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Midfacial bone fracture: Determining the etiology, sites of fracture and different treatment approaches

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Objective: The main objective of this study was to locate the fracture of midface and treatment modalities of the same through different approaches.

Materials & Methodology: The patients treated for midfacial bone fractures at the oral and maxillofacial surgery department of kantipur dental college teaching hospital and research center during a two-year period between January 2014 and December 2015 were retrospectively analyzed for age, sex and type of injury, cause of fractures, consciousness status and alcohol abuse during trauma.

Results: 304 patients were included in the study, 183 (60%) males and 121 (40%) females, with a total of 412 fractures. Physical assaults were the most common cause both in young patients and adult patients with 43% and 47%, respectively. Commonest fracture sites were buttress (32%) and zygomatic arch (20%) in young patients, zygomatic arch (34%) and fronto-zygomatic suture (30%) in adults. Midface fractures are generally treated by mini plate osteosynthesis (69%) both in young and adult patients.

Conclusion: This study revealed that the main cause of midfacial fracture is physical assault both in young and adult patients (43%) and (47%) followed by falls 37% and 22%, respectively. Preventive health care programs should seek measures in the reduction of aggression and violence in close future involving family, school and community institutions.

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