Questions for the exam in the discipline "Maxillofacial surgery"

1. Basic, additional, laboratory, special methods of examination of the patient used in maxillofacial surgery.
2. Anatomical and topographic features of the structure of с MFR tissues.
3. Innervation and blood supply of MFR.
4. Features of operations on the face and in the oral cavity. Tools, features of cuts, types of seams.
5. Surgical treatment of phlegmon of the face and neck. The value of the operational access selection.
6. Principles of incisions on the face. Operative access for abscesses and phlegm of the maxillofacial region.
7. Abscess of the sublingual area. Topographic anatomy. Features of diagnosis and treatment. Ways of spreading infection. Operative access. .
8. Phlegmon of the sublingual area. Topographic anatomy. Features of diagnosis and treatment. Ways of spreading infection. Operative access.
9. Abscess of the retromolar region. Topographic anatomy. Features of diagnosis and treatment. Ways of spreading infection. Operative access. .
10. Abscesses and phlegmons localized in the tissues adjacent to the upper jaw. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Operative access.
11. Phlegmon of the submandibular space. Topographic anatomy. Features of diagnosis and treatment. Ways of spreading infection.Operative access.
12. Phlegmon of the parotid area. Topographic anatomy. Sources of infection, ways of spreading infections, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Operative access.
13. Phlegmon of the buccal, perifaryngeal, pterygoid spaces. Topographic anatomy. Features of diagnosis and treatment. Ways of spreading infection. Operative access.
14. Phlegmons of the temporal region. Topographic anatomy. Sources of infection, ways of spreading infection. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Operative access. .
15. Phlegmon of the eye. Topographic anatomy. Sources of infection, ways of spreading infection. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Operative access.
16. Abscesses and phlegmons of the zygomatic area. Topographic anatomy. Sources of infection, ways of spreading infection. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Operative access.
17. Abscesses and phlegmons of the buccal area. Topographic anatomy. Sources of infection, ways of spreading infection. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Operative access.
18. Putrefactive-necrotic phlegmon of the bottom of the oral cavity. Clinic. Principles of disclosure in anaerobic phlegmon. Features of antibacterial therapy. Physiotherapy.
19. Detoxification therapy.
20. Complications of abscesses and phlegmon of MFR: thrombophlebitis, sinus thrombosis, mediasthenitis, sepsis. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Operational access. Distribution paths.
21. General principles of treatment of abscesses and phlegmon MFR. Prevention of inflammatory diseases of MFR.
22. Nongunshot damage MFR. Classification.
23. Dislocation of the lower jaw. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Treatment.
24. Tooth injury. Pathophysiology and consequences of dental trauma. Features of examination of patients with acute dental trauma.
25. Bruise, dislocation, fracture of a tooth. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics. Clinical and radiological picture. Treatment.
26. Fractures of the upper jaw. Classification. Clinic. The concept of combined trauma. X-ray diagnostics, CT scan, MRI.
27. Clinical characteristics of mandibular fractures depending on the localization. Typical fracture sites.
28. The mechanism of displacement of fragments. X-ray diagnostics of fractures of the lower jaw. Types of transport immobilization of fragments.
29. Orthopedic methods of treatment of fractures of the lower jaw. The system of bent, wire tires, indications for use, the technique of applying tires. Standard ribbon and wire tires. Laboratory-type tires.
30. Fractures of the zygomatic bone. Clinic, diagnostics. Methods of reposition and fixation of the zygomatic bone.
31. Hardware method of treatment for fractures of the upper jaw. Classification of devices. Indications and contraindications. Compression and compression-distraction osteosynthesis. Indications for use. Advantages and disadvantages of the method.
32. Fractures of the bones of the middle zone of the face. Classifications. Clinic. The concept of combined trauma. X-ray diagnostics, CT scan, MRI.
33. Temporary immobilization in fractures of the upper jaw. Therapeutic (permanent) methods of repositioning and fixing fragments: dental splints, splints with extra-oral attachment to a plaster cap.
34. Surgical methods of treatment for fractures of the lower jaw. Osteosynthesis with a bone suture, the use of bone mini-plates. The healing time.
35. Drug therapy. Drugs that affect bone metabolism. Physiotherapy for fractures of the jaws.
36. Surgical methods of treatment for fractures of the bones of the middle zone of the face. Methods of hanging to the intact bones of the cerebral skull in fractures of the middle zone of the face. Cranio-maxillary fixation.
37. Compression and compression-distraction osteosynthesis in the treatment of fractures of the lower jaw. Indications for use. Advantages and disadvantages of the method.
38. Features of care, medical and physical treatment of the wounded in the MFR. Jaw diet. Its types. Probe feeding, methodology. Feeding the patient from the drinking cup.
39. Surgical methods of treatment of fractures of the lower jaw. Indications and contraindications.
40. The technique of operations using a wire seam, Kirschner spokes, metal staples with memory, mini plates.