

CONSCIOUS SEDATION - A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INTRAVENOUS MIDAZOLAM AND PROPOFOL IN MINOR ORAL SURGERY



t-357

Dissertation Submitted to the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health
Sciences, Bangalore, in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Dental Surgery, in the Speciality of
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery.

March 2001

Dr. Ganesh N.L.

Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
S.D.M. College of Dental Sciences & Hospital,
Dharwad.

Dentistry over the years has been held by the lay men as a feeling of dread. This fear of the dentist over the generations has been mainly due to unpleasant experiences incurred by the patient either due to lack of knowledge or of previous dreadful experiences of dental treatment narrated to them. The above mentioned situation brings about a feeling of fear and anxiety in the patient who seeks treatment.

The feeling of fear and anxiety is not a unifactorial entity but is an emotional state, which has a direct pertinence on the psychological and physiological make up of an individual. Apart from this problem, there are several factors which need to be considered while carrying out minor oral surgical procedures.

In routine practice we encounter certain circumstances which do not empower the practitioner neither to use general anaesthesia nor it is advised to carry out the procedure under local anaesthesia alone. Thus the lack of understanding of the conveyed verbal message to these patients made the attempted procedure virtually a nightmare to the attending surgeon which resulted in an inferior surgical outcome. Hence the technique of anaesthesia in the form of CONSCIOUS SEDATION was developed.

The foremost of intravenous techniques such as (Jorgenson and LaffingWell, 1961)⁸ using pentobarbitone, pethidine and hyoscine and