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## Oral Medicine And Its Classification

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### ABSTRACT

Oral medicine is a specialty of dentistry related to the oral health care of patients with chronic, recurrent and drug-related diseases of the oral and maxillofacial area, as well as their diagnosis and non-surgical management. The following article looks into the specific types of oral surgery and the procedures.

### KEYWORDS

Oral surgery, esthetic surgery, tooth removal, cyst removal, maxillofacial surgery.

### INTRODUCTION

Oral surgery is a dental category that is responsible for the elimination of a wide variety of foci of toothache. The most common therapeutic procedures in the dentist's office are tooth debris removal, removal of the upper and lower wisdom

teeth, cyst removal, root removal, and the addition of synthetic bone in place of defects that result from tooth extraction odontectomy cystectomy. Oral surgery refers to any surgical procedure performed in or around your mouth and jaw, usually by a

dental specialist who's trained to perform certain kinds of oral surgeries.

It should be noted that surgical intervention requires preliminary and thorough preparation, since such procedures can cause a number of risks. It is for this reason that oral surgery should not be considered a routine operation. Absolutely any operation requires local or peripheral transcutaneous anesthesia, and for this reason, every doctor needs to familiarize himself with the medical history of his patient. Standard anesthesia is considered to be quite risky, hence it should be concluded that every doctor needs to carry out treatment as efficiently as possible and not abuse such anesthesia.

Prepare for an oral surgery in the same way you would for any serious medical procedure, depending on the type of surgery. And always make sure to follow your dentist's direction. Start by making sure that the space you're returning home to is clean and neat, so you're comfortable for at least a couple of days, if necessary. Set up your bed so that, if need be, you can sit at an incline. Follow the pre-surgery instructions your oral surgeon gives you. Typically you will be asked to refrain from eating or drinking anything in the 8-10 hours before your surgery.

Arrange for transportation back home, if necessary. Talk to your oral surgeon about what kind of anesthesia you'll be getting. Some types of anesthesia can inhibit your ability to drive. Depending on the type of oral surgery you're having you may have a topical or local anesthetic. If you are having an IV anesthesia, you'll need someone to drive you home.

After the operation itself, there is a period of healing of the oral cavity with completely different durations. Healing may take from one week to several months, depending on the complexity of the intervention. Here, the dentist has the right to determine the need for antibiotic therapy, starting from the general condition of the patient and the complexity of the operation. And the client, in turn, must follow all the doctor's instructions in order to have time to prevent postoperative complications that can lead to extremely unpleasant consequences.

Thus, if you want to pull out a wisdom tooth in Chisinau or use any other surgical interventions, then Life Dental clinic is ready to provide these services at the most affordable prices, providing you with a guarantee for all the work done. Regardless of which procedure you want to choose, even the removal of a molar tooth, even all teeth, our highly professional specialists will cope with any task with a bang.

Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery is a surgical specialty focusing on reconstructive surgery on the face, facial trauma surgery, oral, head and neck, mouth and jaw, and facial cosmetic surgery. Specialty Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon is a regional specialist surgeon who treats the entire craniomaxillofacial complex: the anatomical region of the mouth, jaw, face and skull, head and neck, and related structures. Depending on national jurisdiction, oral and maxillofacial surgery may require a doctorate in medicine, dentistry, or both. Specializations In the United States, oral and maxillofacial surgeons, regardless of whether they have one or two degrees, can further specialize after residency by completing an additional one-year or two-year single-discipline internship in oral and maxillofacial

surgery in the following areas: Facial cosmetic surgery. including eyelid (blepharoplasty), nose (rhinoplasty), facelift, eyebrow lift, and laser resurfacing Cranio-maxillofacial injuries, including zygomatic (zygomatic bone), orbital (eye socket) fractures, mandible and nose fractures, and soft tissue ruptures face and penetrating neck injuries Craniofacial / pediatric maxillofacial surgery, including cleft lip and palate surgery, and transcranial craniofacial surgery, including frontal-orbital advancement and remodeling (FOAR) and complete fornix remodeling Free flap surgery for head and neck cancer and microvascular reconstruction Maxillofacial regeneration, that is, the reconstruction of the facial areas using advanced stem cell technology.

Regulation Oral and maxillofacial surgery is an internationally recognized surgical specialty. Whether maxillofacial surgery is a formal medical specialty or a dental specialty depends on the history of the specialty in the respective national jurisdiction, not on the scope or nature of the surgical specialty.

Surgical Procedures In the United States and around the world, treatments can be performed on the craniomaxillofacial complex: mouth, jaw, face, neck, and skull, and includes: Cosmetic head and neck surgery: (Rhytidectomy / facelift, browlift, blepharoplasty / Asian blepharoplasty, otoplasty, rhinoplasty, nasal septum plasty, cheek augmentation, chin augmentation, genioplasty, oculoplasty, neck liposuction, hair transplant, lip enhancement, injection cosmetic procedures such as botox, fillers, platelet-rich plasma, stem cells, chemical peeling, mesotherapy Orthognathic surgery, surgical treatment / correction of dentoalveolar deformity, and treatment of facial trauma and sleep apnea Head and neck

cancer surgery with microvessel reconstruction with a free flap Skin malignant neoplasms / skin cancer surgery, surgery for skin grafts and local flaps on the head and Neck Diagnosis and treatment: benign pathology (cysts, tumors, etc.), malignant pathology (cancer of the mouth, head and neck) with (ablative and reconstructive surgery, microsurgery) skin malignant neoplasms (skin cancer), lip reconstruction, congenital craniofacial malformations, such as cleft lip and palate as well as malformations of the cranial vault such as craniosynostosis (craniofacial surgery) chronic facial pain disorders of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) Orthognathic (literally "square bite") reconstructive surgery, orthognathic surgery, advancement jaw-mandibular joint, surgical correction of facial asymmetry. soft and hard tissue trauma to the oral cavity and maxillofacial region (jaw fractures, cheek bone fractures, nasal fractures, LeFort fracture, skull fractures and orbital fractures). Dentoalveolar surgery (surgery to remove impacted teeth, complex extraction of teeth, extraction in patients with disabilities, bone grafting or pre-prosthetic surgery to improve the anatomy for the installation of implants, dentures or other dental prostheses) Surgery to install osseointegrated (bonded to the bone) dental implants and maxillofacial implants for the attachment of craniofacial prostheses and hearing aids with bone fixation.

There are three main, interrelated aspects of the practice of oral medicine: clinical care; education; research

Oral medicine is a specialized clinical area of care for the treatment of head and neck disorders. In some cases, mouth symptoms and signs reflect problems other than the

mouth. In some cases, mouth symptoms may be indicative of a link to illness or problems in other parts of the body, and it is the oral medicine practitioner who is best placed to decide which tests or studies are needed in these situations.

### **ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL RADIOLOGY**

Oral X-rays are commonly referred to as X-rays. Dentists use radiographs for many reasons: to find hidden dental structures, malignant or benign masses, bone loss and cavities. Oral and maxillofacial radiology, also known as dental and maxillofacial radiology, is a specialty of dentistry that deals with the presentation and interpretation of diagnostic images used to examine the craniofacial, dental and related structures. Dentist barclay treats teeth.

### **ORAL DIAGNOSTICS**

Oral diagnostics is the field of dentistry dedicated to the compilation and study of the patient's medical history and detailed clinical examination of oral tissues and radiographs to assess the health of the oral cavity in order to develop a treatment plan to restore tooth structure and proper occlusion, as well as to promote healing and improvement. oral health.

### **Pediatric pathology**

Oral and maxillofacial pathology (also called oral pathology, dental disease, dental disease or mouth disease) refers to diseases of the mouth ("mouth" or "stoma"), jaws ("maxilla" or "gnatu"), and related structures such as salivary glands, temporomandibular joints, facial muscles, and perioral skin (the skin around the mouth). The mouth is an important organ with many different

functions. He is also susceptible to various medical and dental ailments.

### **ORAL DENTISTRY**

Oral dentistry is a branch of medicine that participates in the research, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases, disorders and conditions of the oral cavity, usually in the dentition, as well as the oral mucosa and adjacent and related structures and tissues, especially in the maxillofacial (jaw and facial) areas.

### **ORAL REHABILITATION**

Oral rehabilitation is the restoration of all teeth in the mouth and restoration of all basic functions such as eating, speaking, supporting lips and cheeks, etc. Defective teeth are restored, which is called oral rehabilitation.

### **Prosthetics**

Prosthetics, also called dental prosthetics or prosthetic dentistry, is under the dentistry department.

### **Dental surgery**

An operation that heals diseases, injuries and defects in the orofacial and dental area. It applies to both medical and dentistry.

### **Dentures**

Dentures are an artificial replacement for one or more teeth (partial denture) or all teeth (full denture) of one or both jaws, which is also known as a denture. Oral Dental Care - Cleaning dentures removes food and plaque daily.

### **Oral and Maxillofacial Protostotherapy**

Maxillofacial prosthetics (oral and maxillofacial prosthetics) is a branch that

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includes oral surgical and orthopedic treatment of patients who have acquired or have congenital defects in the head and neck (maxillofacial) area due to cancer, surgery, trauma and or birth defects.

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