# SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
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## DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION THEATRE AND ANAESTHESIA TECHNOLOGY

## 3rd YEAR

## SUBJECT:Principles of Anaesthesia II

## TOPIC:Trauma to teeth

Introduction:

- Dental trauma is a recognized but often underestimated complication of general anaesthesia.

- It occurs most commonly during airway management—especially during laryngoscopy, intubation, or use of supraglottic airway devices.

Incidence:

- Dental injuries are reported in 0.02% to 0.1% of all anaesthetics.

- They account for up to 30%–50% of medico-legal claims in anaesthesia.

Common Types of Dental Trauma:

- Fracture of teeth (most often upper incisors)
- Luxation (loosening)
- Avulsion (complete dislodgment)
- Crown/root fractures
- Damage to dental prostheses (crowns, bridges)

Risk Factors:

- Patient-related: Poor dentition, existing dental restorations, periodontal disease, protruding teeth.

- Anaesthetic-related: Difficult airway, multiple intubation attempts, use of rigid laryngoscope blades.

- Procedure-related: Emergency intubations, poor lighting, lack of protective devices.

Prevention:

- Preoperative dental assessment
- Use of bite blocks and protective mouthguards
- Gentle laryngoscopy with appropriate blade size
- Avoiding excessive force during airway manipulation
- Documenting any pre-existing dental issues

Management of Dental Trauma:

- Immediate inspection of oral cavity post-procedure
- Retrieve any broken fragments to prevent aspiration
- Dental consultation as soon as possible
- Proper documentation and informing the patient

# *THANK YOU*