INTRODUCTION TO ORAL SUGERY (3ncü sınıf)

Oral surgery is an important branch of dentistry.

This branch is concerned with diagnosis and surgical treatment of the diseases.

 The problems in soft tissue and hard tissues in the mouth solves by surgical approach

Oral surgery is a very large field of study

This branch of science known today as Maxillofacial Surgery

There is no final limit BETWEEN PLASTIC SURGERY , ENT and maxillofacial surgery.

DEVELOPMENT OF ORAL SURGERY İN TURKEY AND İN THE WORLD

We do not know when the tooth extractions began in historical period. But We know that the time of Hippocrates performed tooth extractions. However, it is clear that the extractions performed in much the period before Hippocrates. After Hippocrates AD 1st century .Roman Celsus also recommended the tooth extractions.

**Ancient Period**

**India:** Ayurveda is the name of Ancient Indian Medicine. During this period, bone prostheses, wound healing concept was known. Sushruta is considered the father of Indian surgery. His book Sushruta Samhita written in 1500 BC. This book includes of the various instruments and operations. The great success of Indian medicine was in surgery. According to the Old Indian laws , the thieves were punished by cutting their nose and ears and magicians were punished by removing their teeth So the reconstruction operations of these organs was developped.

Egypt: Egyptian civilization. was founded In the year of 3000 BC around the Nile. During this period, information about scars and trephination of the skull was developped. These information was written on papyrus which is still preserved

They deal with many aspects of the dentistry. They especially do abscess drainage, dental and maxillofacial surgery have dealt with.

The earliest known Egyptian dentist Hei Re.

 **The period of Hammurabi**

In the period of Hammurabi because of Hammurabi' s laws in Egypt , surgery has not developped more .

**China:** Oral surgery has a long past in China. Repair of cleft lip, treatment of mouth and throat diseases, tonsillar abscess treatment, acupuncture were held successfully. In the period of Hammurabi because of Hammurabi' s laws in Egypt , surgery has not developped more . The Chinese wrote Nei-Ching, the oldest medicine known of world history.

Chinese dedicate oral diseases into inflammatory diseases, soft tissue diseases, and dental caries .

Chinese is known to be the first nation that made the dental brush.

Oral surgery has a long past in China. Repair of cleft lip, treatment of mouth and throat diseases, tonsillar abscess treatment, acupuncture were held successfully.

**Greece:** In this period, Hipocrates who is the father of positive medicine and surgery was lived. Hippocrates has given priority to issues such as medical deontology, jaw fracture and dislocation. Today we use the Hippocratic oath. Galen a Greek physician was the first to do anatomical dissection of cadavers.

**Rome:** Celsus has lived in this period. Although he is not a physician. he wrote a book about surgery. He defined four cardinal symptoms of the inflammation even is used today (rubor,tumor,calor,dolor).

Celsus has described the tooth extraction in detail. Celsus used the Hippocrates method in the treatment of fractures.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Church members were forbidden to practice medicine in the 12th century. Thus, the barber-surgeons began to make operations such as tooth extraction.open abscesses. Florentine Niccolo Niccoli Falcucci is an important physician of this period. In his book Epulis operations tooth extractions and , to ligature of mobile teeth are described.

However during this period, Arabs and Muslims entered the intellectual arena. Between the 7th and 15th centuries they made considerable contributions to the field of surgery like building hospitals (e.g. first hospital in Baghdad) writing boks etc. In the Islamic world an important physicians have been trained. Razi, cleaned the wound using alchool, and he used sheep intestine as a suture material in the operations.

Abul Kasım Zehravi is the greatest surgeon of the Islamic world. He was very successful in the treatment of epulides

**MODERN PERİOD**

1514-1564 Andreas Vesalius ,born in Brussels,professor of anatomy and surgery at Padua in Italy,published his first anatomy text called Fabrica . He emphasized for the first time that anatomy can be learnt only by dissecting human body not animal body. The advancement of the science of anatomy has strengthened surgery.

1510-1590: Ambroise Paré worked as a barber-surgeon. Paré proposed that the wounds should be treated by dressing and control of bleeding. by sutures. Surgery is based on a scientific basis in his time. . Paré expressed that excessive force should not be applied to a tooth extraction Paré has always said that: I have to treat him, God healed. Paré has an important views about deontology.

1728-1793 : John Hunter was surgeon, anatomist, physiologists and pathologist. Hunter was interested in tooth transplantation from human to human.

1758-1854: Jacques René Duval has published a book called "Accidents in Dental extractions" - Des Accidents de L’extraction Des Dentes. Duval has described their personal experiences in this book.

In 1841 John Tomes has made the design of anatomical Daviers. Tomes has also made the design of elevators. Today, these elevators are referred to by name Tomes elevators.

1810-1857: Simon P.Hullihen has contributed to the development of oral surgery . Hullihen has established an oral surgery clinic in the USA

1828-1895: James Edward Garretson also has dealt with only oral surgery in the United States. He has published a book named A Treatise on the Diseases and Surgery of the Mouth, Jaws and The Associated parts. Garretson and Hullihen's operations that soon realized that was much more successfull than of general surgeons then oral surgery became a separate discipline

1827- 1912: Joseph Lister ıntroduced concept of asepsis and anticepsis in surgery. He introduced for the first time carbolic acid (phenol) as an anticeptic for destroying bacteria. Lister found that phenol solution swabbed on wounds markedly reduced the incidence of gangrene and subsequently published a series of articles on the ANTICEPTIC PRINCIPLES OF THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY describing this procedure on 16 March 1867 in the journal The Lancet. He also sprayed carbolic acid in the operation theatres and around the operation table.He desscribed hand dezenfection. He developed sterile absorbable sutures so that they can be left deep insride the wound.

He also made surgeons wear clean gloves and wash their hands before and after operations with % 5 carbolic acid solutions.

Lister gave much importance to deontology. He said that to put yourself in the place of the patient.

1839-1913: John Nutting Farrar, who first describes the root tip resection method

1895-1899 : By Carl Partsch it has been described resection of the root tip in the contemporary sense. Partsch I and Partsch II methods were described with the incision forms in the cysts by Partsch

1862-1910 : Louis Charles Malassez has explained the formation of cysts. Malassez's theory holds true today.

1813-1889: Thomas Gunning has developed a splint for the treatment of mandibular fractures. In this method, the upper and lower jaw teeth are completely covered with rubber. The patients fed through the opening from the anterior region between the lower and upper teeth

1859-1951 René Le Fort. It has identified the weak line of facial bones by René Le Fort. Rene Le Fort depending on these lines, has defined the fractures into three types. Lefort fracture description is available today

THE SİTUATİON İN TURKEY

1880-1962: Prof. Dr. Alfred Kantorowicz ,has made the transition from the University of Bonn to the Istanbul University School of Dentistry (1933). He has worked in all branches of dentistry especially oral surgery.He wrote books about dentistry.

1903-1972: Prof. Şevket Tagay. He worked in the department of oral Surgery ,School of Dentistry of İstanbul University. TAGAY has developed a new technique in the TREATMENT of cysts

1912-1991: Prof. Dr. Cihat Borçbakan is the founder of the School of Dentistry.of ANKARA UNİVERSİTY. He made the Command of Gulhane Military Medical Academy. He is my teacher.

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