

# Intro to Oral Surgery

Lecture 1: What is Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery?

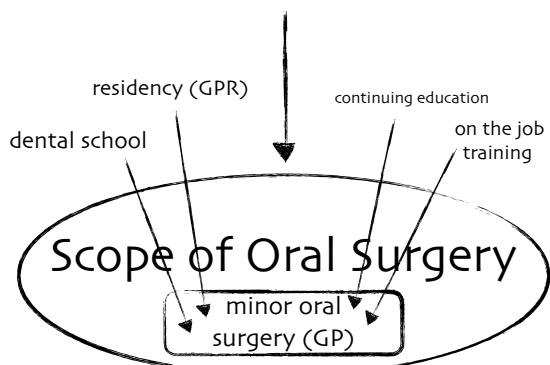
Dr. Caroline Zeller



## Lecture One Objectives

1. Describe scope of oral and maxillofacial surgery.
2. Identify oral surgery scope that can be practiced by general dentist vs. specialist.
3. Describe expanded scope options for oral surgeons.
4. Identify tracks for oral surgery training.

# What is OMFS?



## Oral Surgeon Statistics...

1. Diversity low 18% women, low POC
2. Salary \$\$\$
3. Practice setting
4. 4 and 6 year
5. Scope of practice B+B -> xbs, dentoalveolar, implants, stronger sedation

trauma call @ local hospital; things they did during residency

## How do you become an oral surgeon?

1. 4 or 6 year programs (differences)
2. additional fellowships for certain specialties
3. OHSU "Full Time" Oral Surgeons:
  1. Chandra **cancer**
  2. Petrisor **cancer**
  3. Engelstad **cleft and craniofacial**
  4. Dennis **B+B, TMJ, jaw surgery; broader scope**
  5. Richmond **interim pre-doc OS director, B+B**
4. OHSU "Part Time" Oral Surgeons:
  1. Dezurik & Kleinman: Kaiser Permanente
  2. Spendal/Buck: solo private practice
  3. Sharifi, Ugalde, Mann, Dennis: group private practice

4 vs 6 yr = no MD or MD; 6 yrs -> fellowship

## MINOR oral surgery procedures

1. GPs are sometimes performing
2. can be done in a clinic/office setting  
*don't req GA in hospital*

### B+B oral surgeons

1. dentoalveolar surgery (some experience in dental school)
2. pre-prosthetic surgery *ridge augmentation*
3. implant surgery
4. anesthesia

## MINOR oral surgery procedures

1. GPs are sometimes performing
2. can be done in a clinic/office setting

1. **dentoalveolar surgery** (some experience in dental school)
2. pre-prosthetic surgery
3. implant surgery
4. anesthesia

### Dentoalveolar Surgery

surgery limited to the dentoalveolar structures

#### **Basic:**

- simple or surgical extraction of erupted teeth
- minor preprosthetic procedures

#### **Advanced:**

- surgical extraction of impacted teeth
- more advanced preprosthetic surgeries

## Dentoalveolar Surgery

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### Basic:

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### Advanced:

- **surgical extraction of impacted teeth**
- more advanced preprosthetic surgeries

## Surgical Extraction of Impacted Teeth

wisdom teeth

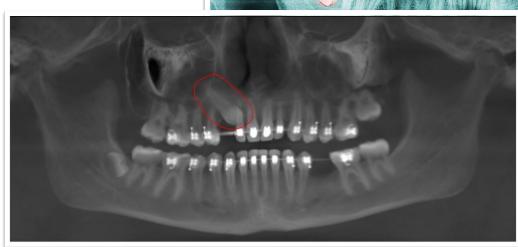


## Surgical Extraction of Impacted Teeth

wisdom teeth



canines



most frequent

## Surgical Extraction (or expose and bond) of Impacted Teeth

- canines
- mandibular second molars
- multiple impacted teeth

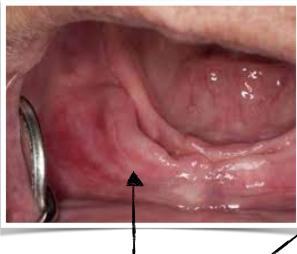


impacted canines usually Place brackets and fix it

## Pre-Prosthetic Surgery

surgery that occurs prior to the fabrication of prosthetics to improve prosthetic function and patient comfort

**epulis fissuratum**



**tori - on mn bilaterally or palate**

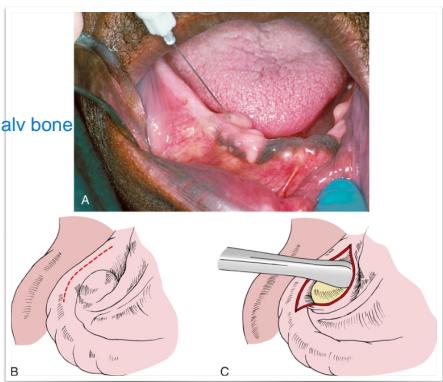


removal of soft and hard tissues impeding prosthetic use

**epulis fissuratum** - hyperplastic rxn to flange of denture; remove tissue, new denture

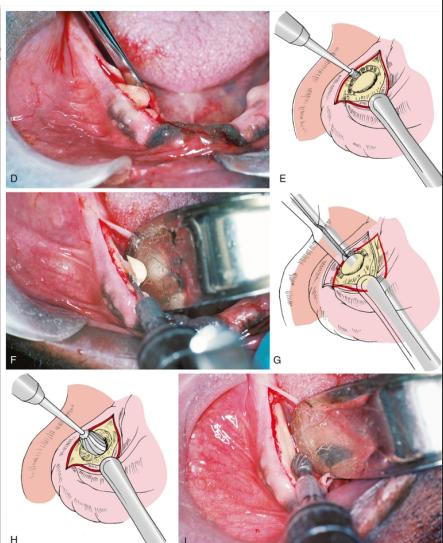
## Pre-Prosthetic surgery

1. tori removal
2. alveoplasty **recontour alv bone**
3. vestibuloplasty
4. epulis fissuratum removal
5. tuberosity reduction **soft or hard tissue**



**vestibuloplasty** = not enough vestibule; not often bc implant retained

## Pre-Prosthetic surgery



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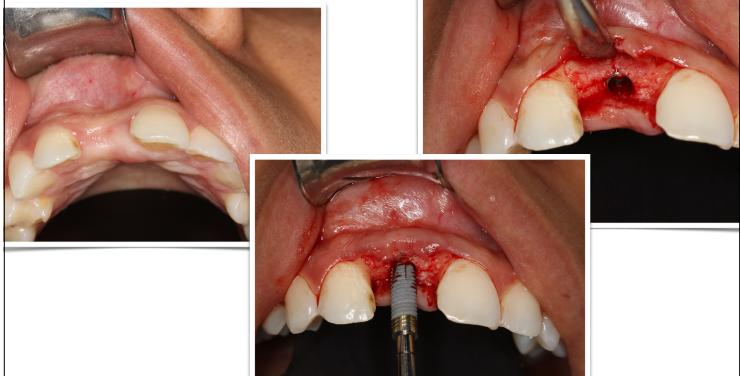
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## Implant Surgery

implant placement and procedures needed prior to implant placement



e.g. sinus lift, bone graft

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implant placement and procedures needed prior to implant placement



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## Anesthesia - pain and anxiety management



1. local anesthesia
2. nitrous
3. moderate or oral sedation
4. deep sedation/GA

## Anesthesia - pain and anxiety management

1. requires much more extensive training
2. dental anesthesia or oral surgery residency

1. local anesthesia
2. nitrous
3. moderate or oral sedation
4. **deep sedation/GA**

## MAJOR oral surgery procedures

1. requires OMFS residency and at times a fellowship
2. hospital/OR setting

1. pathology (benign/aggressive)
2. head and neck cancer
3. facial trauma
4. orthognathic (jaw)
5. TMJ
6. craniofacial/cleft
7. cosmetic
8. nerve repair

## Pathology

1. minor benign
2. benign/aggressive
3. malignant



minor benign; GP can do



## Pathology - Benign Aggressive

1. example: ameloblastoma



## Pathology

1. minor benign
2. benign/aggressive
3. **malignant**

1. cancer surgery of head and neck
2. resection of cancer and reconstruction of defect
3. requires at least a two year fellowship following residency.
4. (Petrisor and Chandra)

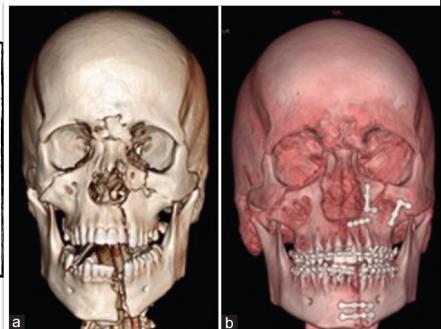
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## Facial Trauma

reconstruction of craniofacial bones

1. dentoalveolar
2. craniomaxillofacial
3. mandibular
4. midface
5. upper facial



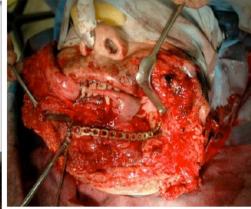
## Dentoalveolar Trauma



1. trauma related to fractured teeth or alveolar bone
2. often managed by general dentist

## Craniomaxillofacial Trauma

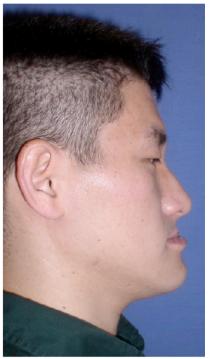
mandible  
maxilla/midface  
orbital  
frontal bone/sinus



car accidents  
gun shot wounds

## Orthognathic Surgery (jaw surgery)

surgery to move the maxilla or mandible



## Orthognathic Surgery

### Procedures:

- lefort 1 osteotomy (maxilla)
- bilateral sagittal split

### Pathologies:

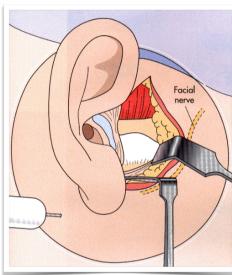
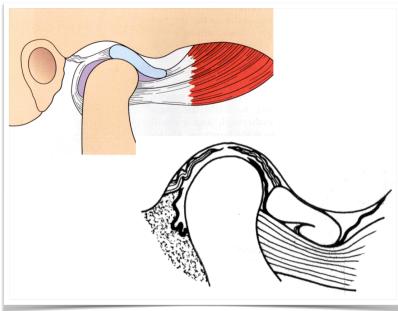
- skeletal maxillomandibular relationships
- malocclusions
- open bites



## Temporomandibular Jaw Surgery

**Pathology:** pain or dysfunction at TMJ

**Procedures:** arthroscopy, arthroplasty, joint replacement



## Craniofacial/Cleft Palate Surgery

multiple surgeries to resolve developmental malformations associated with cleft lip and palate



### Craniofacial Cleft lip/palate

#### Procedures:

- cleft lip closure
- secondary cleft palate closure
- alveolar/primary palatal cleft closure
- nasal surgeries
- adjunct procedures (jaw surgery)



## Cosmetics

cosmetic procedures of face and neck

- blepharoplasty
- brow lifting
- botox/fillers
- face/neck lift
- rhinoplasty



## Nerve Repair

microneurosurgery

IAN, usually hit during xb



IAN, mental, lingual

## "Core" Oral Surgery vs. Fellowship

1. not all residencies are the same
2. some surgery is always core
3. some surgery always requires fellowship

1. pathology (benign aggressive)
2. head and neck cancer
3. facial trauma
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core to fellowship spectrum  
dentoalveolar  
pre-prosthetics  
implant surgery  
anesthesia  
pathology (non-benign)  
facial trauma  
cosmetic  
orthognathic (mostly)  
nerve repair  
TMJ  
craniofacial/cleft  
head and neck cancer

## Final Takeaways...

1. Oral and maxillofacial surgery is a specialty in dentistry.
2. Some minor oral surgery can be performed by general dentists pending training.
3. Residency is a 4 to 6 year additional training program.
4. Most specialized OMFS procedures require fellowship after residency.

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