

# Dental Terminology

## *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*

### Procedures Involved in Maxillofacial Surgery

**Genioplasty:** plastic surgery of the chin.

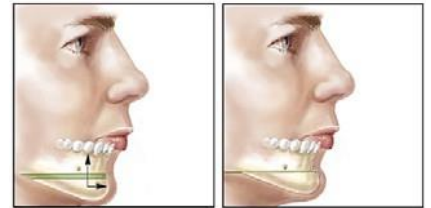
**Macrogenia:** large or excessive chin.

**Microgenia:** an undersized chin.

**Asymmetrical:** lack of balance of size and shape on opposite sides.

**Pseudomacrogenia** is an excess of soft tissue, presenting a chin with the look of abnormal size. “Witch’s chin” is soft tissue ptosis (dropping or sagging of an organ).

**Osteotomy** (bone incision) is the surgical movement of bone.



**Osteoplasty:** (to form bones) removal of bone, usually completed with surgical burs.

### Chin augmentation:

It is moving the chin forward by making an incision inside the lower lip and inserting an artificial chin

implant or move the severed bone tip segment forward.



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**Retrusive mandible:** position with mandible backward.

**Protrusive mandible:** position with mandible forward.

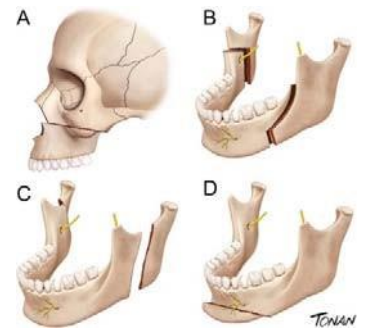
**Lateral:** position to the side;

**Mesiolateral:** is toward the center of the face.

**Distolateral:** is toward the outside of the face.

## Orthognathic surgery:

surgical manipulation of the facial skeleton to restore facial esthetics and proper function to a congenitally, developmentally, or traumatically affected patient; performed in cooperation with orthodontic involvement in planning and treatment.



## Lip and palate malformations:

**Cleft lip:** tissue fissure or incomplete juncture of maxillary lip tissues; a congenital defect.

**Cleft lip repair:** tissue closing and repair of the opening lip tissue gap.

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**Cleft palate:** congenital fissure in the roof of the mouth with an opening into the nasal cavity; may be unilateral (one-sided) or bilateral (two-sided); also, may be complete or incomplete.

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**Cleft palate repair:** closing of palatine tissues combined with orthodontic treatment.

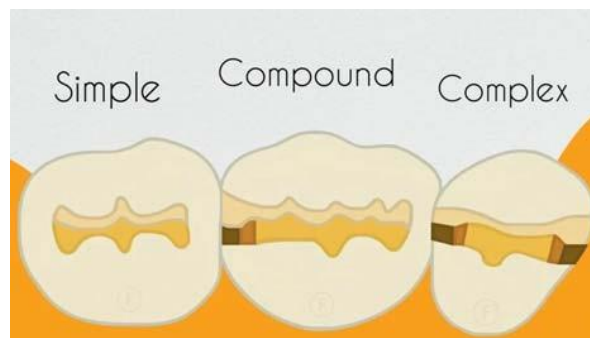


## Dental Caries

**Simple cavity:** decay involving one surface of the tooth, usually on the occlusal surface, the lingual surface of maxillary incisors, or fissured buccal or lingual surfaces of the mandibular posterior teeth.

**Compound cavity:** decay involving two surfaces of a tooth, usually charted as mesio-occlusal (MO), disto-occlusal (DO), or any other two surfaces.

**Complex cavity:** decay involving more than two surfaces, usually charted as mesioocclusodistal (MOD) or any other three or more surfaces.



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Dental caries is also known as decay or carious lesions.

**Arrested caries:** decay showing no progressive tendency.

**Incipient caries:** beginning decay.



**Rampant caries:** widespread or growing decay.



**Recurrent caries:** decay occurring under or near repaired margins of tooth restorations.



## Periapical abscess

A periapical (around the tooth apex) abscess is also called a gum abscess. An abscess results from the necrosis (death) of pulp tissues.



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**The three stages of pulp irritation are:**

**Hyperemia** (over, blood): an increase in blood and lymph vessels, as a result of irritation from decay.

**Pulpalgia** (Pulp=inner tooth tissue, algia = pain): tooth pain or toothache resulting from irritation and infection in the pulp chamber.

**Pulpitis** (inflammation of the pulp): inflammation and swelling of pulp tissue, leading to necrosis or death of the pulp.