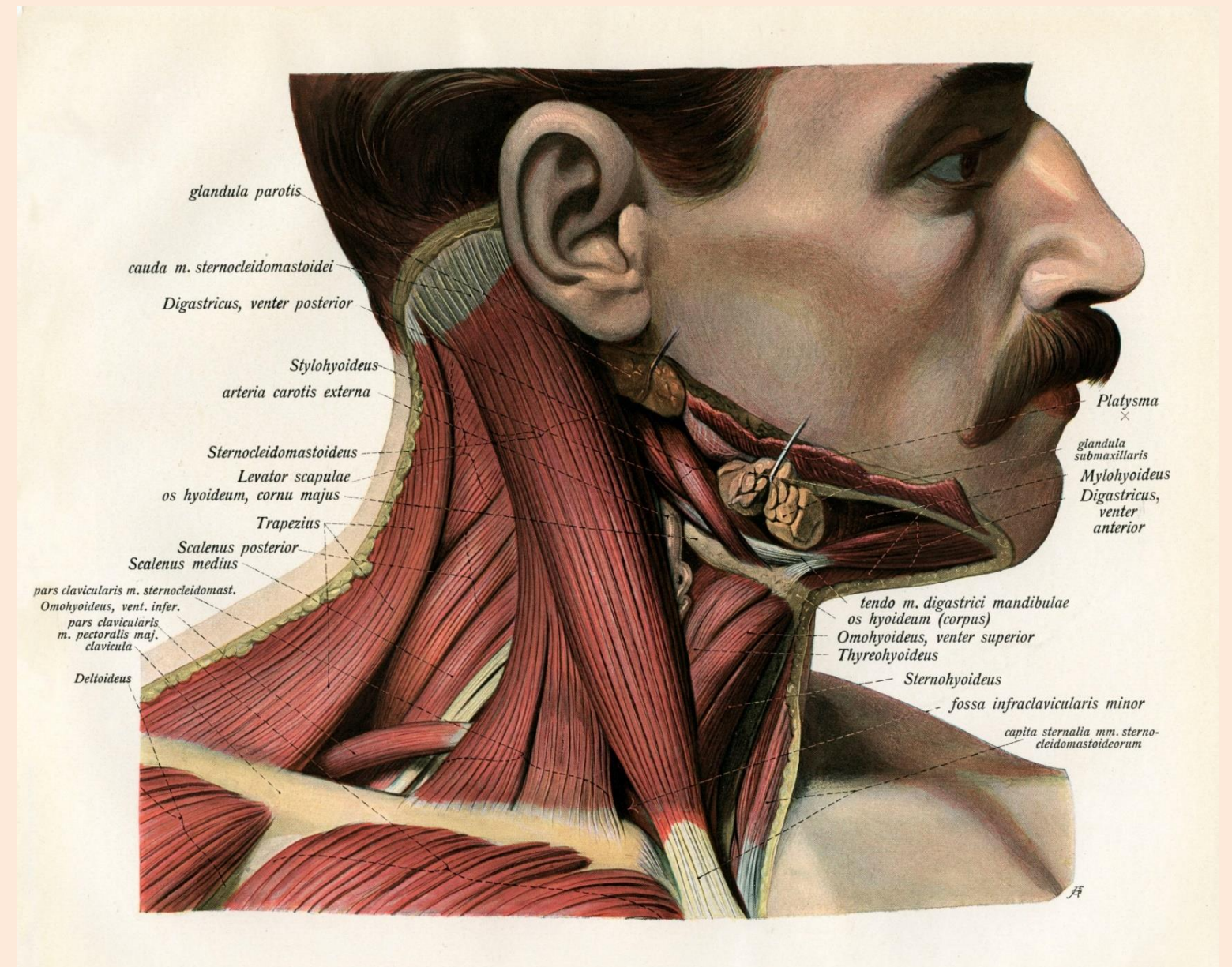


Management of Infection

day one dentist to competent, confident practitioner

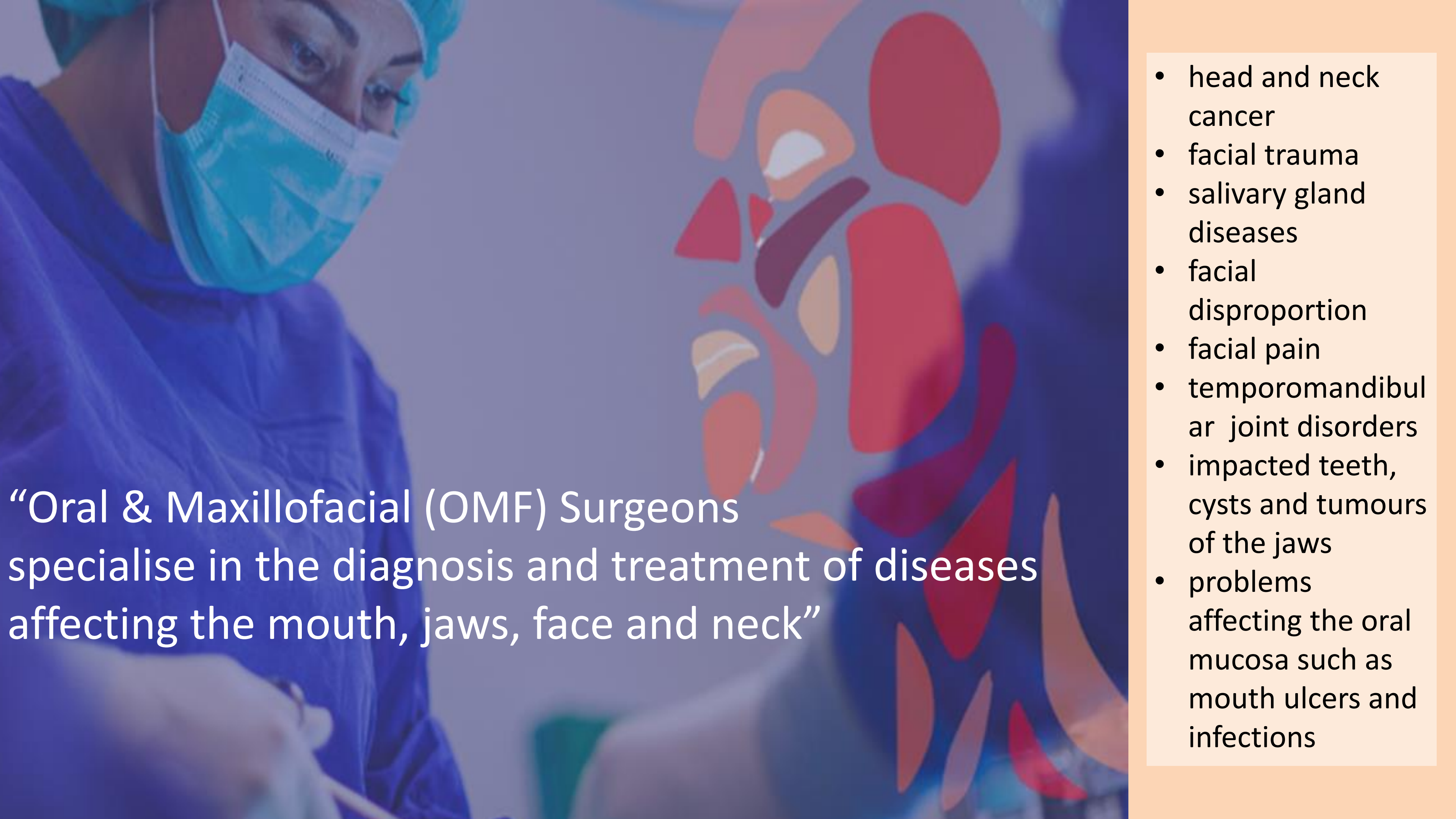


N IRELAND DENTAL CORE TRAINEE INDUCTION

16th September 2026

Mr David Johnston

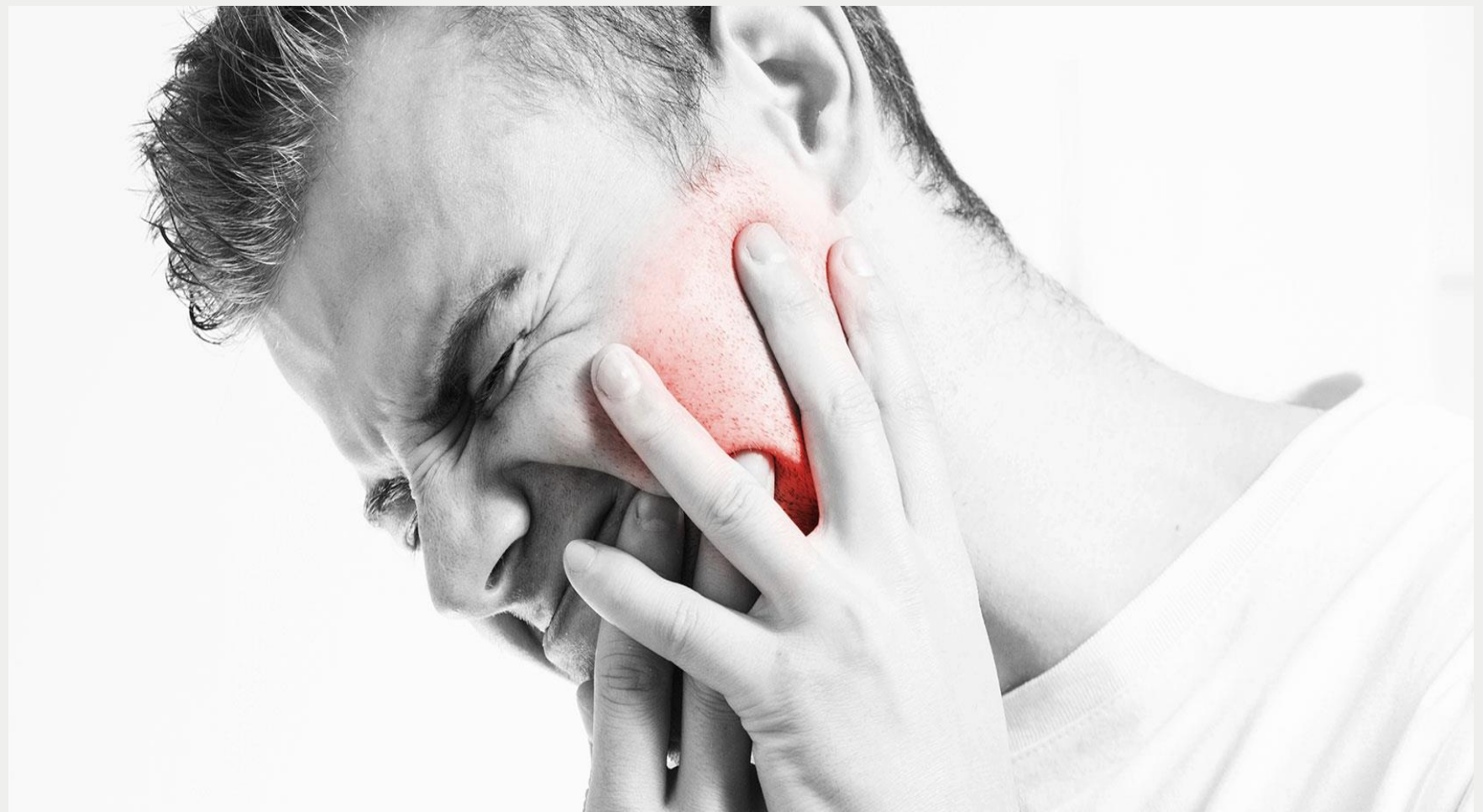
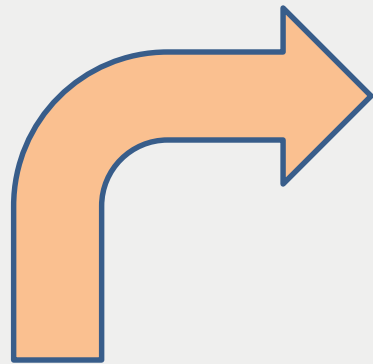
OMFS



“Oral & Maxillofacial (OMF) Surgeons specialise in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases affecting the mouth, jaws, face and neck”

- head and neck cancer
- facial trauma
- salivary gland diseases
- facial disproportion
- facial pain
- temporomandibular joint disorders
- impacted teeth, cysts and tumours of the jaws
- problems affecting the oral mucosa such as mouth ulcers and infections

SCOPE of



WHO **OMFS**
WE ARE?



LET'S WORK TOGETHER

“Bridge between
medicine and
dentistry”



Aim for session

BUILD KEY KNOWLEDGE.

- Identify acute cervicofacial infection
- Appreciate the importance of triage and when to refer
- Increased confidence with initial management of head and neck infection

01

Assess the patient with acute cervicofacial infection

02

Be able to competently triage patients with infection

03

Develop a range of treatment modalities to manage an acute dental abscess

04

Be able to refer and signpost patients to OMFS/specialist practice

05

Initial management of infection as an OMFS DCT

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a small green seedling with several leaves, growing out of a mound of dark, rich soil. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with a brick wall and some foliage. The text 'EDUCATION' is overlaid in large orange letters, 'good seed' in white lowercase letters, 'good soil' in white lowercase letters, and 'DEVELOPMENT & EXPERIENCE' in large orange letters at the bottom.

EDUCATION

good seed

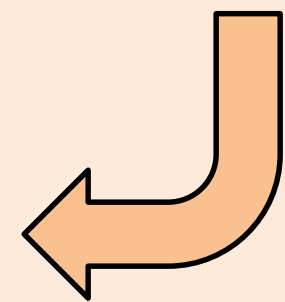
good soil

DEVELOPMENT & EXPERIENCE

Range of presentations to dental practice/A&E



Broad range of presentations
from monotonous to the
extreme



***ASSESSMENT**
***TRIAGE**
***MANAGEMENT**



There are known knowns. These are things we know that we know.

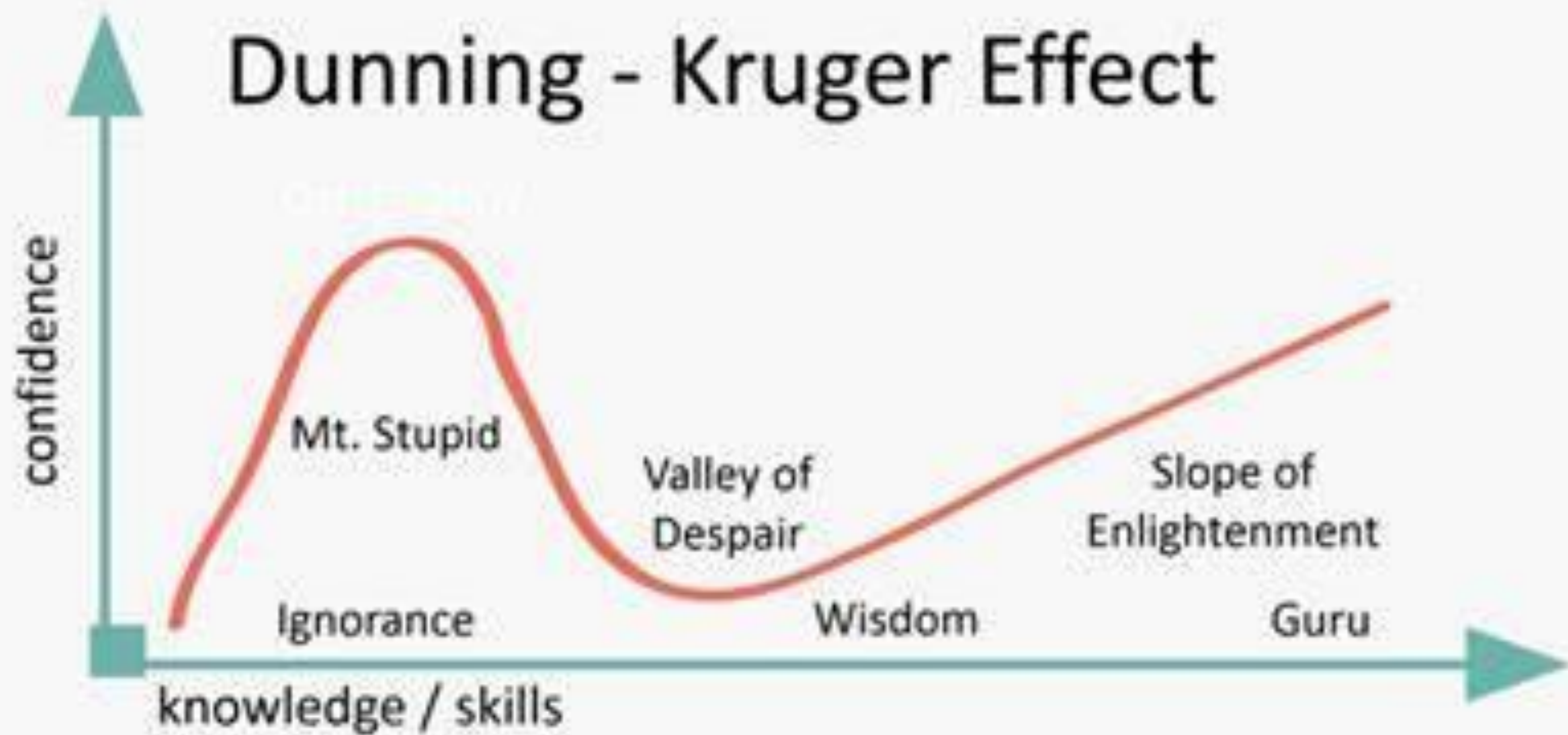
There are known unknowns. That is to say, there are things that we know we don't know.

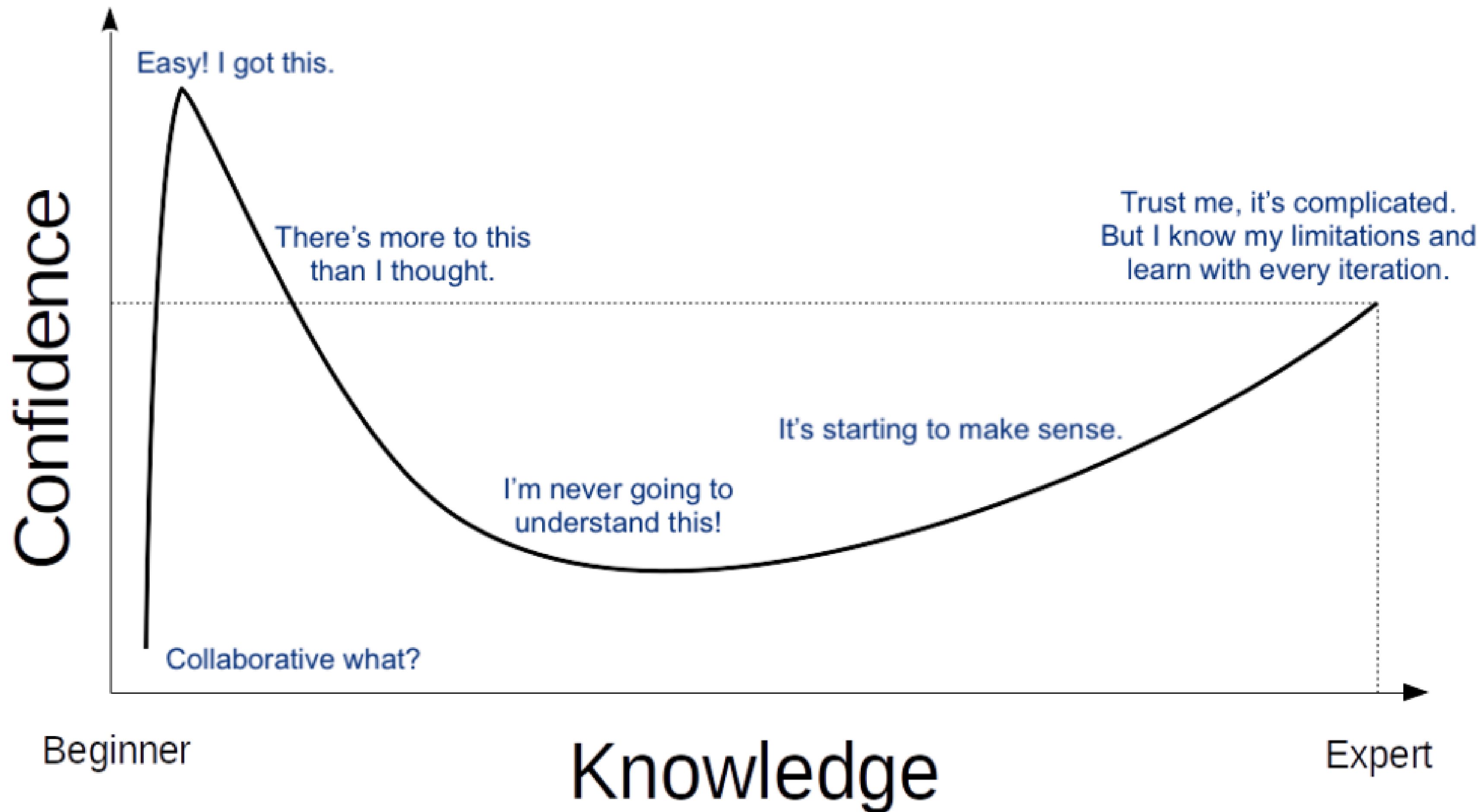
But there are also **UNKNOWN UNKNOWN**

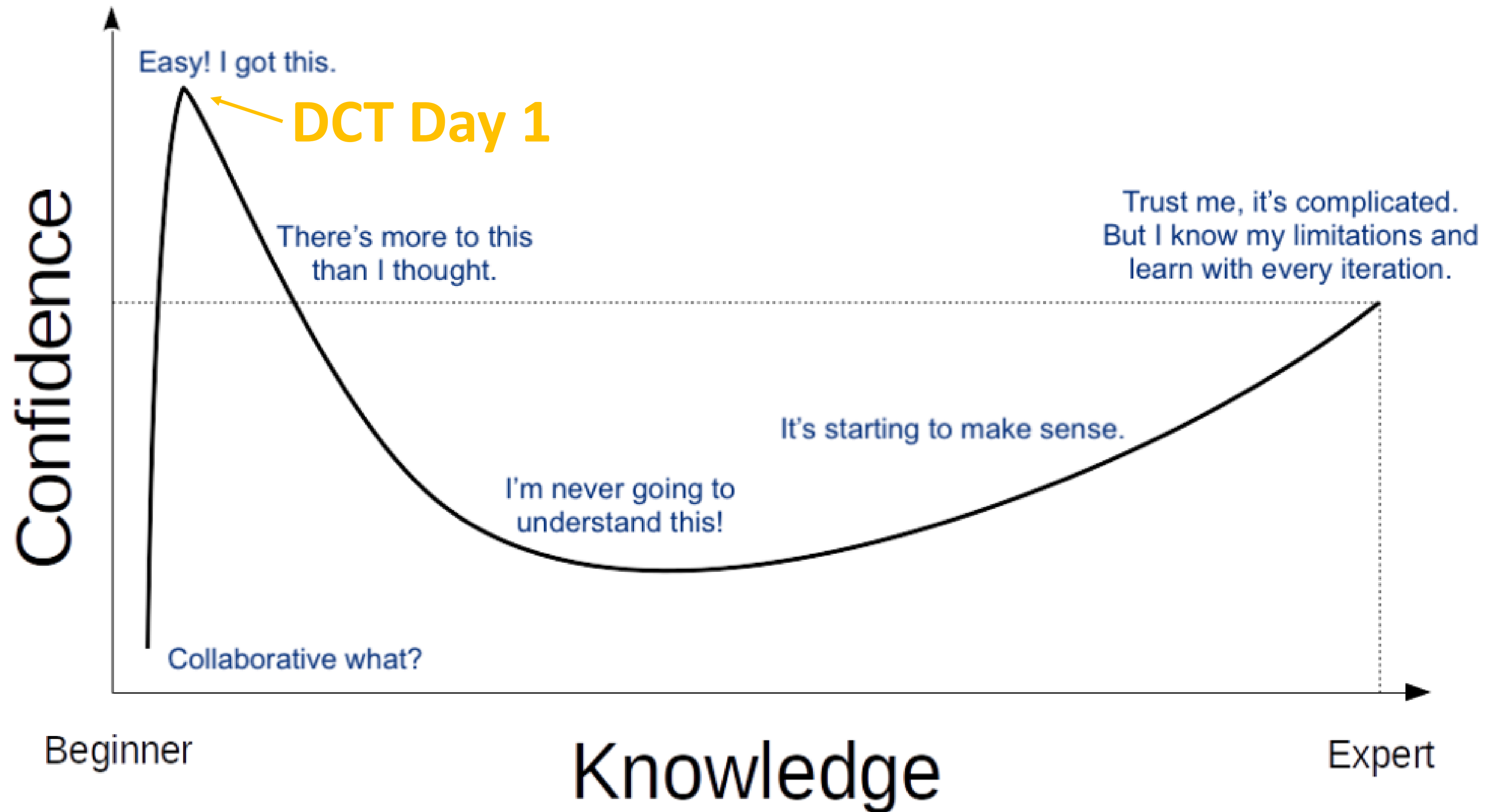
. . . . these are things we don't know we don't know.

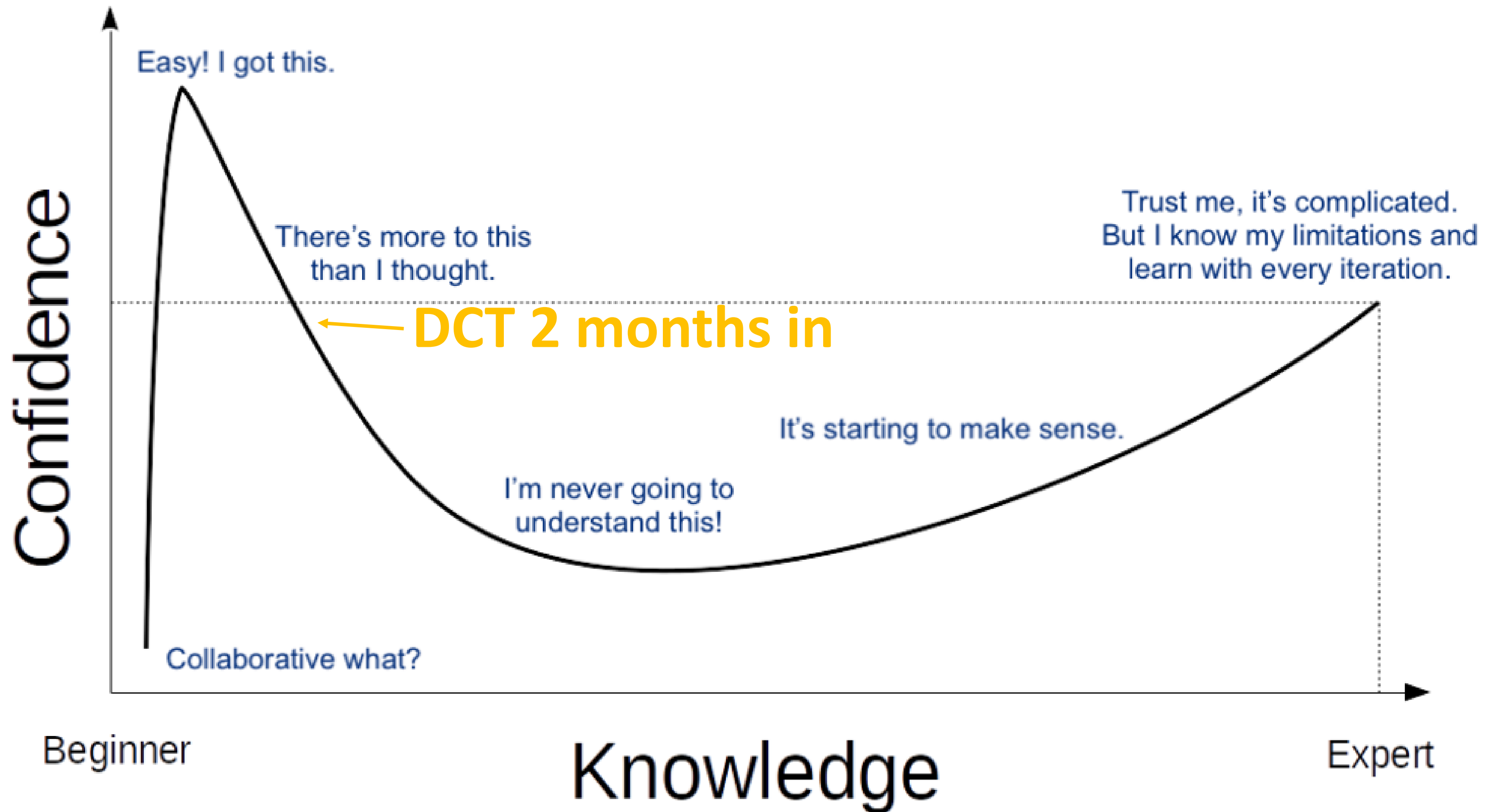
Donald Rumsfeld

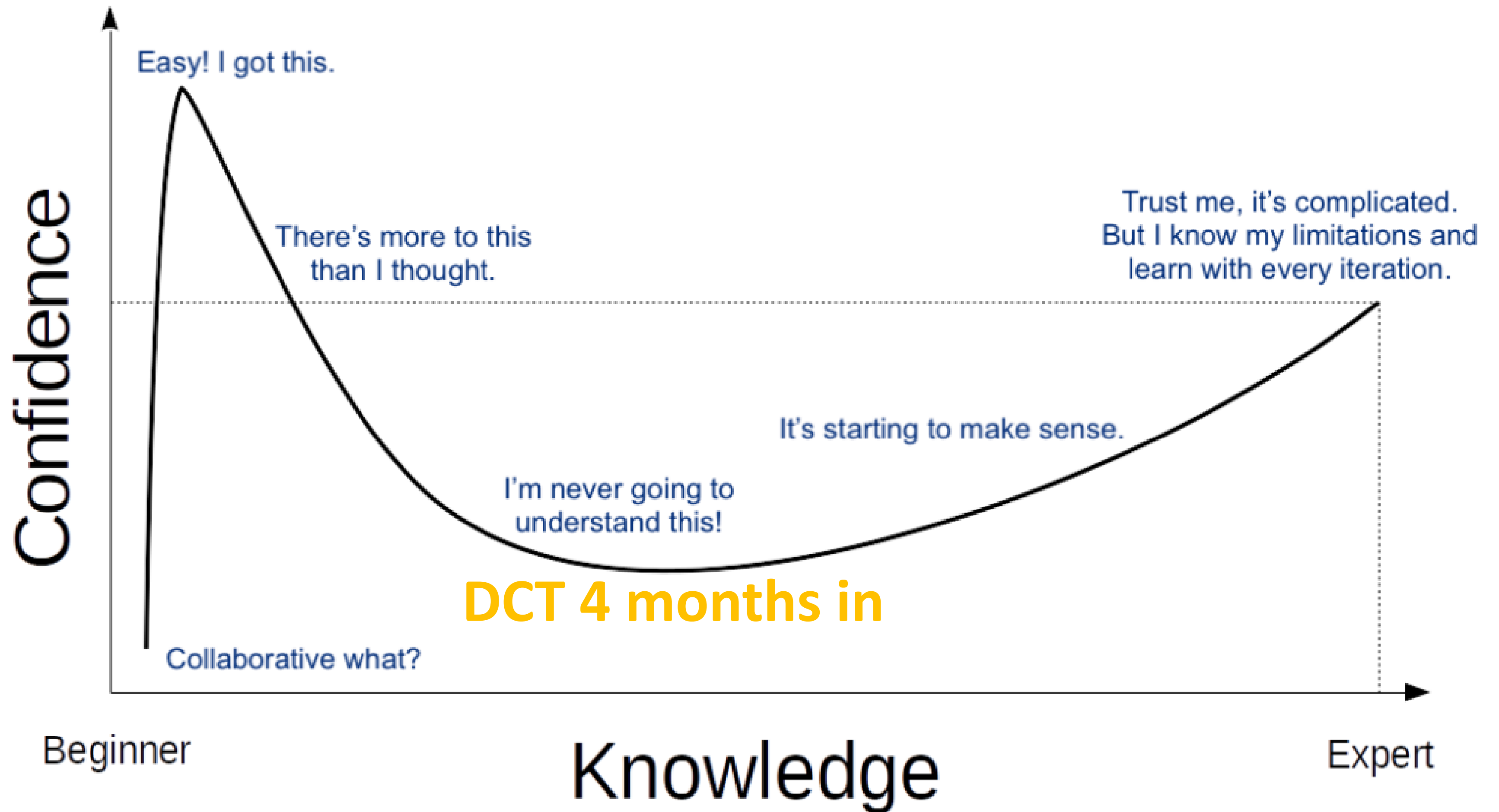
Dunning - Kruger Effect

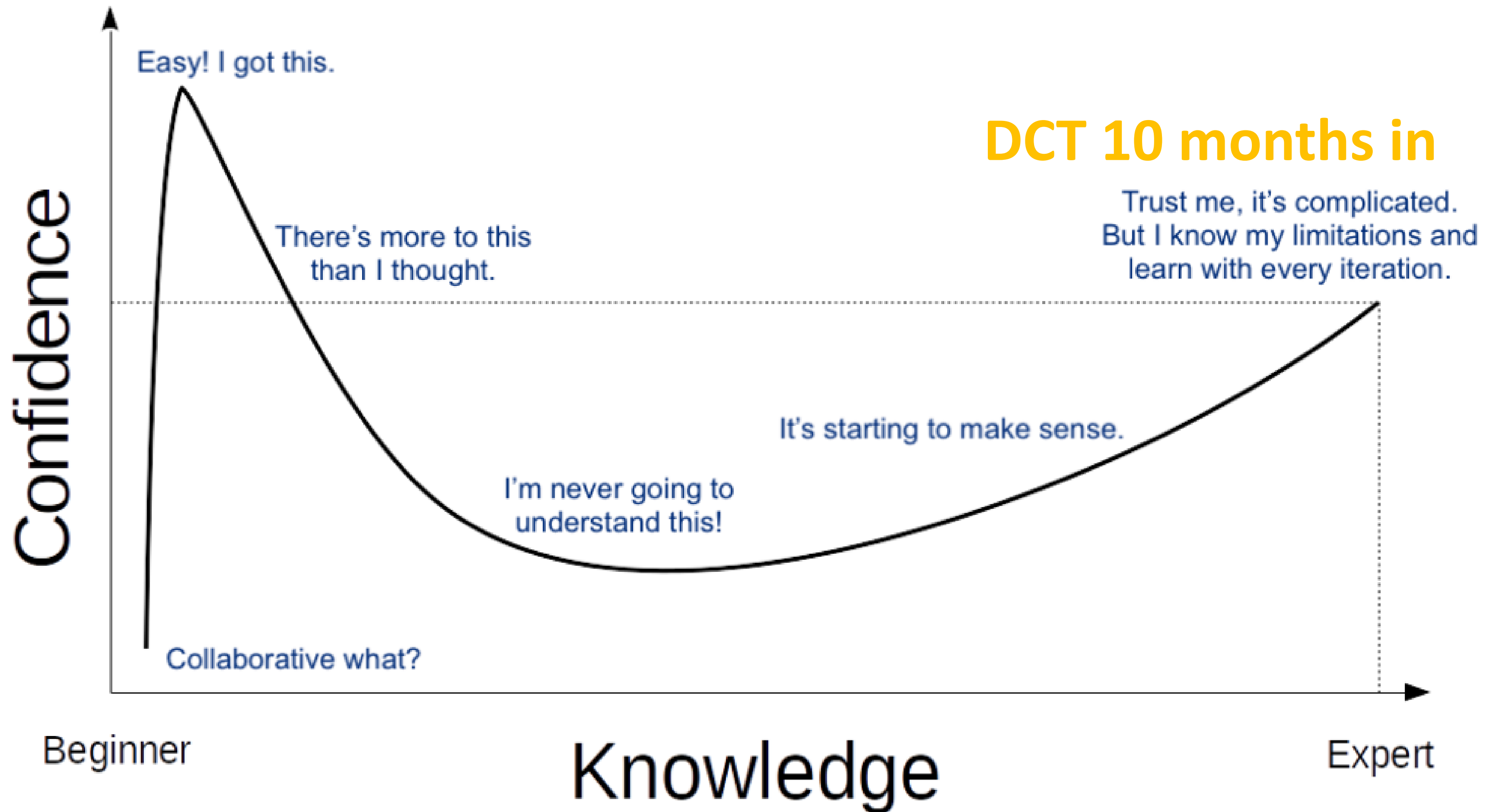














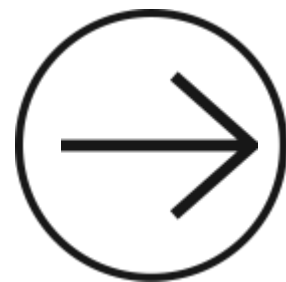
CASE 1

21yo MALE

Attends GDP

**Moderate facial
swelling over 2
days**

**Pain from 'broken
tooth' UR6**

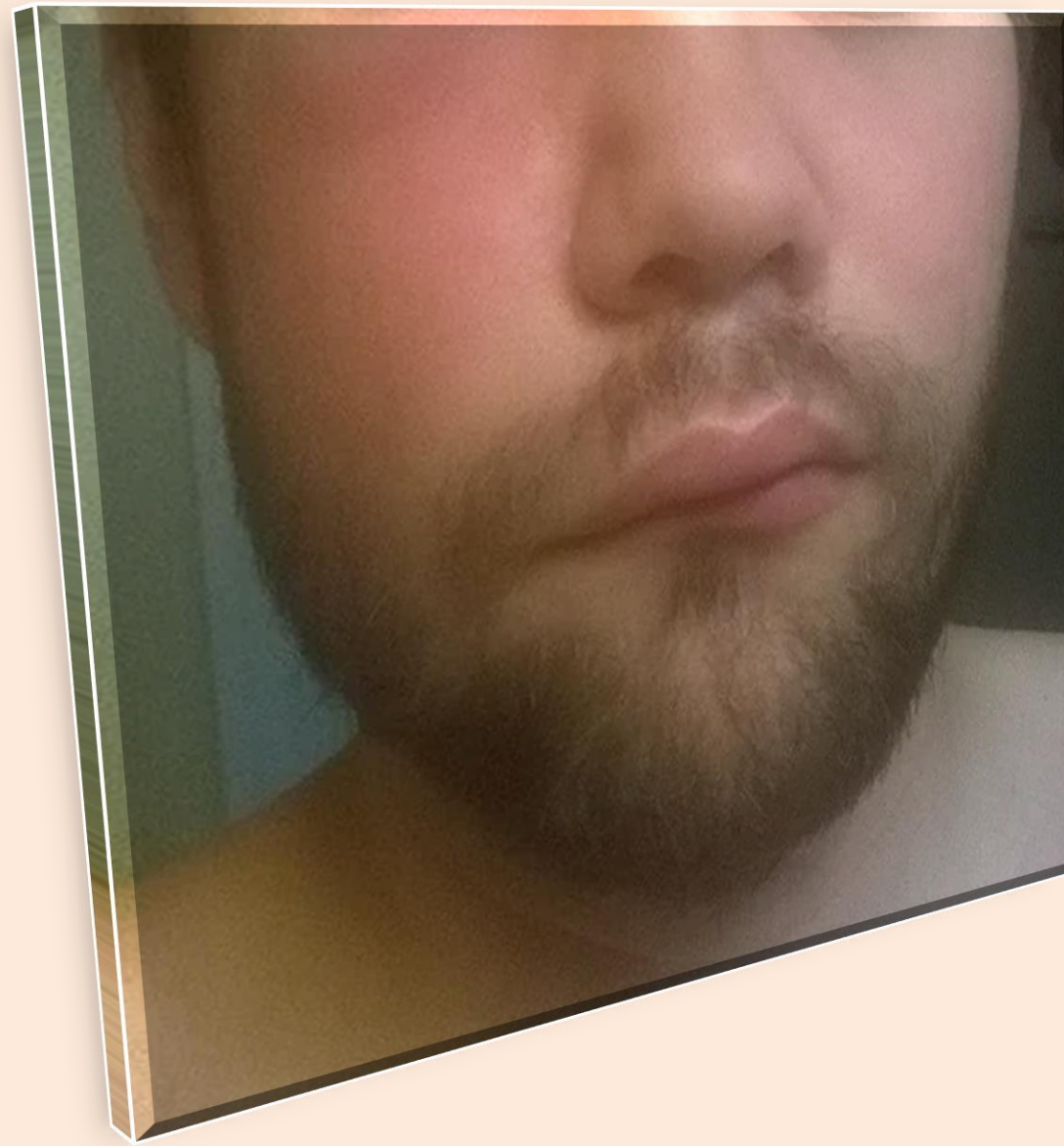


FEEDBACK



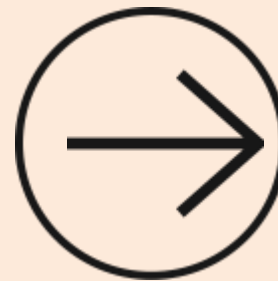
LEARNING

CASE 1



BACK TO BASICS

MICROBIOLOGY

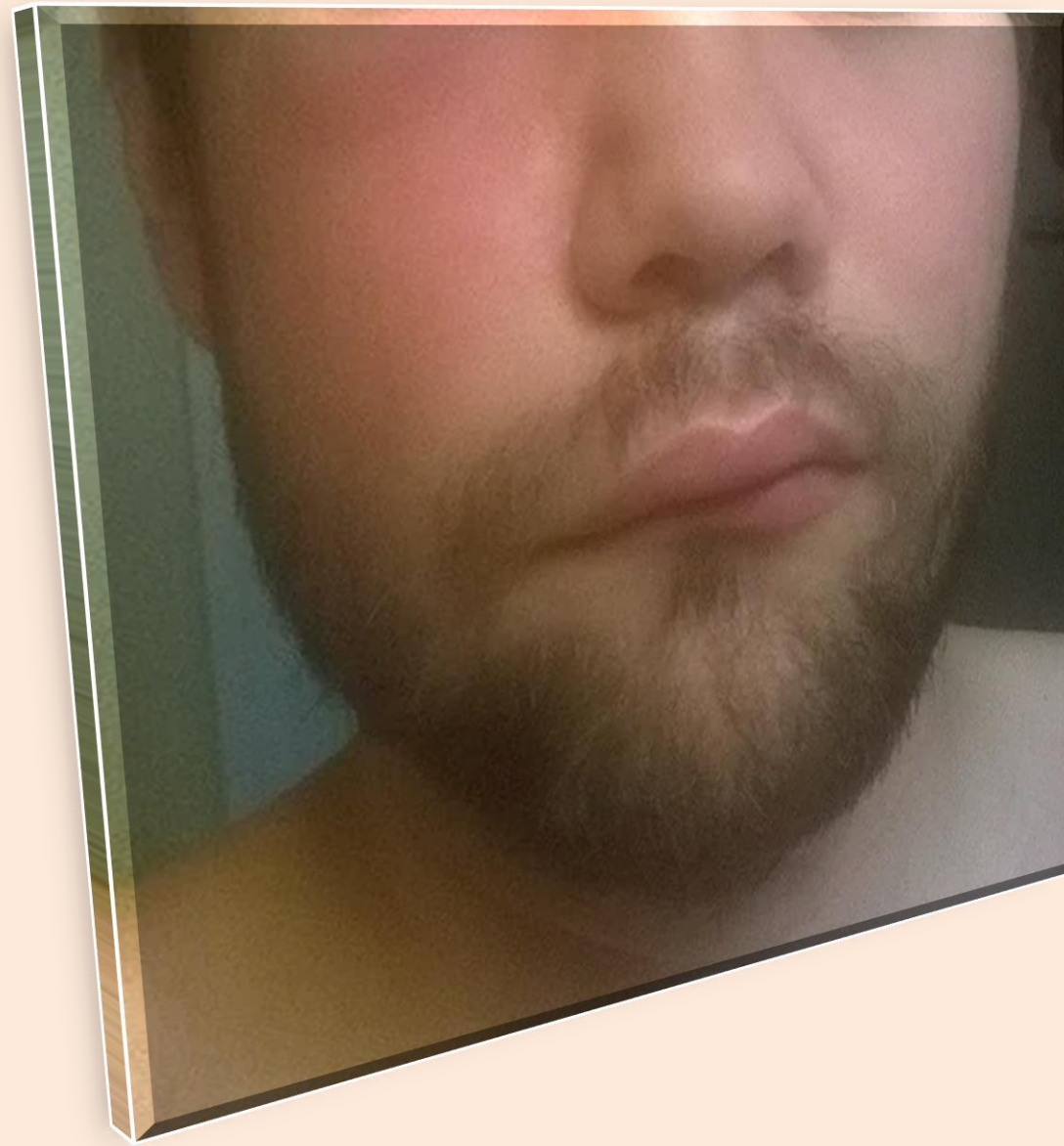


ABSCESS

A localised collection of pus within the alveolar bone of the jaws, most often caused by extension of infection from an adjacent non-vital tooth

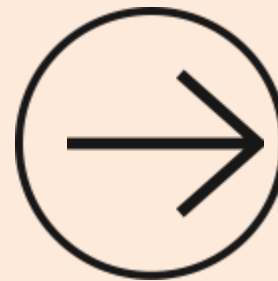
MIXED bacterial infection

CASE 1



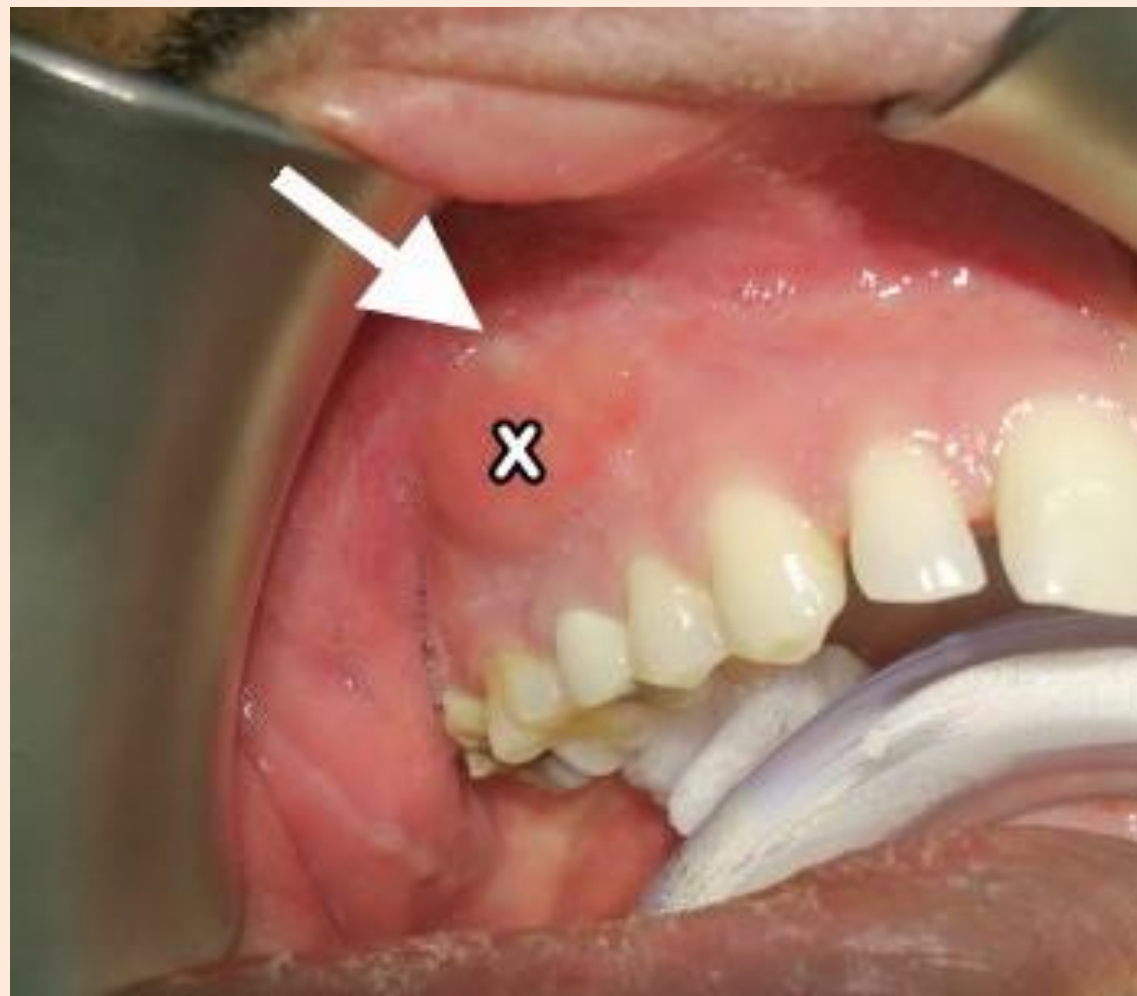
BACK TO BASICS

MICROBIOLOGY



urban myths 101

- Giving local anaesthetic doesn't spread infection, it has **ALREADY** spread
- LA doesn't work when infection/abscess is present, its efficacy is not postcode related
- Antimicrobials as a sole modality **DO NOT** treat odontogenic infection



REMOVE SOURCE OF INFECTION



Management:
Decompress pulp chamber
Or
Extract tooth

+/- Incision and Drainage of
abscess



CASE 2



58 yo MALE
Phonecall from A&E Triage

"His dentist has sent him in can you see him, he has a dental abscess."

BACKGROUND

FEEDBACK



LEARNING

Are you worried?

CAN YOU SEE HIM? NO

- Cervicofacial infection potentially life threatening, manage as any other unwell patient
- SEPSIS 6
- Multi specialty approach



OBSERVATIONS

BLOODS

IMAGING

SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE
ASSESSMENT

Initial management of infection as
an OMFS DCT

Definitive surgical management of
infection

**KNOW THE
WHY**





The Safe Practitioner:

A framework of behaviours and outcomes
for dental professional education

Dentist



01 ASSESSMENT.

- 01 Assess the patient with acute cervicofacial infection
- 02 Be able to competently triage patients with infection
- 03 Develop a range of treatment modalities to manage an acute dental abscess
- 04 Be able to refer and signpost patients to OMFS/specialist practice
- 05 Initial management of infection as an OMFS DCT

C 2.2.3	Prevent, diagnose, and manage patient pain appropriately, effectively, and safely
C 2.2.4	Safely and appropriately prescribe and administer medicines and therapeutic agents
C 2.2.5	Monitor and review treatment outcomes and patient response to advice, providing aftercare, follow-up and ongoing preventive advice and intervention
Safe Clinical Environment	
C 2.3.1	Identify and explain the risks within and around the clinical environment and manage these in a safe and effective manner
C 2.3.2	Implement, perform, and manage effective decontamination and infection control procedures according to current guidelines
Acute Conditions	
C 2.4.1	Identify, assess, and manage medical emergencies
C 2.4.2	Diagnose and manage patients' acute oro-facial and dental pain
C 2.4.3	Diagnose and manage acute dento-alveolar and mucosal infection

Learning Outcomes

C 2.1.1

Obtain, record, and interpret a comprehensive and contemporaneous patient history, taking into account social and/or cultural sensitivities

C 2.1.2

Undertake an appropriate systematic intra- and extra-oral clinical examination

C 2.1.3

Assess patients' levels of anxiety, experience, and expectations in respect of dental care and oral health

C 2.1.4

Appropriately prescribe and/or interpret the findings of clinical and laboratory investigations

C 2.1.5

Undertake relevant special investigations and diagnostic procedures, including radiography

C 2.1.6

Undertake an orthodontic assessment

C 2.1.7

Synthesise the full results of the patient's assessment and make clinical judgements taking into account patient compliance, values, cultural identity, and self-care

C 2.1.8

Formulate a differential diagnosis or diagnoses and from there a definitive diagnosis



02 TRIAGE.

- 01 Assess the patient with acute cervicofacial infection
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	laboratory investigations
C 2.1.5	Undertake relevant special investigations and diagnostic procedures, including radiography
C 2.1.6	Undertake an orthodontic assessment
C 2.1.7	Synthesise the full results of the patient's assessment and make clinical judgements taking into account patient compliance, values, cultural identity, and self-care
C 2.1.8	Formulate a differential diagnosis or diagnoses and from there a definitive diagnosis
C 2.1.9	Formulate a personalised treatment plan, synthesising patient assessment, diagnostic data, prognosis, and shared decision making
C 2.1.10	Obtain valid consent from patients explaining all the relevant factors and taking into account the legal requirements
C 2.1.11	Assess own capabilities and limitations and refer patients for specialist treatment or advice when and where appropriate

Sub domain:	Insight
-------------	---------

Behaviours

S (B)1	Accurately assess your own capabilities and limitations in the interest of high-quality patient care and seek advice from supervisors or colleagues where appropriate
S (B)2	Recognise personal assumptions, biases and prejudices and manage the impact of these on patient care and professional behaviour with colleagues, patients and wider society
S (B)3	Recognise the impact of contextual factors on the health care environment and patient safety and manage this professionally

Learning Outcomes

S 1.1	Explain what is meant by the term insight in the context of professional practice
S 1.2	Explain why insight is important in ensuring safe and effective patient care, and to personal development



03 CLINICAL MANAGEMENT.

- 01 Assess the patient with acute cervicofacial infection
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Domain: Clinical Knowledge and Skills	
Hard & Soft Tissue Disease	
2.7.1	Undertake non-specialist oral surgery of hard and soft tissues
2.7.2	Extract erupted teeth and roots in the permanent and primary dentition
2.7.3	Diagnose and manage unerupted teeth and retained roots
Restoration and/or Replacement of Teeth	
2.8.1	Assess and manage caries
2.8.2	Assess and manage occlusion
2.8.3	Assess and manage tooth wear
2.8.4	Assess and manage temporomandibular joint disorders
2.8.5	Create an oral environment where restoration or replacement of the tooth is viable
2.8.6	Where appropriate, restore the dentition using the principle of minimal

Safe Clinical Environment	
C 2.3.1	Identify and explain the risks within and around the clinical environment and manage these in a safe and effective manner
C 2.3.2	Implement, perform, and manage effective decontamination and infection control procedures according to current guidelines
Acute Conditions	
C 2.4.1	Identify, assess, and manage medical emergencies
C 2.4.2	Diagnose and manage patients' acute oro-facial and dental pain
C 2.4.3	Diagnose and manage acute dento-alveolar and mucosal infection
C 2.4.4	Diagnose and manage dento-alveolar and mucosal trauma
Oral Health/Prevention	



04 REFERRAL.

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C 2.1.10	Obtain valid consent from patients explaining all the relevant factors and taking into account the legal requirements
C 2.1.11	Assess own capabilities and limitations and refer patients for specialist treatment or advice when and where appropriate

P 3.8	Describe the considerations of the management of resources in provision of care decisions including appropriate use of primary and secondary care networks
P 3.9	Describe the importance of collaboration across the health and social care sector for the benefit of communities and individual patients

Sub domain:	Insight
Behaviours	
S (B)1	Accurately assess your own capabilities and limitations in the interest of high-quality patient care and seek advice from supervisors or colleagues where appropriate

Sub domain:	Insight
-------------	---------

Behaviours

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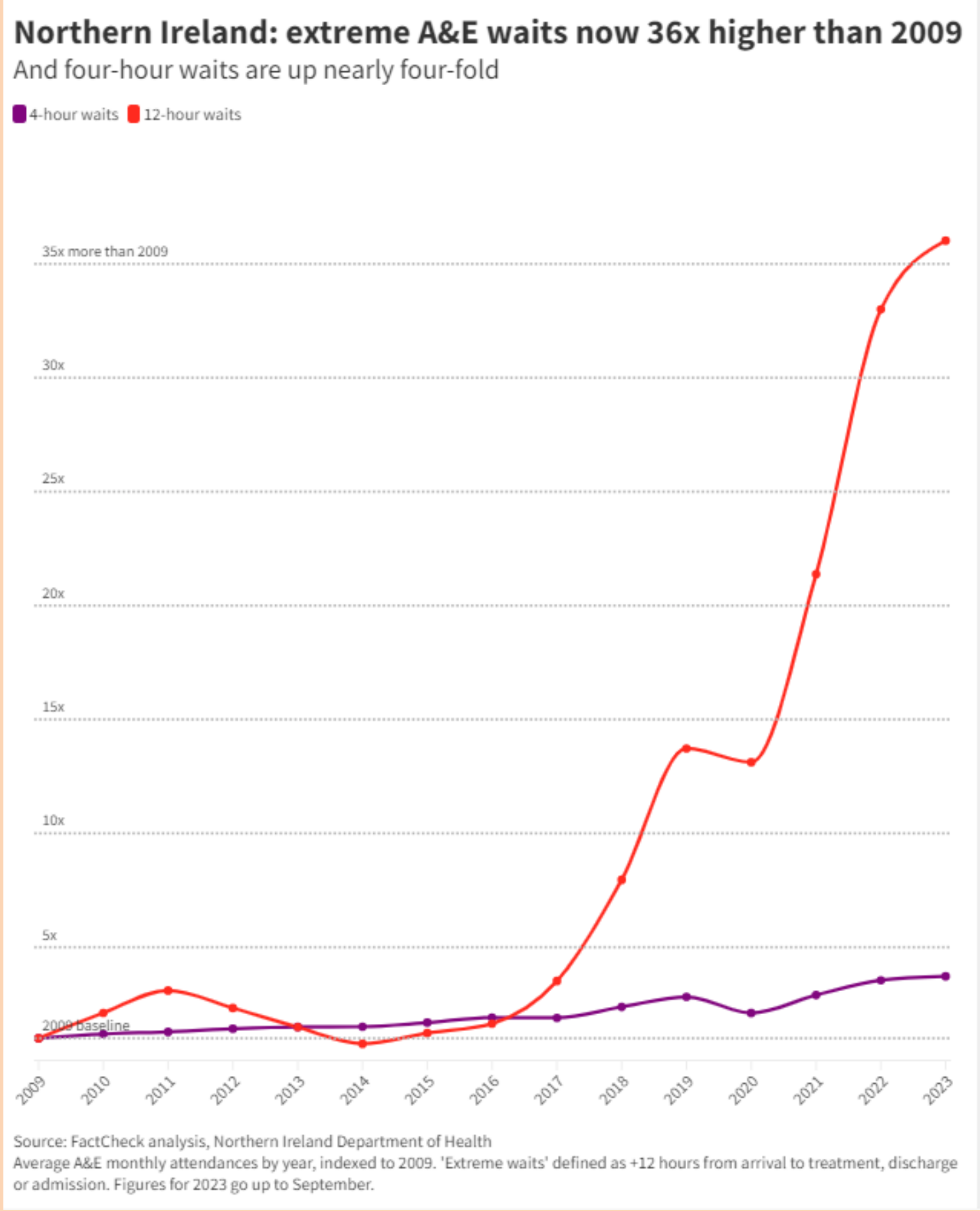
Learning Outcomes

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S 1.2	Explain why insight is important in ensuring safe and effective patient care, and to personal development

Emergency
Department
(A&E) ↑

Extreme A&E waits in
Northern Ireland now 36
times higher than 2009





2023/2024

758,645

attendances at A&E

(population 1.9 million ²⁰²¹)

wait > 5 hours

= increased chance of coming to harm

Royal College of Emergency Medicine

“

Patients who meet these criteria should attend an Emergency Department:

- ☐ oral bleeding that the patient or carer is unable to control with self-care measures
- ☐ mouth or face swelling that gets worse over a period of a few hours
- ☐ mouth or face swelling that affects the ability to swallow or open the mouth
- ☐ mouth face or swelling that is affecting your vision
- ☐ serious dental trauma – physical injury to the mouth

”



05 OMFS HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

DCT AND BEYOND

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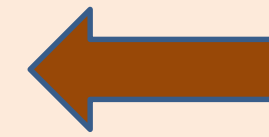
OMFS DCT

Are you worried?



SBAR

- *Situation
- *Background
- *Assessment
- *Recommendation



DCT Assessment

Form accurate diagnosis and triage

Phone for help

Admit patient

Phone theatre and speak to
anaesthetics

fasting time: 6 hours food
2 hours water

Definitive surgical management of
infection

Are you worried?

THINGS IVE LEARNED

What is said on phone is not always
*the truth, the whole truth
and nothing but the truth*

Patient's are often sore and have had
little analgesia

ESSENTIAL:

- visualise oropharynx
- feel floor of mouth



TRISMUS

SPITTING OUT SALIVA

DIFFICULTY SWALLOWING

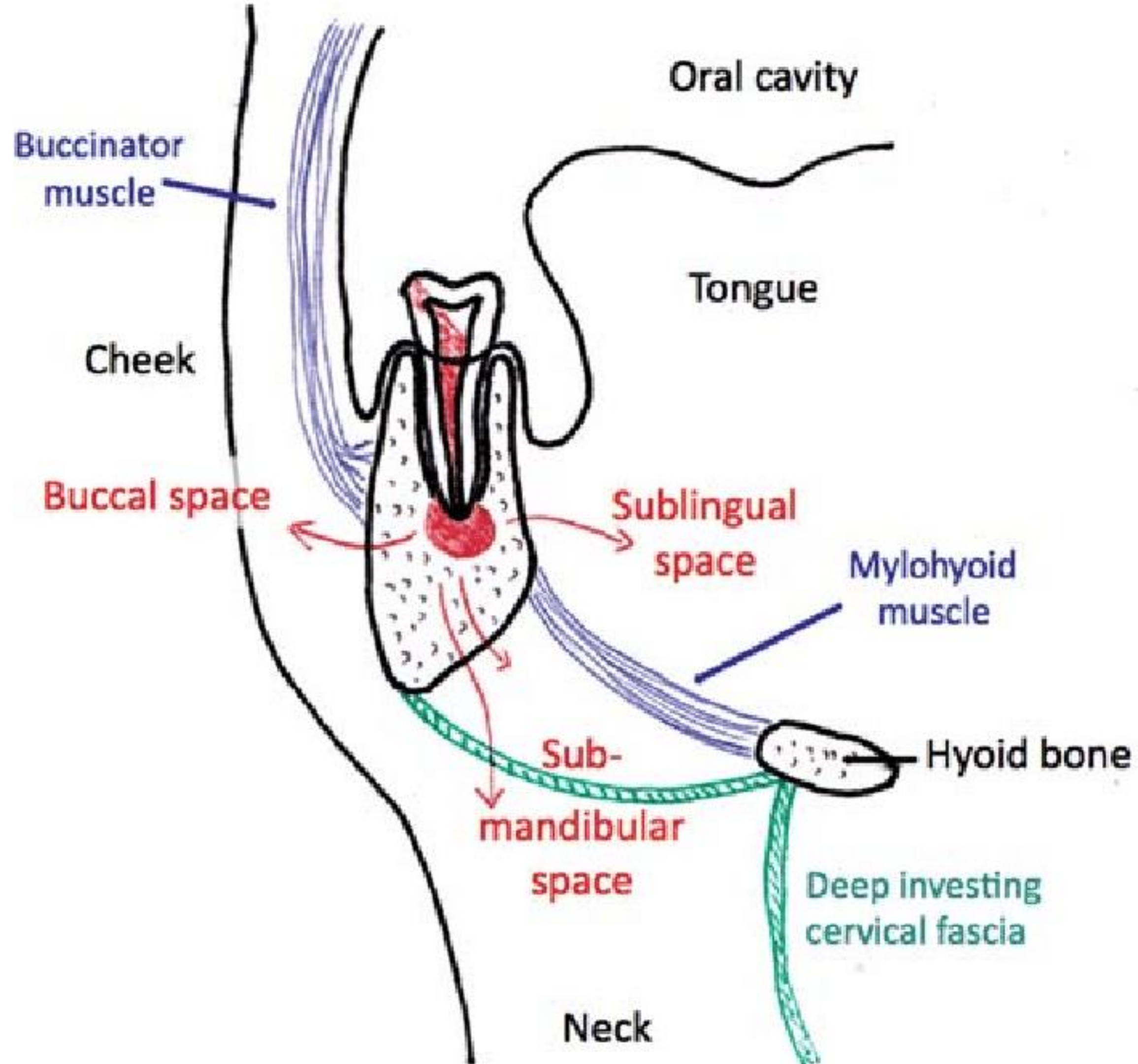
SORE THROAT

TOOTH ALREADY OUT....

<https://youtu.be/ZlIGG7lpA5g?si=7uduzkxB2Epcckp5&t=165>

[NECK ABSCESS DRAINAGE! HOW to DRAIN a SUBMANDIBULAR DENTAL INFECTION \(youtube.com\)](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZlIGG7lpA5g>





Aim for session

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05

Initial management of infection as an OMFS DCT



QUESTIONS



david.johnston2@setrust.hscni.net