Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
A tasting menu

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Epsom & St Helier
St Georges
Kingston
What is Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery?

- Mouth
- Jaws
- Face
- Neck
What is Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery?

• TRAUMA
• Oral & Cervico-facial infection
• Mouth cancer
• Skin cancer
• Jaw deformity including cleft lip & palate
• Salivary gland disease
• Oral mucosal disease
• Temporomandibular joint disease
• Facial pain
Oral & Maxillofacial surgery in the NHS

- South west London hub and spoke
- St Georges
- Epsom & St Helier
- Kingston
- Croydon
- Ashford & St Peters
“The boy lay for dead a while, and dozed longer.

It appeared a strange sight at first to me, his face being beaten in, and the lower jaw sticking out... there I saw the Os palati and the uvula beaten so close backwards... Upon which I got up behind the uvula; then raising it a little upward, pulled it forward with the bone into its former place very easily.”

Richard Wiseman (1622—1676)
Several Chirurgical Treatises- 1676
Trauma

- Mechanism
- Blunt vs Sharp/Penetrating
- High vs low velocity
- Soft tissue
- Bony injuries
Trauma

- Interpersonal violence
- RTA
- Falls
- Sports
Fronto-orbital fracture

- Struck by bottle in night club
- Treated by ORIF
Fronto-orbital fracture
Frontal bone fracture

- Play fighting
- Treated by ORIF
Frontal bone fracture
Orbital floor fracture

- Blow to globe with tennis ball
- Enophthalmos and diplopia
Orbital floor fracture

Large bony defect
Orbital anatomy
Orbital fracture
Orbital fracture
Maxillofacial Infections

• Teeth
• Tonsils
• Sinuses
• Skin
Dental infection

- Dental decay
- Periodontal disease
Ludwigs Angina

- Life threatening spreading infection
Common oral diseases

• Lumps, bumps and swellings

• Inflammation, ulcers, blisters and vesicles

• White and red patches
Mucocoele

- Typically lower lip
- Soft, translucent hemisphere
- Conservative excision
Sub-lingual mucocoele

- Ranula
Filiform papilloma

- Exophytic lesion with narrow base
- Conservative excision
Fordyce granules

• Ectopic sebaceous glands
• Cheeks and lips
• Reassurance only
Lingual tonsil

- Lymphoid tissue
- Ring of Waldeyer
- Reassurance only
Fibrous epulis

• Pale exophytic lesion
• Gingival margin
• Associated dental disease
• Conservative excision
Fibroepithelial polyp

- Pink, firm, sessile non-ulcerated
- Tongue, lips and cheeks
- Conservative excision
Leaf fibroma

- Pedunculated, flattened fibroepithelial polyp
- Denture
- Conservative excision
Vascular lesions

- Low flow venous vascular malformation
- Dark blue sessile lesion
- Reassurance or conservative excision
Vascular lesions

• Extensive low flow venous vascular malformation
• Troublesome dysarthria
Venous vascular malformation

• Macroglossia and dysarthria
Crohn’s disease

- Swelling of lip
- Oedema of cheeks and floor of mouth
- Biopsy - granulomatous inflammation
Lichen planus

- Inflammatory mucocutaneous disease
- Unknown aetiology
- Oral lichenoid reactions
- Tongue, cheeks and gingivae
- Reticular, atrophic and erosive forms
- 10% oral and cutaneous involvement
- Malignant change rare
Lichen planus

- Reticular lichen planus of tongue
- Topical steroids if sore
- Observation
Lichen planus and squamous carcinoma

- Malignant transformation rare
- Lichenoid dysplasia
- Biopsy for diagnosis
Leukoplakia without dysplasia

• White patch that cannot be wiped away
• 20 per day for 40 years. Little alcohol
• Biopsy no dysplasia
• Cessation of smoking and observation
Oral ulceration

- ROAU
- Trauma
- Single/multiple
- Recurrent/Persistent/Progressive
- Risk factors for cancer – smoking, alcohol, Betel nut, HPV
Traumatic ulcer

- White patch of tongue - progression to large ulcer
- LL6 sharp – biopsy benign
Traumatic ulcer

- Sharp tooth smoothed
Apthous ulceration

- Minor
- Major
- Herpetiform
Oral cancer

• Squamous cell carcinoma
• M>F
• 6th decade onwards
• Tobacco / Alcohol / Betel nut / HPV / Oral LP
• Sump areas
• Persistent / progressive ulcer or mass
Oral squamous cell carcinoma

- 2% of all malignancy
- 2 week rule
- Low pick up rate - 4%
- Surgery / radiotherapy
Antral squamous carcinoma

- Advanced disease
- Palliative care
Minor salivary gland tumours

• 50% malignant
• Firm lobulated sub-mucosal mass
• Lips, palate and cheeks
Minor salivary gland tumours

- Low grade polymorphous adenocarcinoma
Neck lumps

• Midline or lateral
• Nodal, salivary or thyroid
• Benign inflammatory
• Malignant – primary / metastatic
Obstructive salivary gland disease

- Submandibular gland (enlarged) and tender
- Pain and swelling with meals
Atypical mycobacterial cervical lymphadenitis

- Large submandibular mass
- No systemic symptoms or signs
- Excision of node
- M. malmoense
Pleomorphic adenoma of parotid gland

- Slow growing firm ovoid mass
- Tail of parotid
Pleomorphic adenoma

• Superficial parotidectomy
Pleomorphic adenoma

- Firm mobile mass
- Superficial lobe
Pleomorphic adenoma

• Superficial parotidectomy
Adenocarcinoma ex-pleomorphic adenoma
Sjogren's syndrome

- Dry eyes and mouth
- Autoimmune salivary and lacrimal destruction
- Rheumatoid arthritis or other connective tissue disease
- Risk of lymphoma
Post irradiation facial atrophy

• Xerostomia
• Risk of osteoradionecrosis of jaws
MRONJ

- Bisphosphonates
- Denosumab – monoclonal antibody
Orthognathic surgery

- Literally - straight jaw
- Functional dental occlusion
- Balanced facial proportions
Classification of jaw relationship

- Class I
- Class II
- Class III
- AOB
- Traumatic overbite
- Asymmetry
Normal dental occlusion

- Incision
- Grinding
Well balanced facial proportions

- Eye of the beholder
- Racial variation
- Agreement between experts and lay people
Well balanced facial proportions
Multidisciplinary treatment

- General dental practitioner
- Orthodontist
- Maxillofacial Surgeon
Presurgical preparation

- Dental extractions
- Orthodontic treatment
Le Fort I osteotomy of the maxilla

- Surgical repositioning of the maxilla
- Movements
- Anterior (posterior)
- Superior (inferior)
- Transverse
Le Fort I osteotomy of the maxilla

- Fixation with mini plates and screws
Sagittal split osteotomy of the mandible

- Surgical repositioning of the mandible
- Movements
- Anterior / Posterior
- Vertical
- Transverse
- Maxillary position
- Dental occlusion
Sagittal split osteotomy of the mandible

- Remove overlapping bone
- Fixation
Class III
Class III
Class III
Class III
Class II
Class II
Class II
Class II
Skin cancer

• Basal cell carcinoma

• Squamous cell carcinoma

• Melanoma
Skin cancer aetiology

• Excessive sun exposure
Skin cancer aetiology

- Immunosupression
Skin cancer aetiology

- Inherited skin cancer syndromes
Basal cell carcinoma

• Nodule or plaque with ulceration
• 6\textsuperscript{th} decade and beyond
• Sun exposed skin – 70% face, head & neck
• Wide local excision
Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma

- Exophytic nodule
- 6th decade and beyond
- Sun exposed skin – scalp, ears, lower lip
- Metastatic potential
- Wide local excision
Melanoma

- Brown black plaque or nodule
- IRREGULARITY – edge, surface and colour
- Aggressive behaviour – early metastasis
- Wide local excision
Basal cell carcinoma
Basal cell carcinoma
Merkel cell tumour
Merkel cell tumour
Merkel cell tumour
Merkel cell tumour
Thank you

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