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MIDFACIAL BONE FRACTURE: DETERMINING THE ETIOLOGY, SITES OF FRACTURE AND DIFFERENT TREATMENT APPROACHES

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

Materials & Methods: 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 (43%) and (47%) respectively. Commonest fracture sites were buttress (32%) and zygomatic arch (20%) in young patients and zygomatic arch (34%) and fronto-zygomatic suture (30%) in adults. Midface fractures is 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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