

This study assessed the impact of patient's age, duration of surgical procedure and type of impaction on pain and trismus after surgery of impacted mandibular wisdom tooth.

Successive patients with impacted mandibular wisdom tooth were recruited. Winter's classification was used to classify impacted teeth. Surgical removal of impacted teeth was done using local anesthesia. The effect of age, duration of surgical operation and pattern of impaction on post-operative pain and trismus was studied after 3 and 7 days. Visual analogue score (VAS) was used to assess pain, trismus was measured as the inter-incisal distance using manual caliper and duration of surgical procedure was defined as the period between incision and finishing of suturing.

Seventy nine patients with age ranged 15 to 41 years were recruited. The highest percentage were male gender (57%). The highest pain VAS score was recorded in the age group (30-41) after 3 days and the lowest mouth opening was seen in the same population after 3 and 7 days. The mean of operation time was 38.5 and its effect after < 20 minutes recorded the least pain score and trismus after 3 and 7 days. Highest pain score and more trismus were related to horizontal impaction on day 3 ($p=0.04$, $p=0.000$); whereas lowest pain value and better mouth opening were related to vertical impaction.

Postoperative pain and trismus increased with advancing age, operation time and horizontally impacted tooth and trismus did not resolve within short time and may last for more than 10 days..