders???

General medication: check

Cardiologist: check

Premedication: mandatory (prophylaxis)



Lung disorders

Be careful with: *bronchitis cronical or acute, bronchiecthasis, lung emphysema and asthma.*

Coughing

Asthmatic access

Check the allergic status



Asthma - Inflamed Bronchial Tube

