

FACIAL FRACTURES

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ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGEON

INJURY TREATMENT AT THE PLACE OF THE ACCIDENT

1. Ensuring a free airway → removal of foreign bodies (teeth, dentures etc), Treatment of bleeding → package
2. Safe transport to hospital → neck protection,

ASSESSMENT OF THE INJURY TO THE EMERGENCY ROOM

ATLS - ABCDE

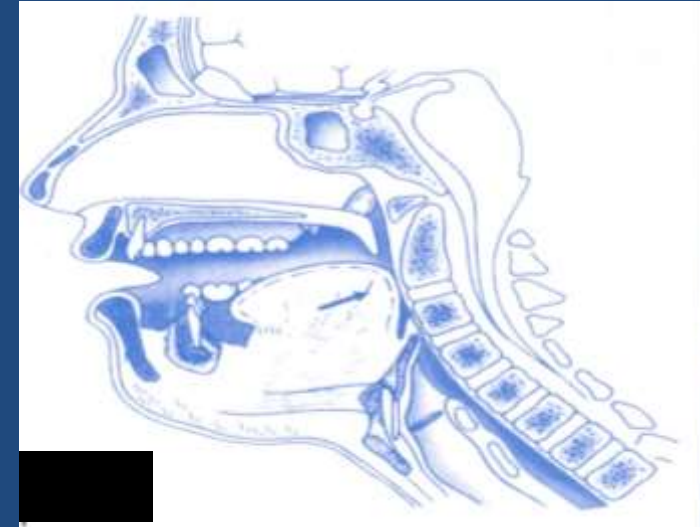
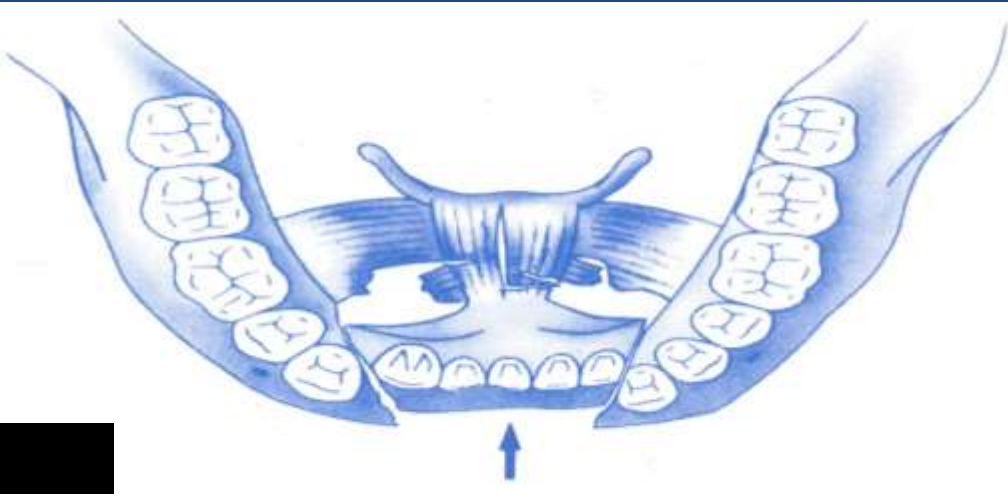
- **AIRWAY** → control
- **BREATHING** → oxygen administration
- **CIRCULATION** → bleeding control
- **DISABILITY** → Neurological status check
- **EXPOSURE/ENVIROMENT** → complete removal of clothing and examination of the injured, protection from hypothermia

AIRWAY CONTROL

OBSTRUCTION DUE TO FACIAL FRACTURES?

DANGER FRACTURES

RISK OF AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION

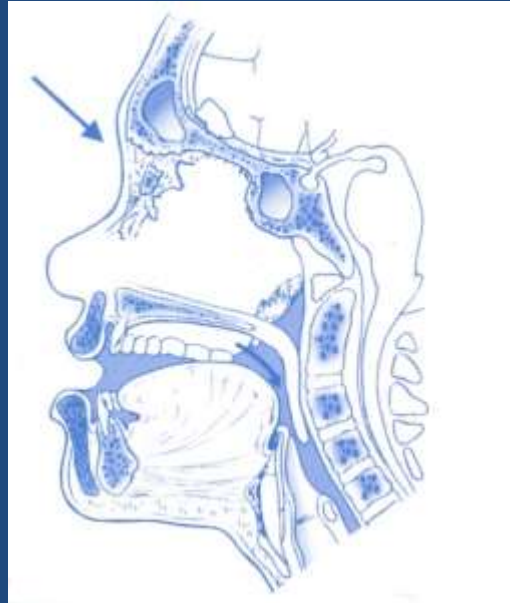


Double fracture at the anterior mandible

The anterior part of the lower jaw moves backwards and the tongue blocks the airway

DANGER FRACTURES

RISK OF AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION



Le Fort II fracture

The maxilla moves backwards and the soft palate blocks the airway

RISK OF AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT

- Pulling the tongue forward and holding it with a strong (thick) suture outside the mouth, which is anchored to the skin of the chin
- Temporary immobilization of fractures with wire bands on adjacent teeth
- Pulling the upper jaw forward



Temporary immobilization of fractures with wire bands on adjacent teeth

FACIAL TRAUMA

- Before the stitching will be done
 - Wash with normal saline and check for foreign bodies
 - Control of bleeding
 - Control of the extent of the wound and cross-section of the nerve branch (facial nerve)
 - Check for a fracture
 - Anti-tetanus serum in wounds dangerous for tetanus

SOFT TISSUE INJURY TO THE LOWER THIRD OF THE FACE



SOFT TISSUE INJURY TO THE FACE



INJURY DUE TO A FALL

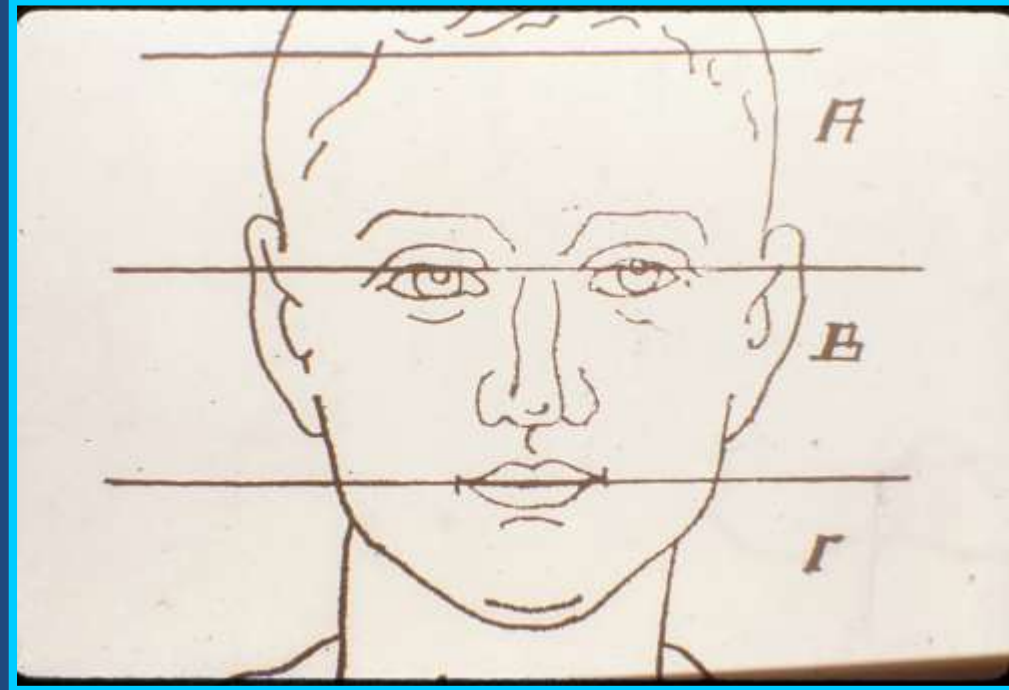
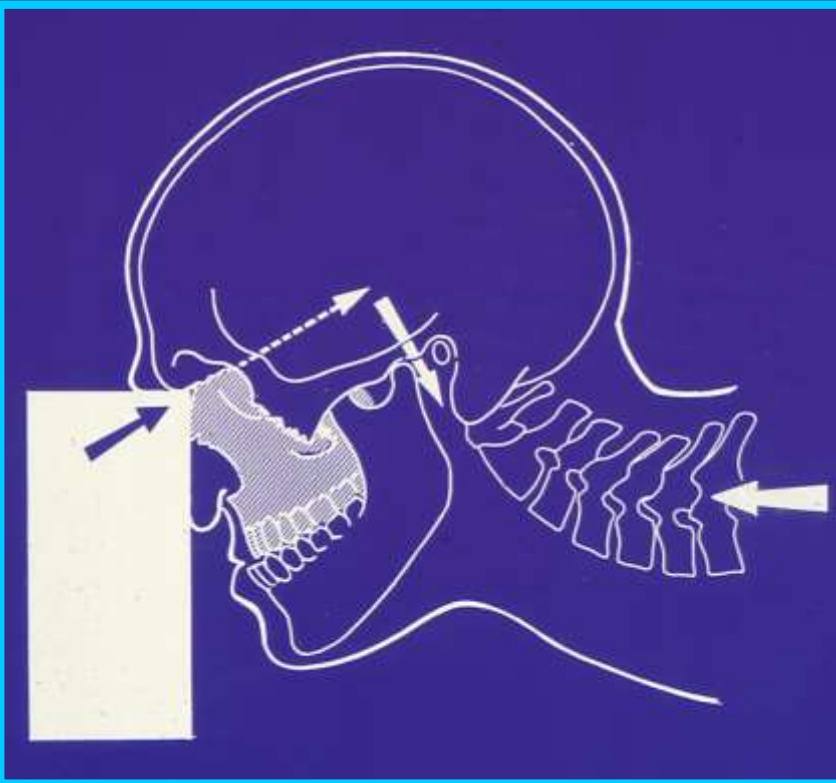


INJURY DUE TO A FALL FROM A GREAT HEIGHT





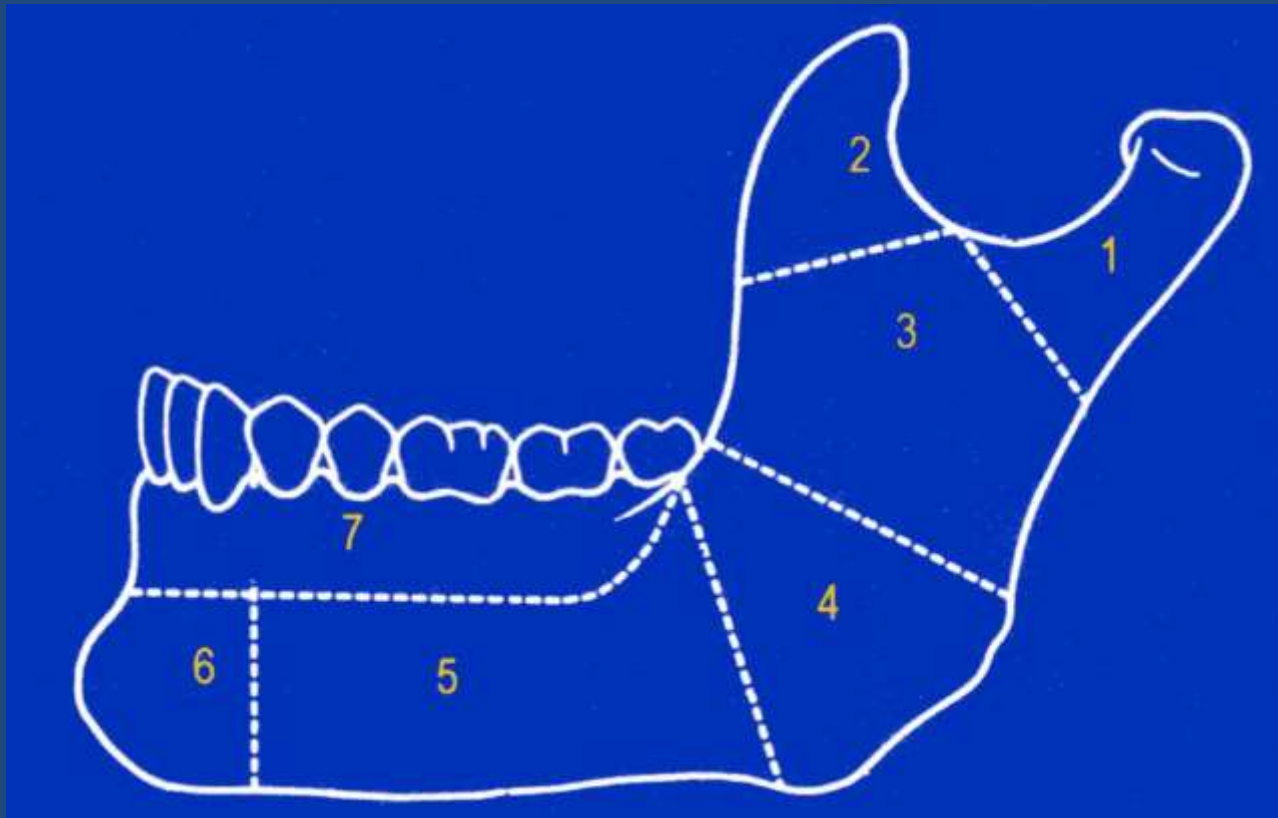
FACIAL FRACTURES



- A: Upper third of the face**
- B: Middle third of the face**
- Γ: Lower third of the face**

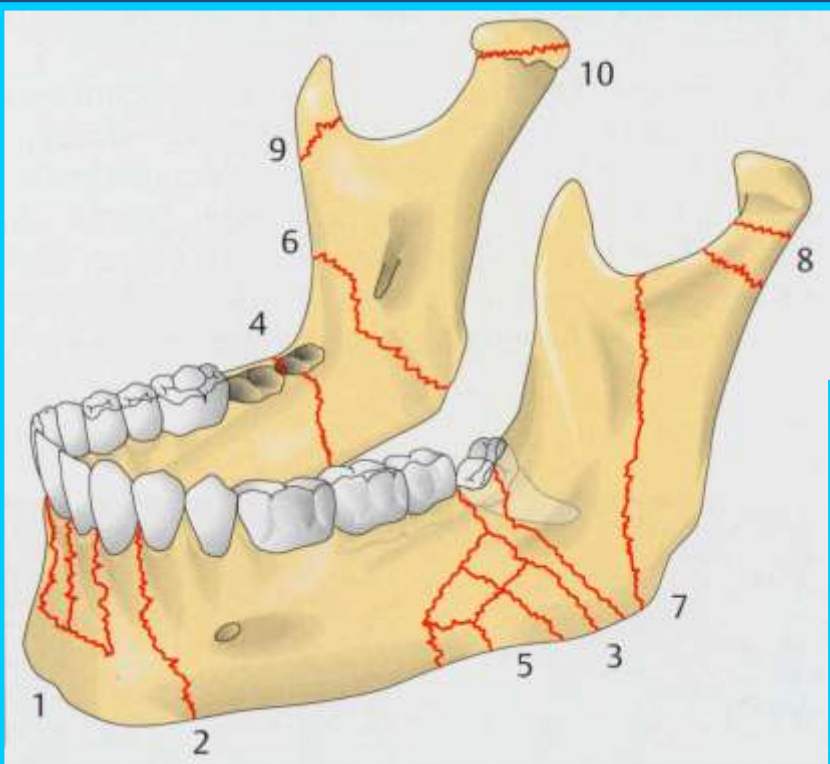
MANDIBULAR FRACTURES

MANDIBLE

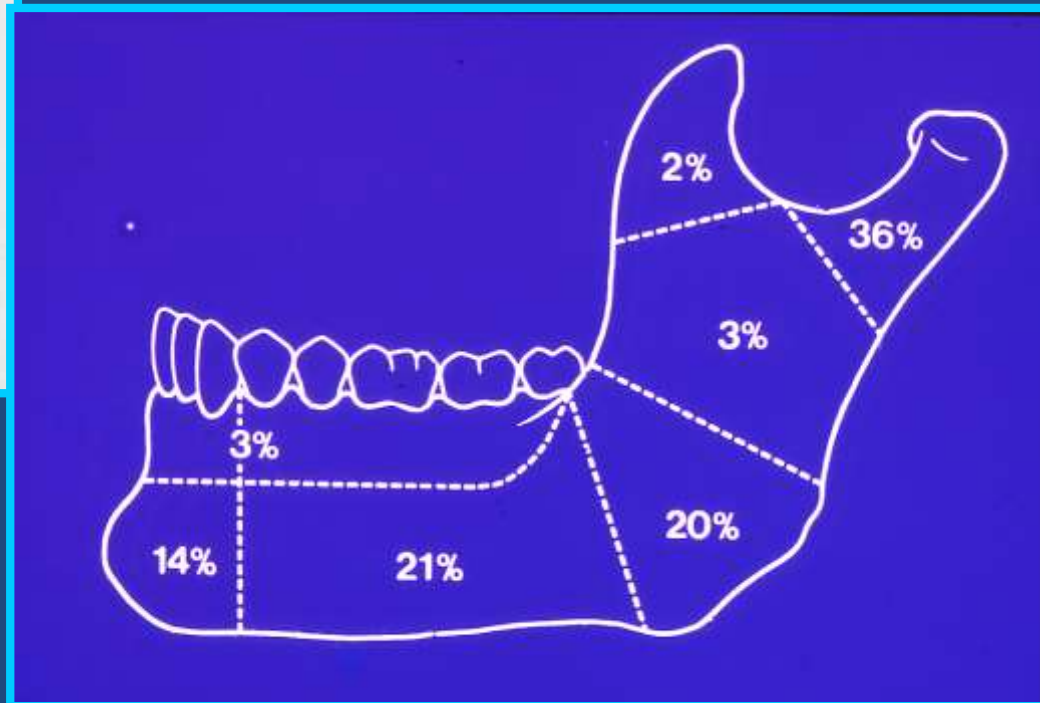


1. CONDYLE
2. CORONOID PROCESS
3. RAMUS
4. ANGLE
5. BODY
6. CHIN
7. ALVEOLAR PROCESS

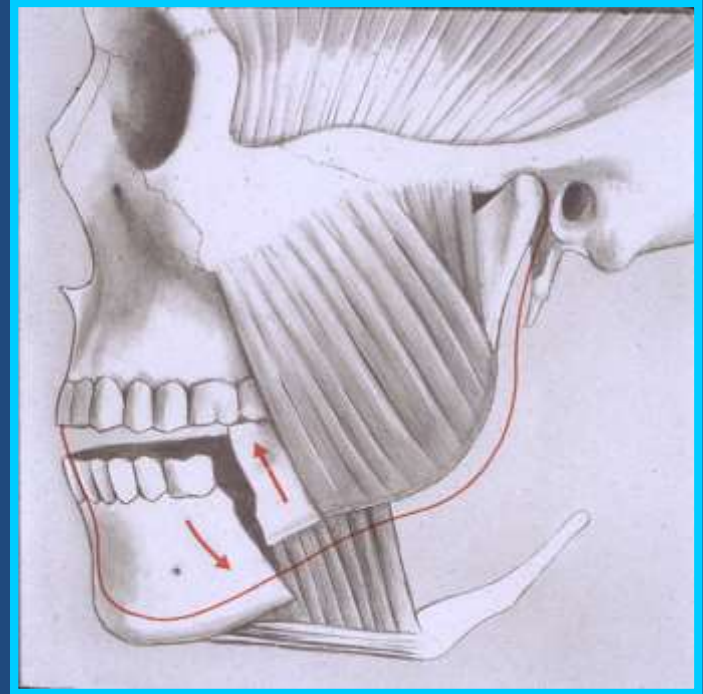
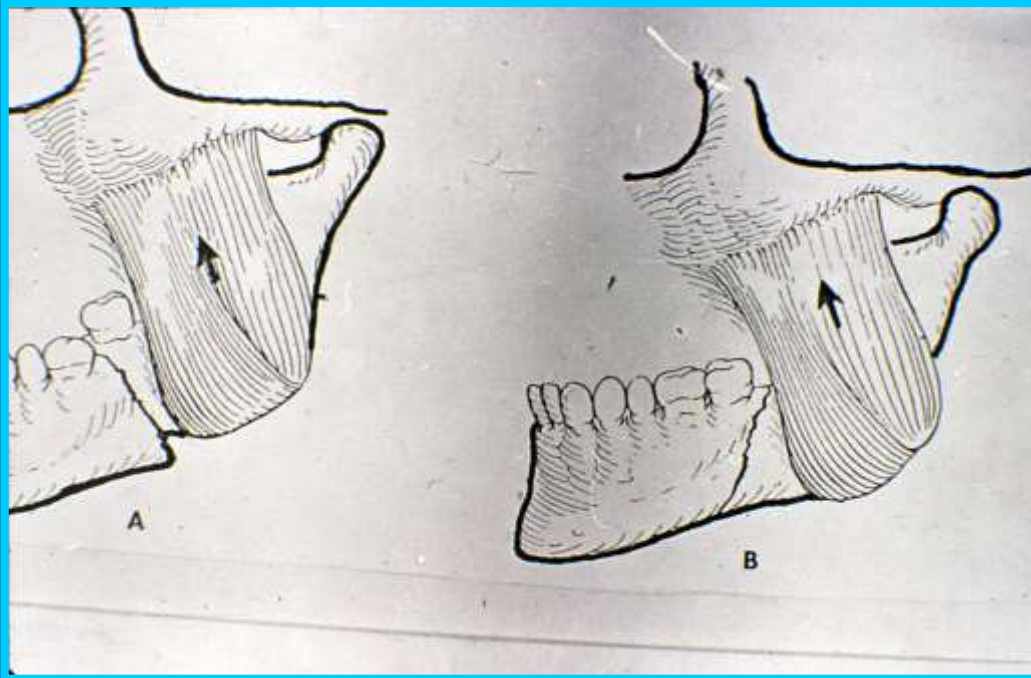
LOCATION OF FRACTURES IN THE LOWER JAW



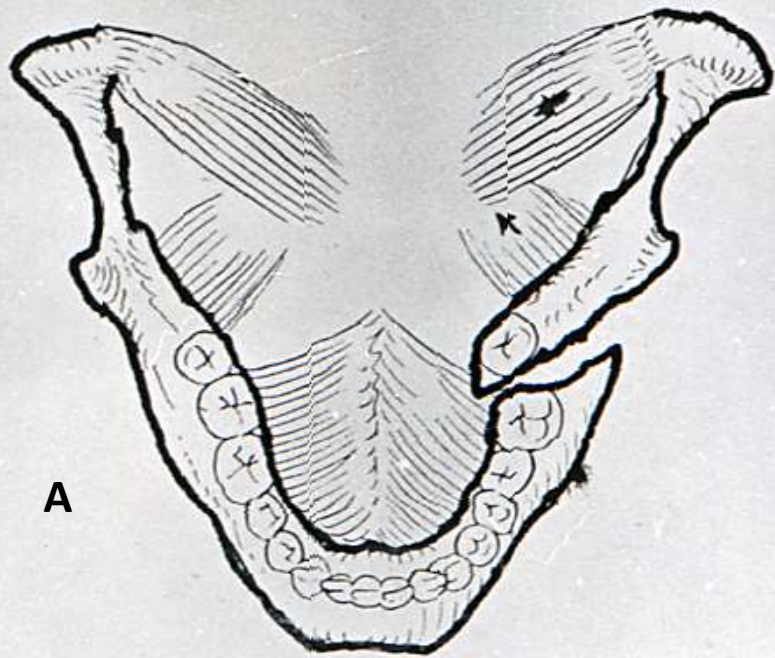
FRACTURE OF THE CONDYLE IS MORE COMMON



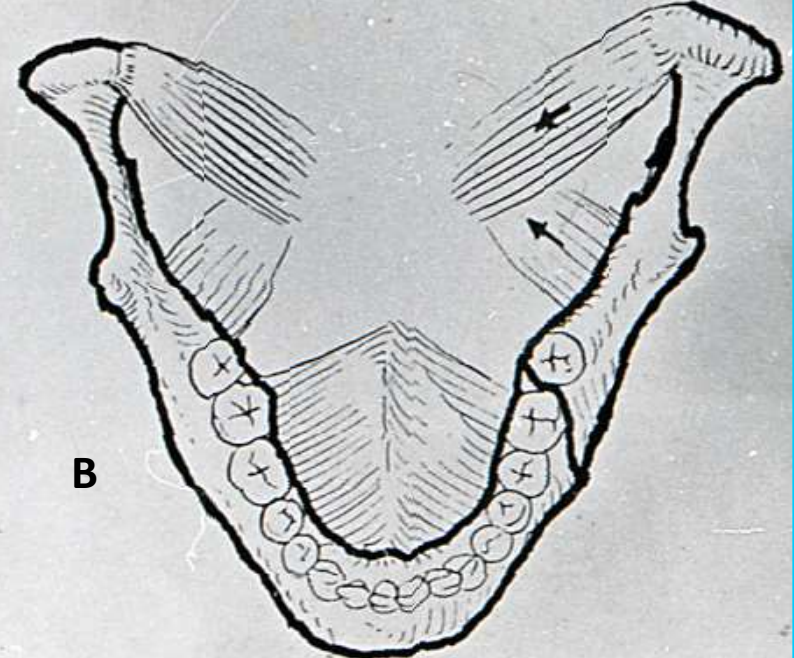
SEVERITY OF FRACTURES ACCORDING TO DIRECTION OF THE FRACTURE LINE



- A. Adverse fracture.** The masseter muscle pulls the back of the jaw upwards
- B. Benign fracture**



A



B

A. Adverse fracture. The mylohyoid muscle pulls the back of the jaw inwards

B. Benign fracture

MANDIBULAR FRACTURE



CLINICAL SIGNS OF MANDIBULAR FRACTURE

Presence of fracture

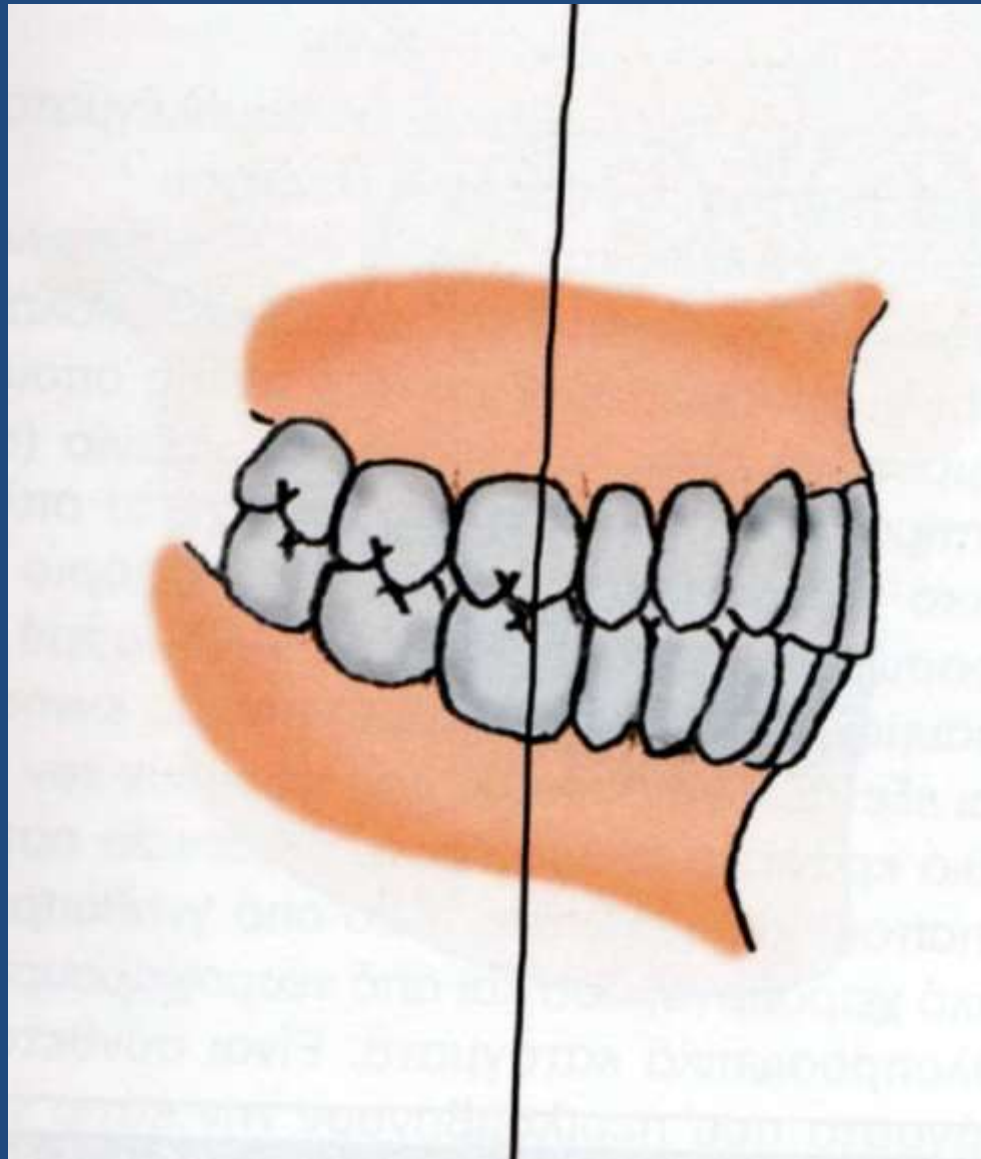
- Abnormal dental occlusion
- Mobility abnormal
- Displacement
- Grief

Possible fracture

- Pain
- Edema
- Hematoma
- Functional impairment



NORMAL DENTAL OCCLUSION



CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF THE LOWER JAW FOR FRACTURE CHECKING



IMAGING EXAMINATIONS OF THE LOWER JAW FOR FRACTURE CHECK

- Panoramic X-ray
- Posterior-anterior skull radiograph
- Computed Tomography

PANORAMIC X-RAY



MANDIBULAR FRACTURES

PANORAMIC X-RAY



PRE-OPERATIVE (FRACTURE OF THE LEFT ANGLE)



POSTOPERATIVE

POSTERIOR-ANTERIOR SKULL RADIOGRAPH



FRACTURE OF THE LEFT MANDIBULAR ANGLE

Computed Tomography axial section



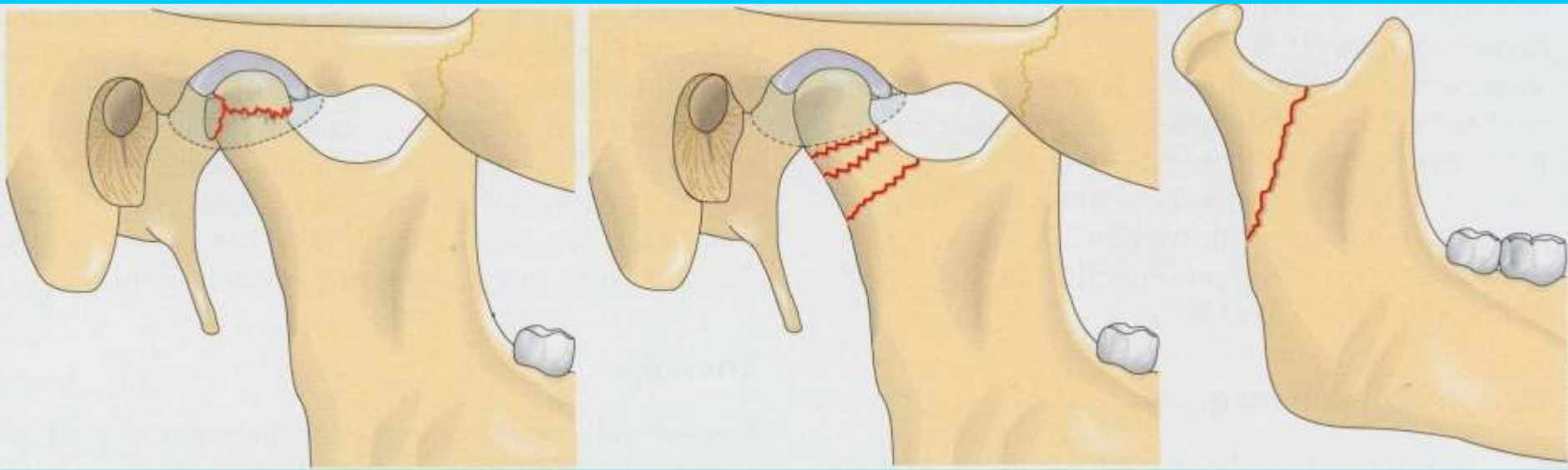
FRACTURE OF THE BODY OF THE LOWER
JAW ON THE LEFT

Computed Tomography coronal section

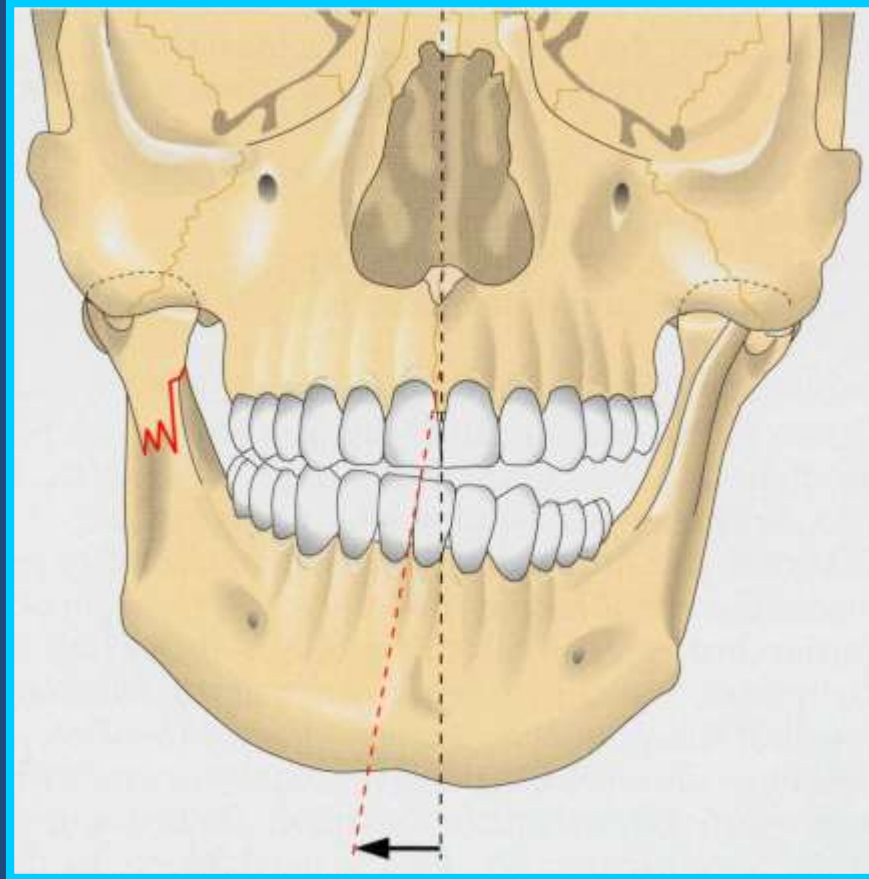


FRACTURE OF LEFT CONDYLE AND RIGHT
MANDIBULAR BRANCH

FRACTURE OF MANDIBULAR CONDYLE



FRACTURE OF MANDIBULAR CONDYLE



On the side of the fracture is observed

- Reduction of facial height
- Full tooth contact (no contact on healthy side)

CAUTION

Fracture of the condyle is easy not to
diagnose!

CLINICAL PICTURE OF LATERAL CONDYLE FRACTURE

- Premature tooth contact on the side of the fracture
- When opening the mouth and moving the lower jaw forward there will be a shift towards the affected side
- When opening the mouth, the movement of the condyle on the healthy side is palpable, while the condyle on the side of the fracture does not move

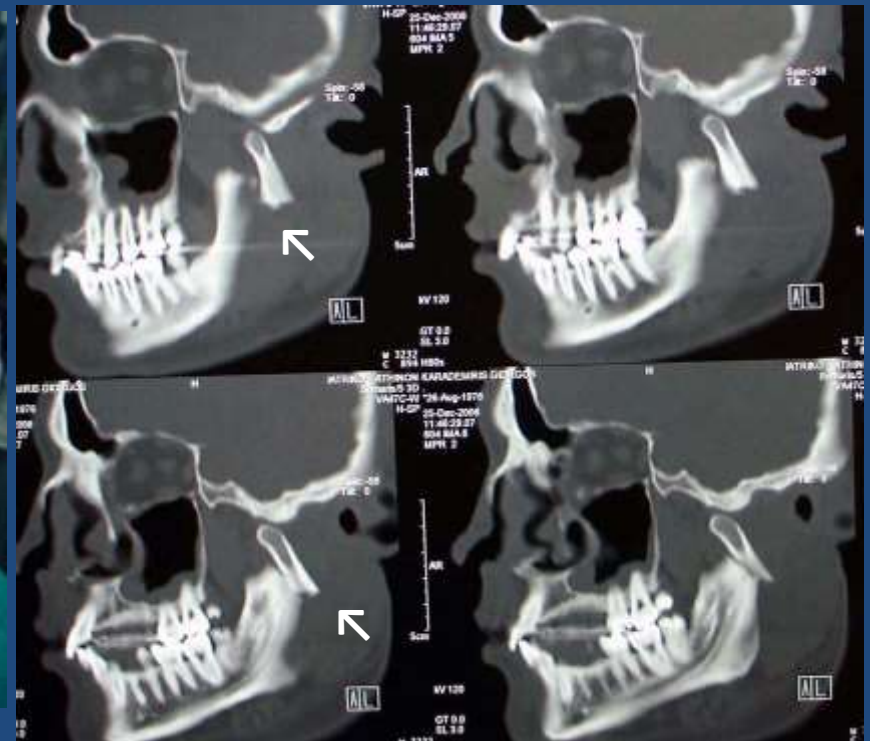
Palpation of the movement of the condyles is done

- By placing the fingers in front of the ears
- By placing the little fingers in the external auditory canals

CLINICAL EXAMINATION FOR CONDYLE FRACTURE

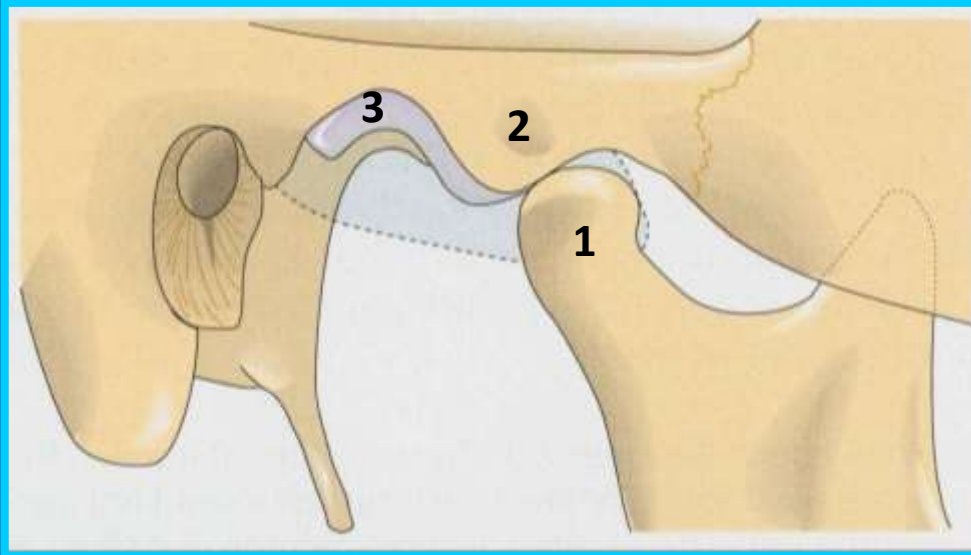


FRACTURE OF MANDIBULAR CONDYLE



Fracture of the condyle should not be confused with recurrent dislocation

RECURRENT DISLOCATION OF THE CONDYLE

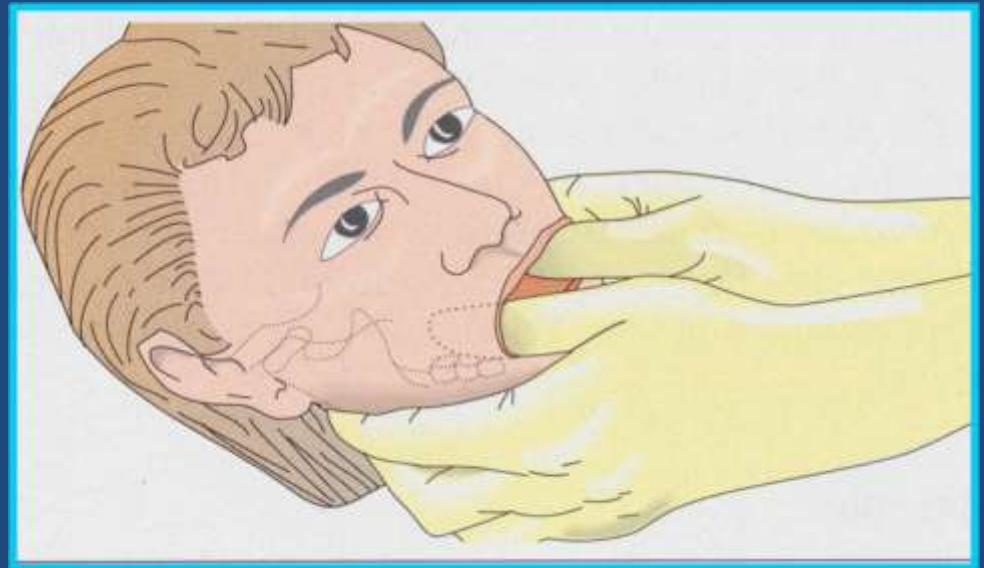


1. Condyle
2. Anterior articular eminence
3. Glenoid fossa

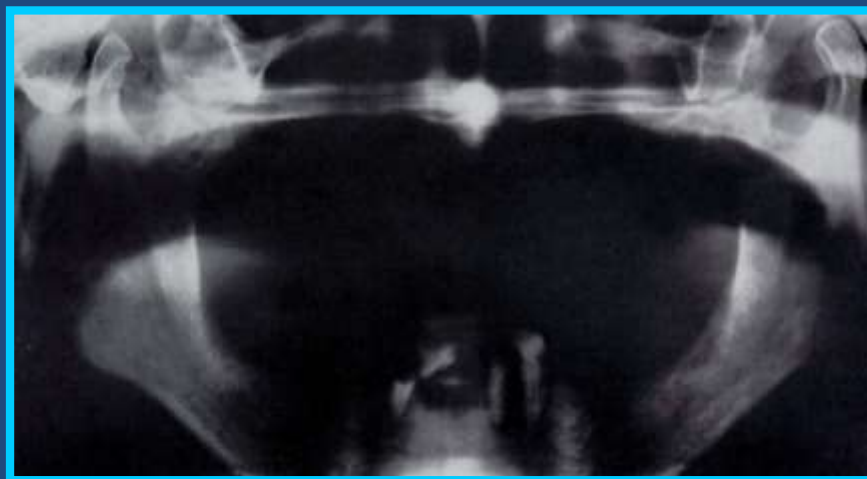


BILATERAL DISLOCATION OF THE CONDYLE

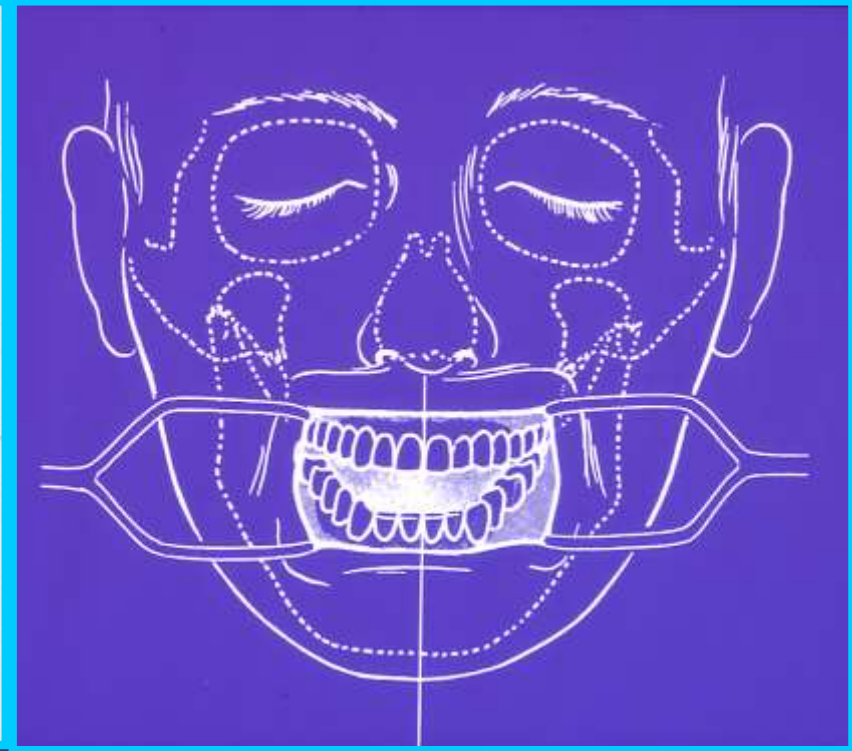
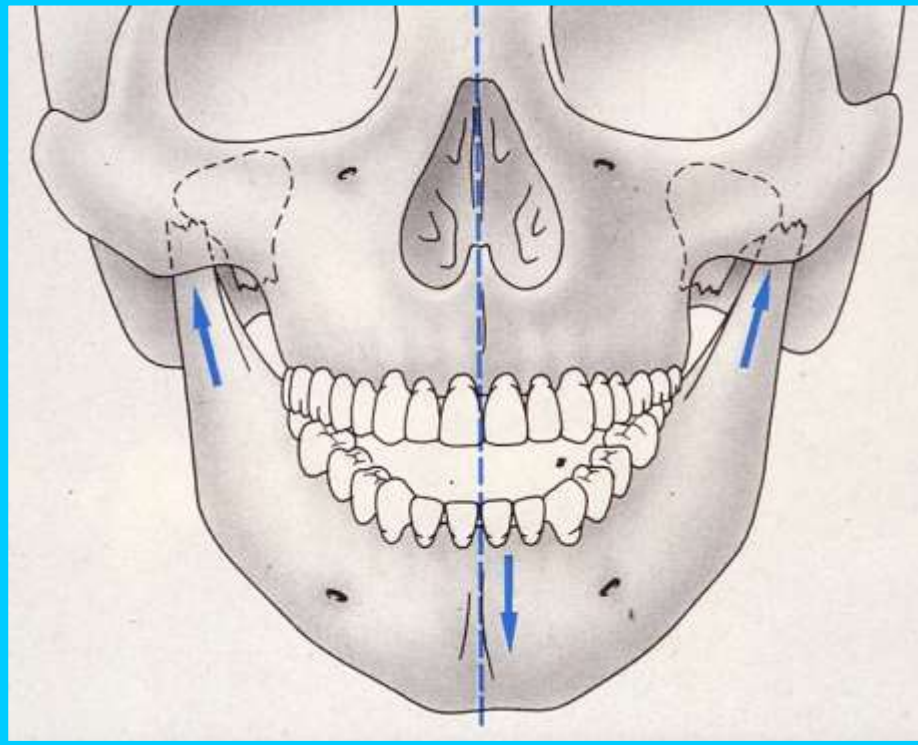
- The patient cannot close his mouth
- Clinically, the temporal fossa is palpated empty (in front of the external ear canal)
- The reduction is done by manipulation of Hippocrates



RECURRENT DISLOCATION



BILATERAL CONDYLE FRACTURE



- Reduction in facial height bilaterally
- Contact of posterior teeth only with anterior open bite

BILATERAL CONDYLE FRACTURE



**Condylar fracture often occurs in a
midline (chin) fracture of the
mandible**

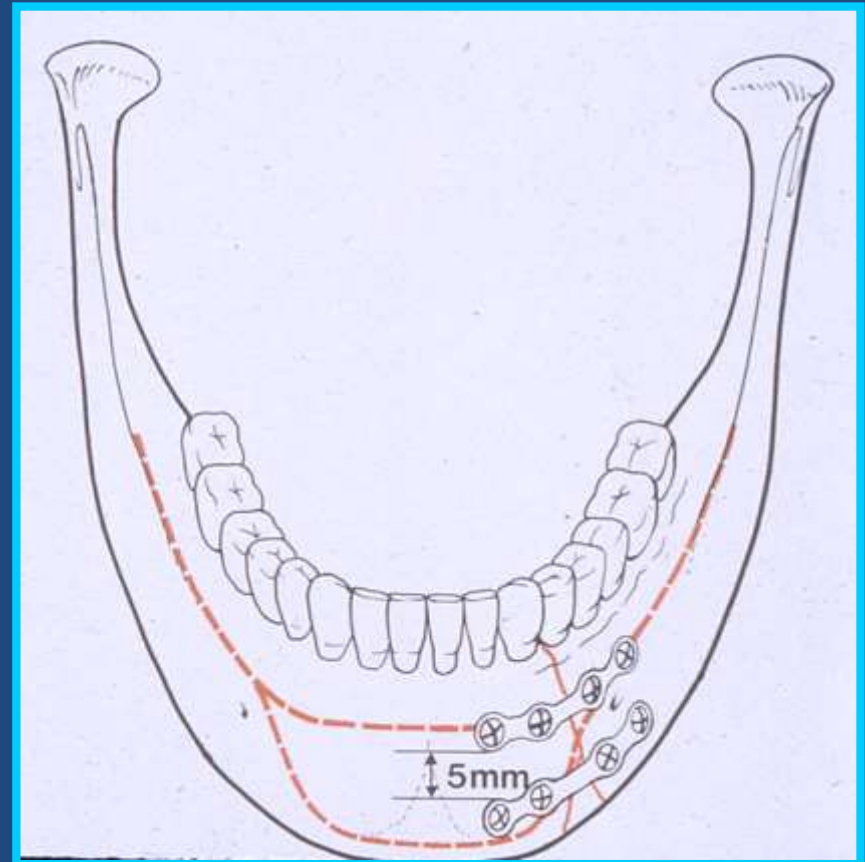
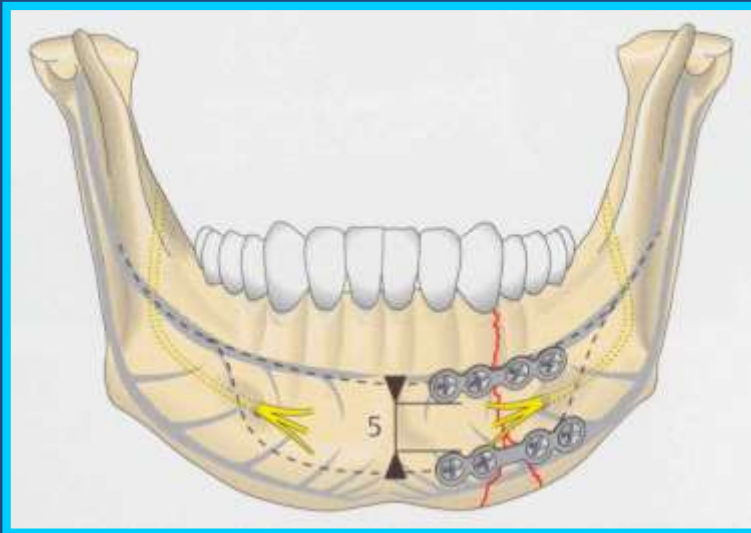
PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT OF MANDIBULAR FRACTURES

- CLOSE REDUCTION - INTERMAXILLARY
FIXATION
- OPEN REDUCTION - OSTEOSYNTHESIS

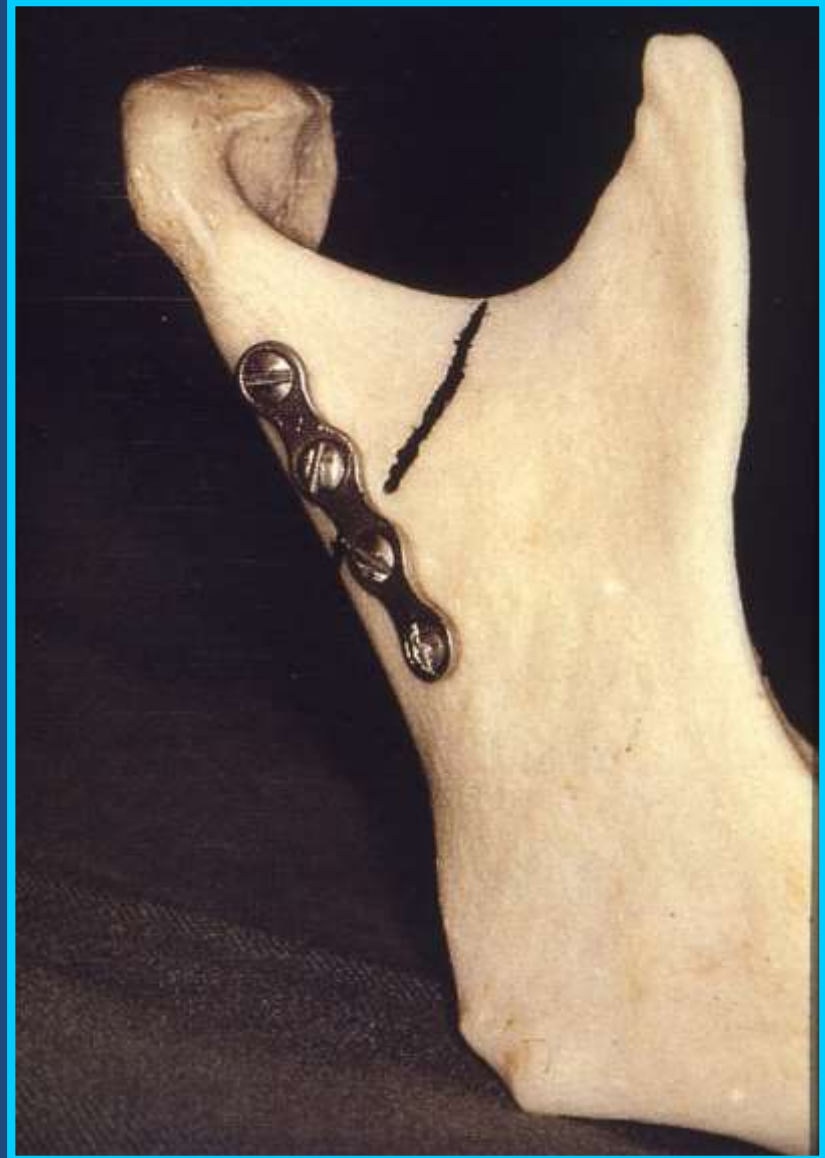


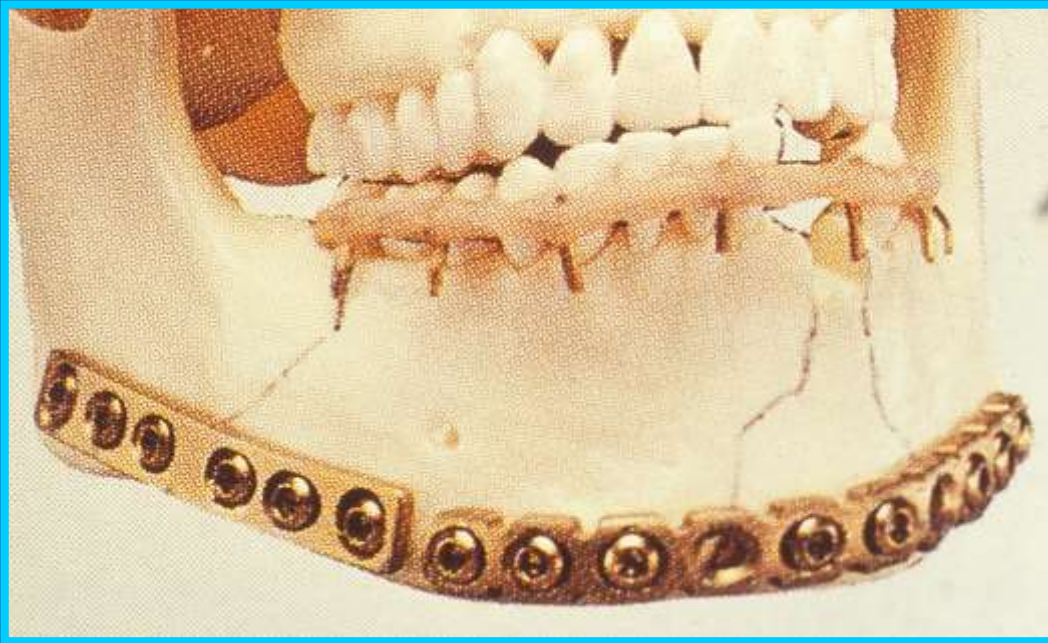
Close reduction – use of intermaxillary (IMF) screws and elastic bands

OPEN REDUCTION



After reduction. immobilization of the fracture with titanium mini-plates

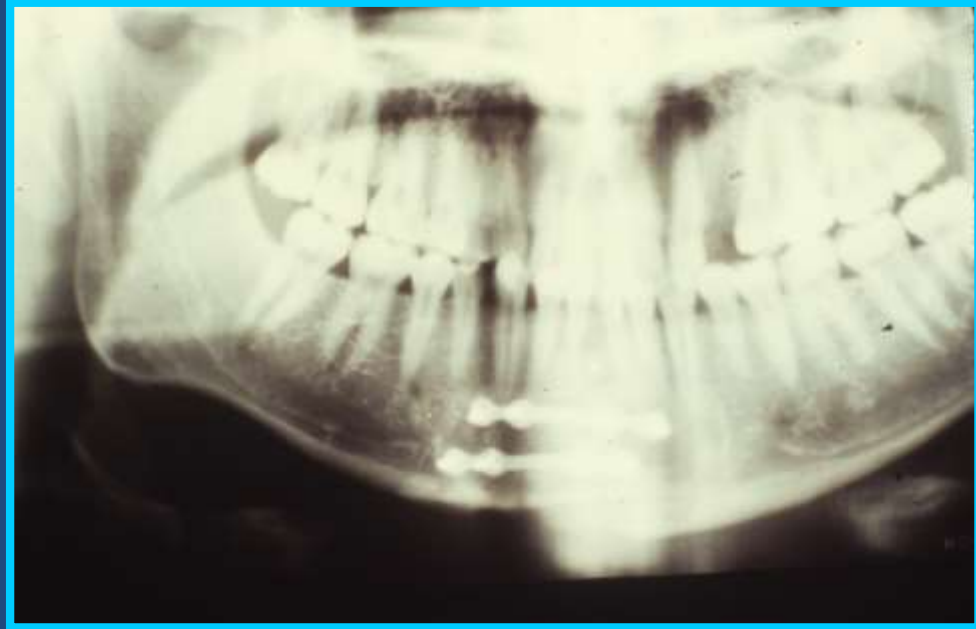




Immobilization of the multiple fractures with reconstruction plate

REPRESENTATIVE CASES OF MANDIBULAR FRACTURES

FRACTURE OF THE CHIN



**Reduction of the fracture by
intraoral approach (intraoral
incision)**

FRACTURE PARASYMPHYSEAL RIGHT AND ANGULAR LEFT



FRACTURE PARASYMPHYSEAL RIGHT AND ANGULAR LEFT



FRACTURE PARASYMPHYSEAL RIGHT AND ANGULAR LEFT



ADVERSE FRACTURE OF THE LEFT ANGLE OF THE MANDIBLE

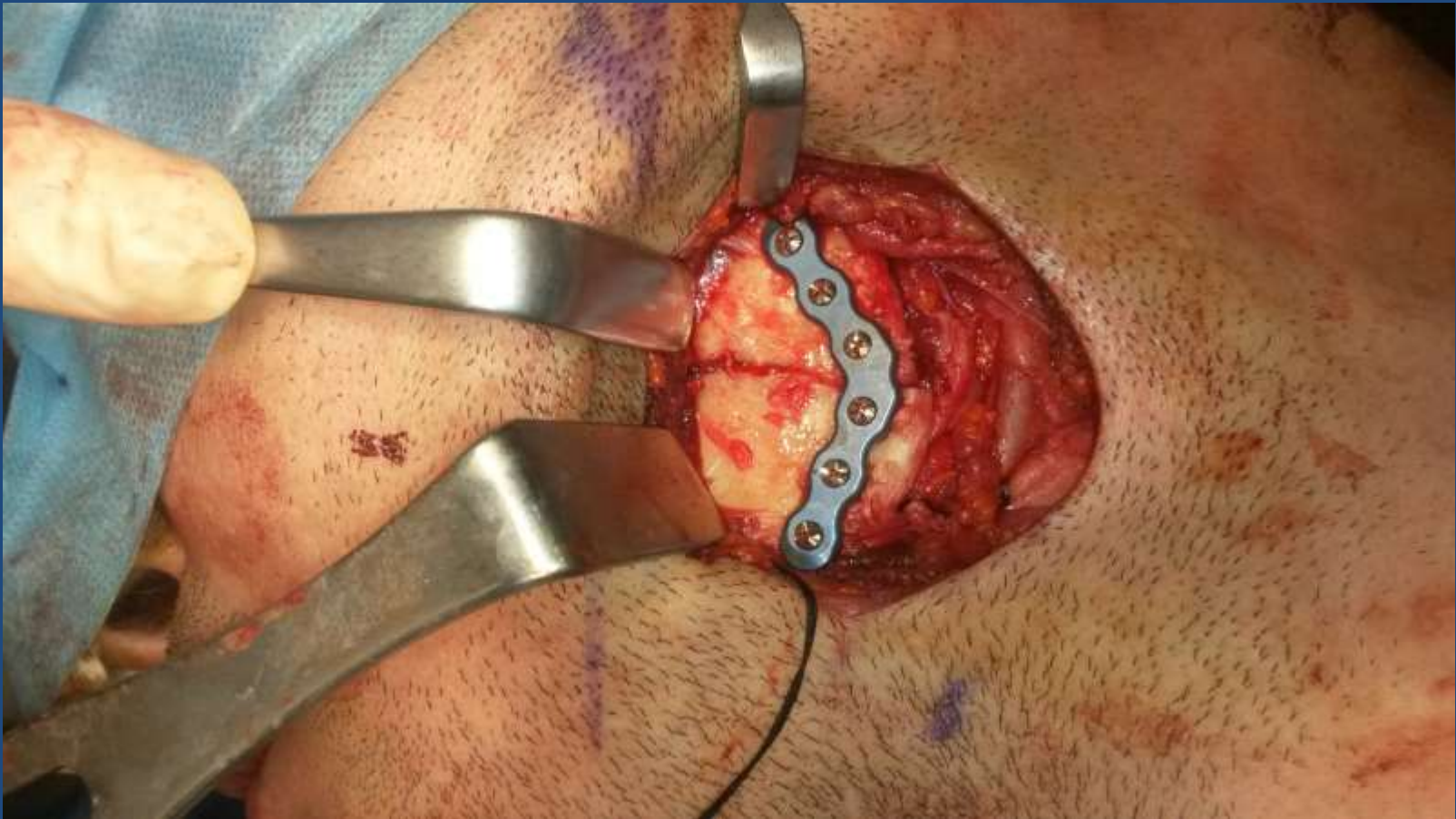


The reduction was done through an extraoral (submandibular) approach

ADVERSE FRACTURE OF THE LEFT ANGLE OF THE MANDIBLE OPERATIONAL STAGES



ADVERSE FRACTURE OF THE LEFT ANGLE OF THE MANDIBLE OPERATIONAL STAGES



Immobilization with a 6-hole reconstruction locking plate

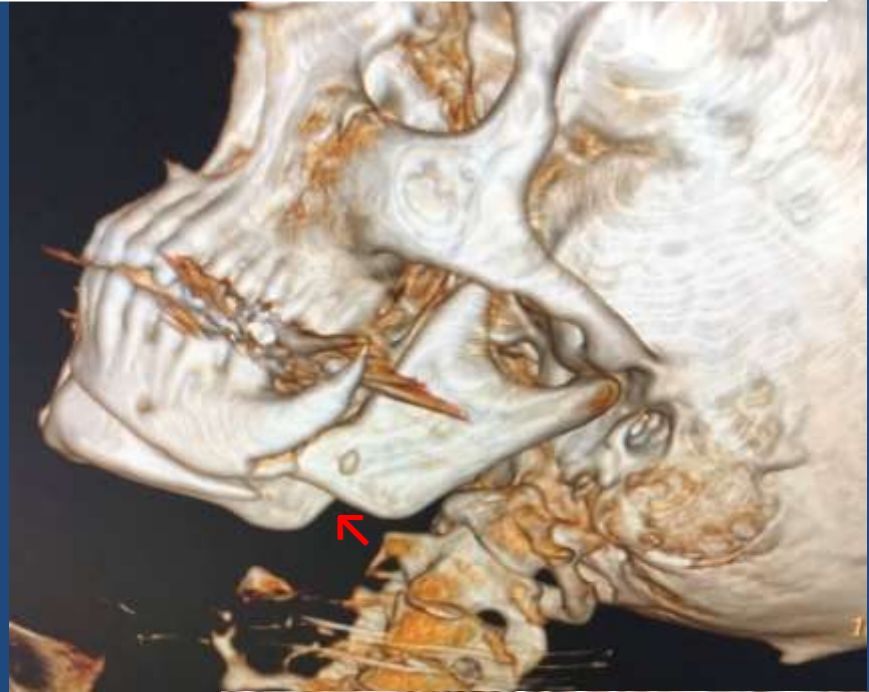
ADVERSE FRACTURE OF THE LEFT ANGLE OF THE MANDIBLE



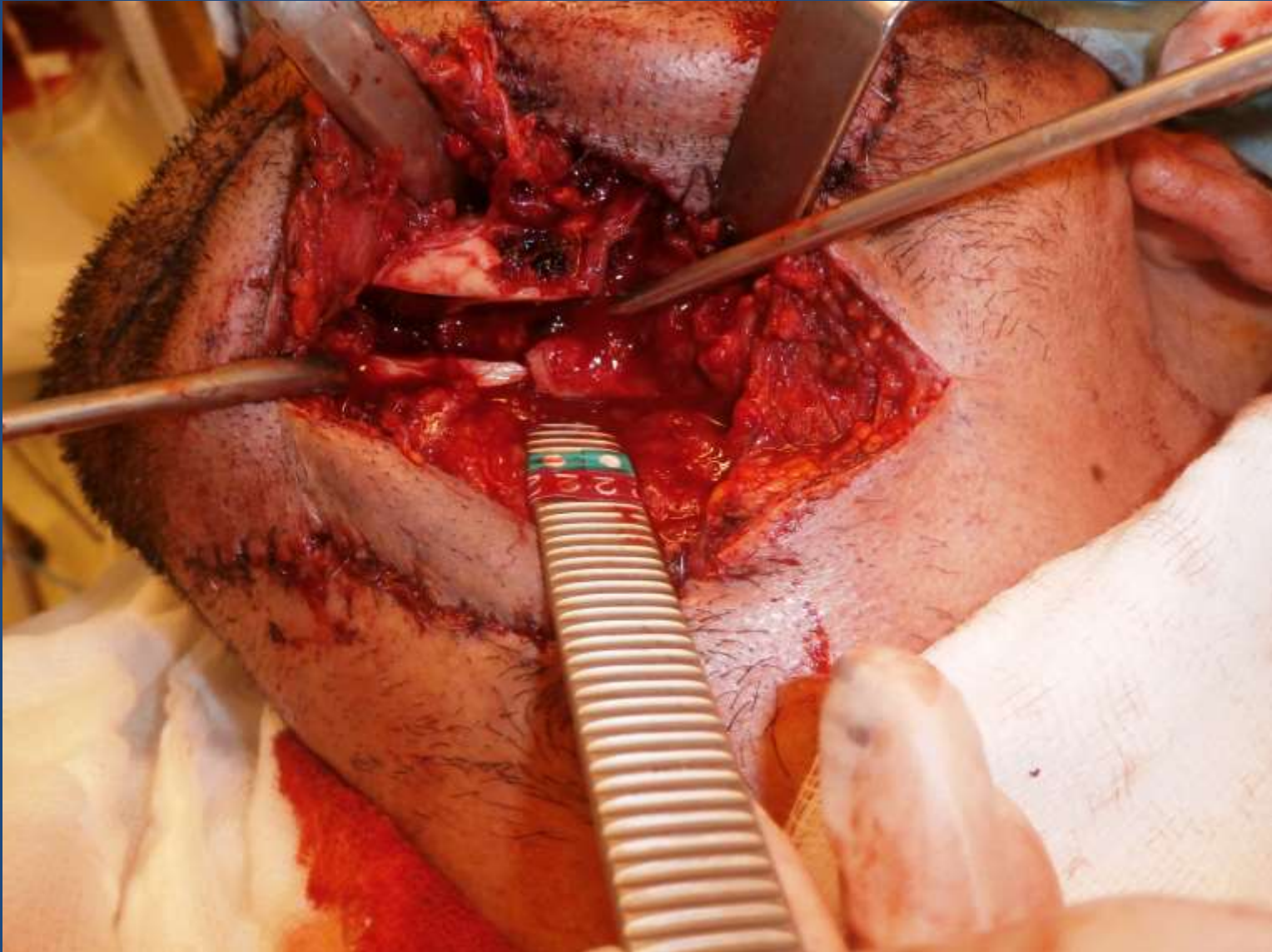
Postoperative panoramic radiography

S.VASSILIOU - PROFESSOR, ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL DEPARTMENT, ATHENS MEDICAL SCHOOL

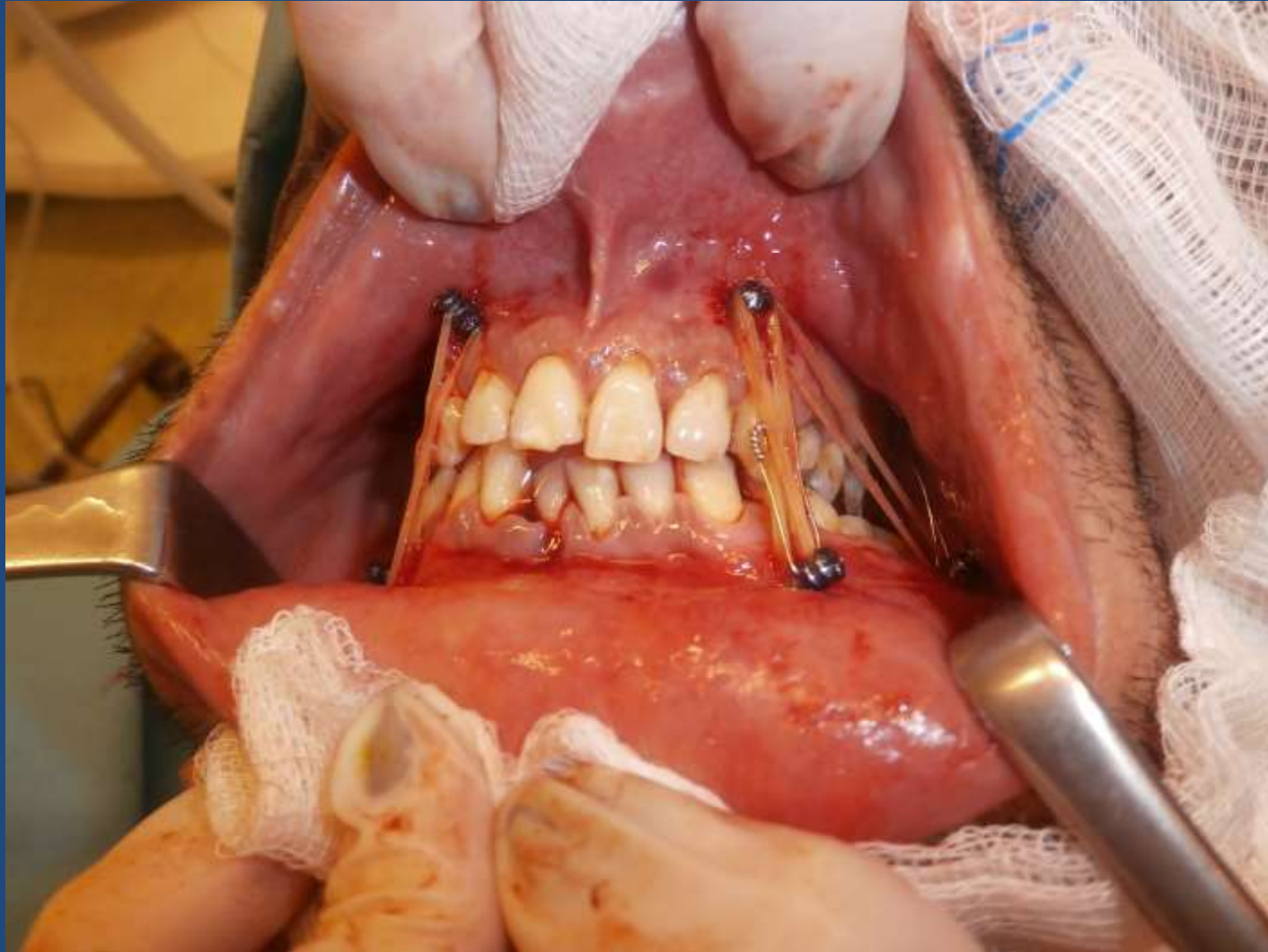
MULTIPLE MANDIBULAR FRACTURES



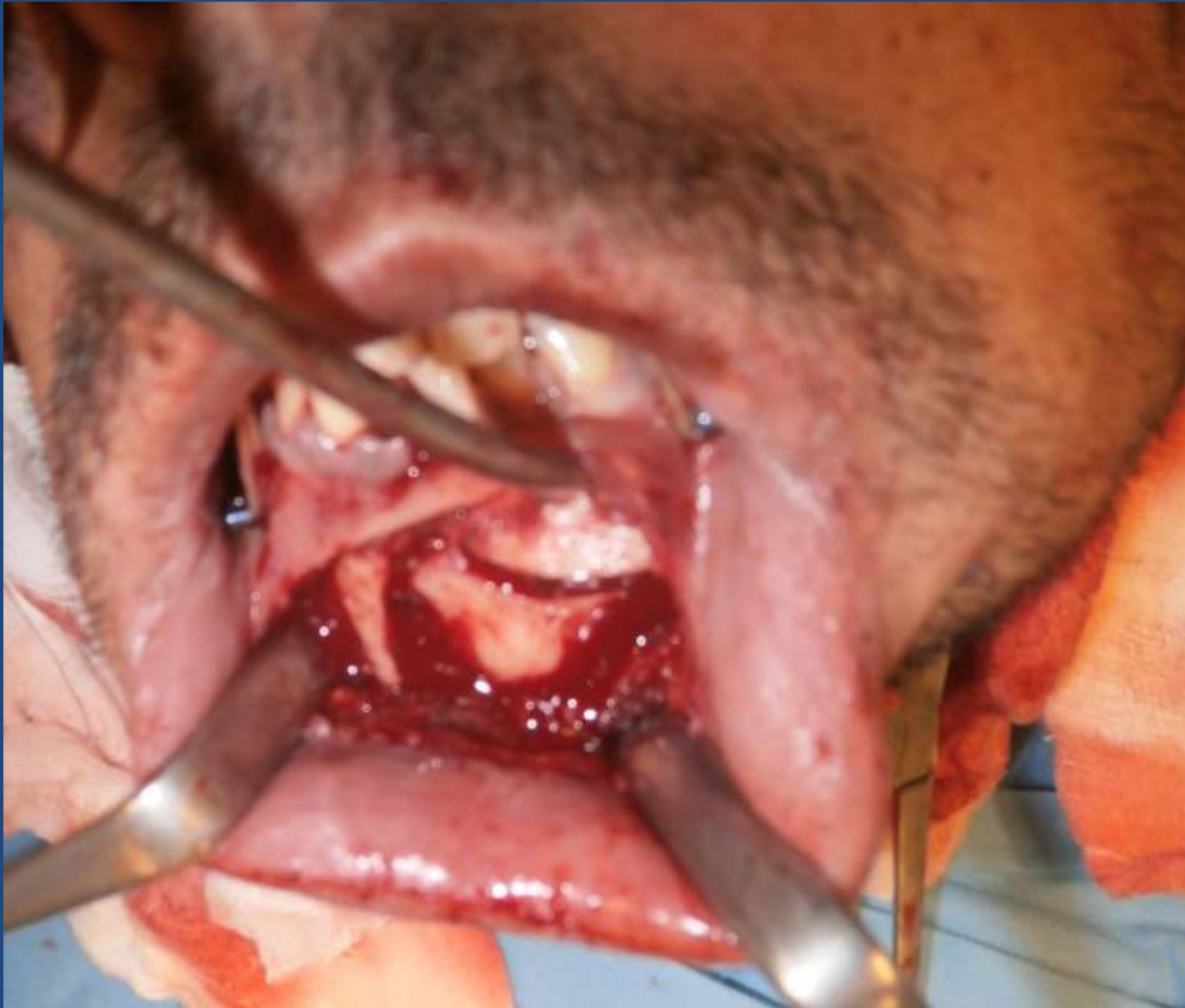
MULTIPLE MANDIBULAR FRACTURES



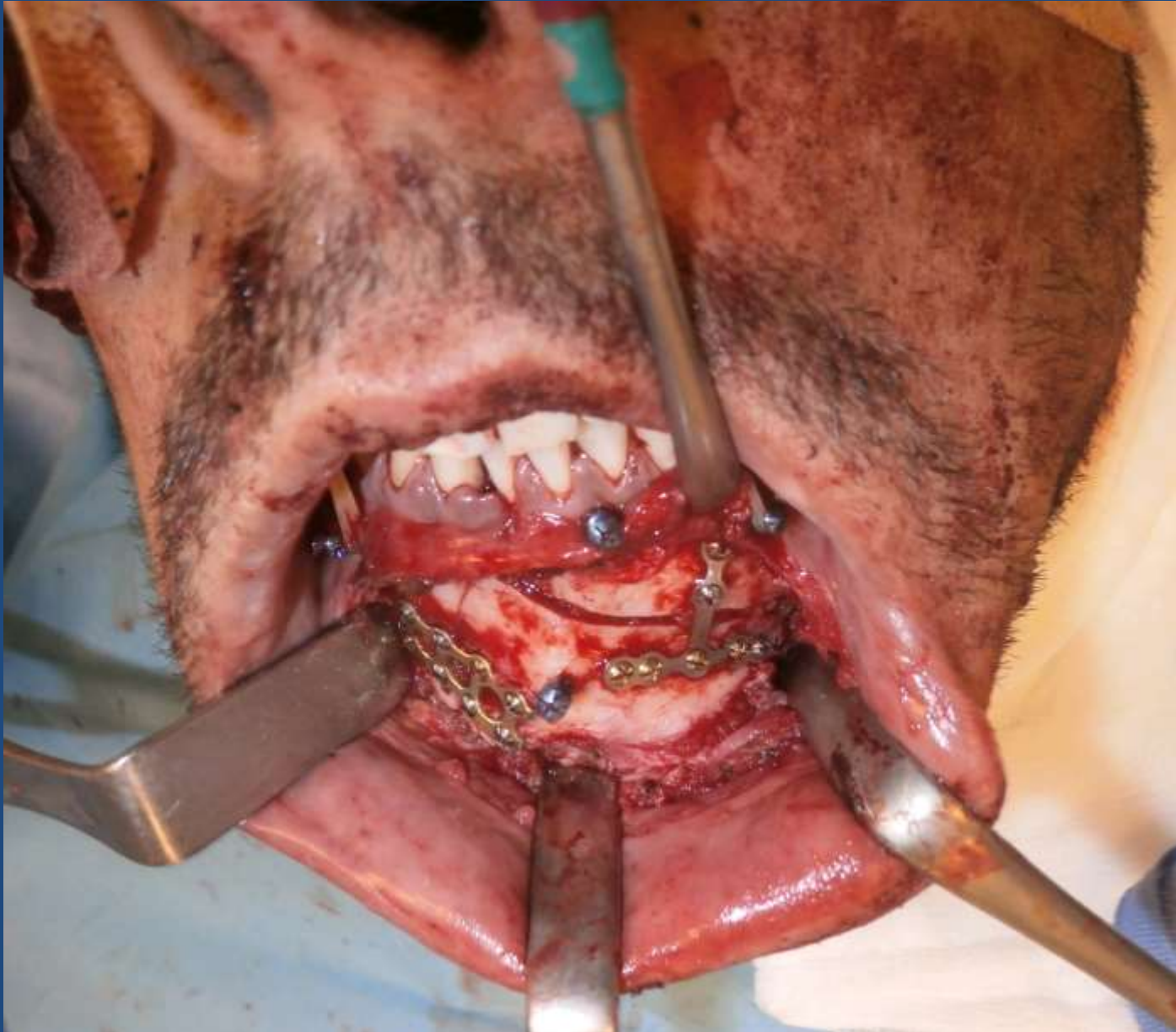
MULTIPLE MANDIBULAR FRACTURES



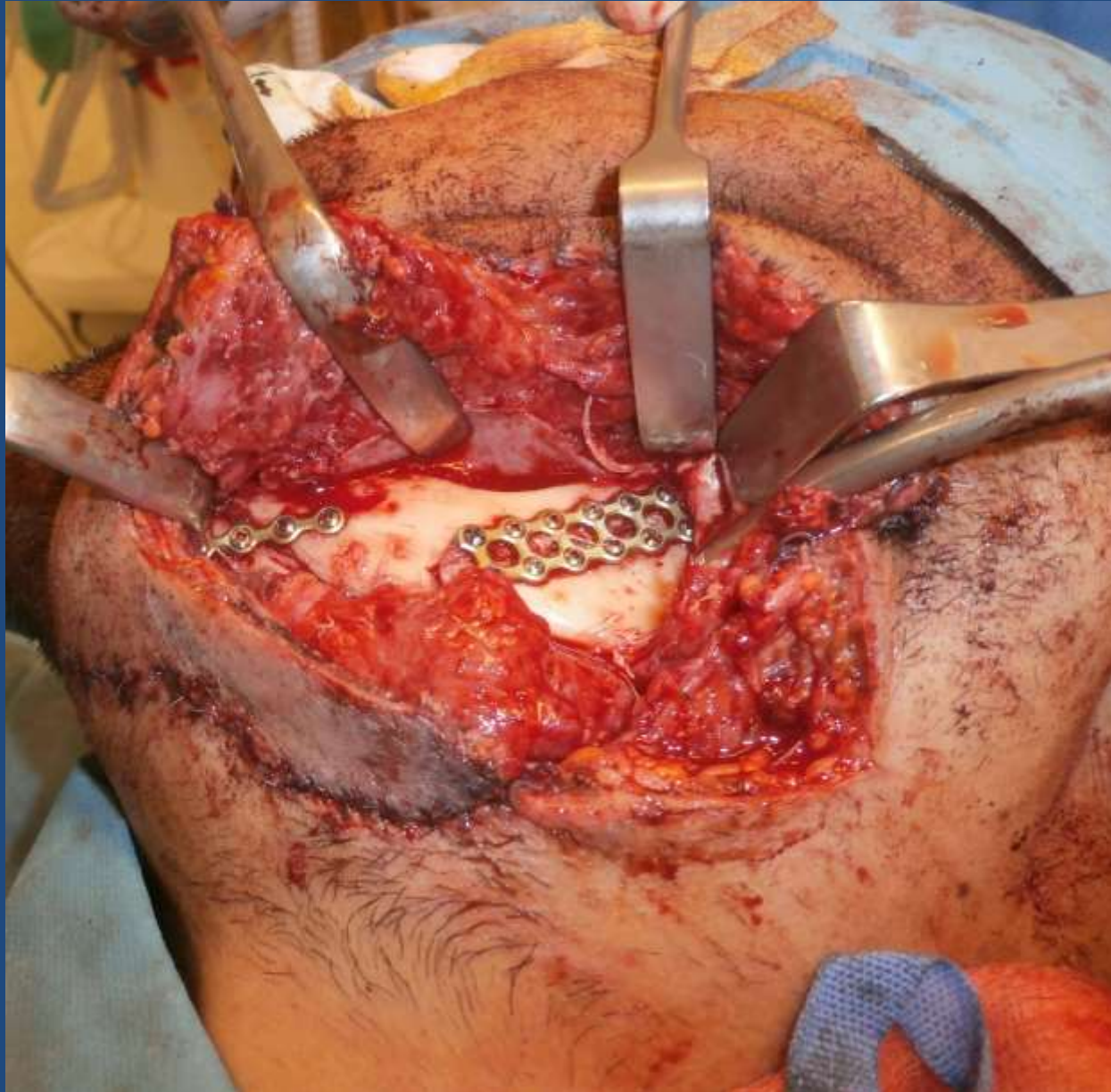
MULTIPLE MANDIBULAR FRACTURES



MULTIPLE MANDIBULAR FRACTURES



MULTIPLE MANDIBULAR FRACTURES



MULTIPLE MANDIBULAR FRACTURES

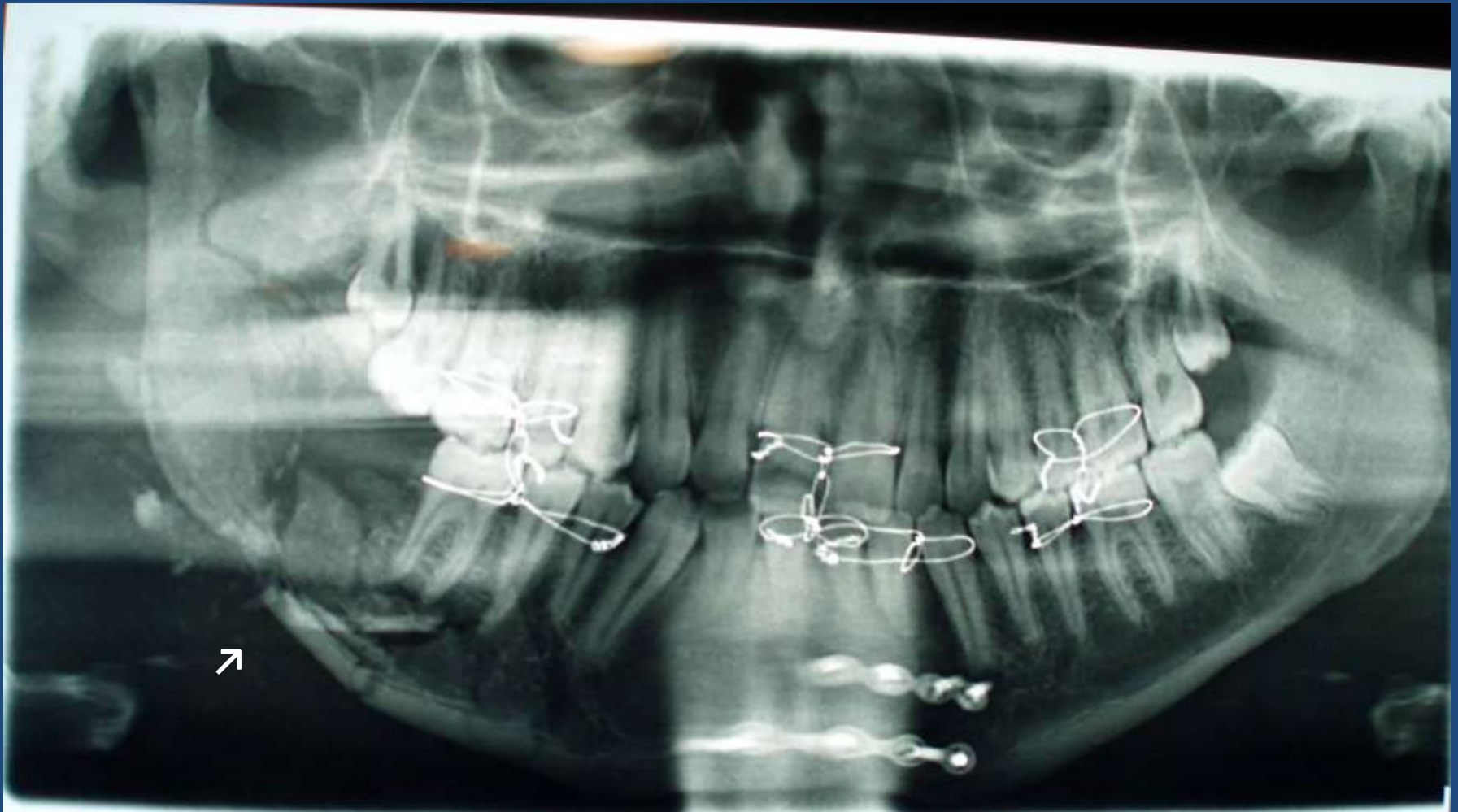


FACE INJURY FROM GUN



The neck wound is the projectile's exit portal

FACE INJURY FROM GUN



Comminuted fractures of right mandible

FACE INJURY FROM GUN



3-D CT: Comminuted fractures of right mandible

FACE INJURY FROM GUN



Postoperative X-ray

S.VASSILIOU - PROFESSOR, ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL DEPARTMENT, ATHENS MEDICAL SCHOOL

COMMINUTED FRACTURES OF THE MANDIBLE FROM GUNSHOT

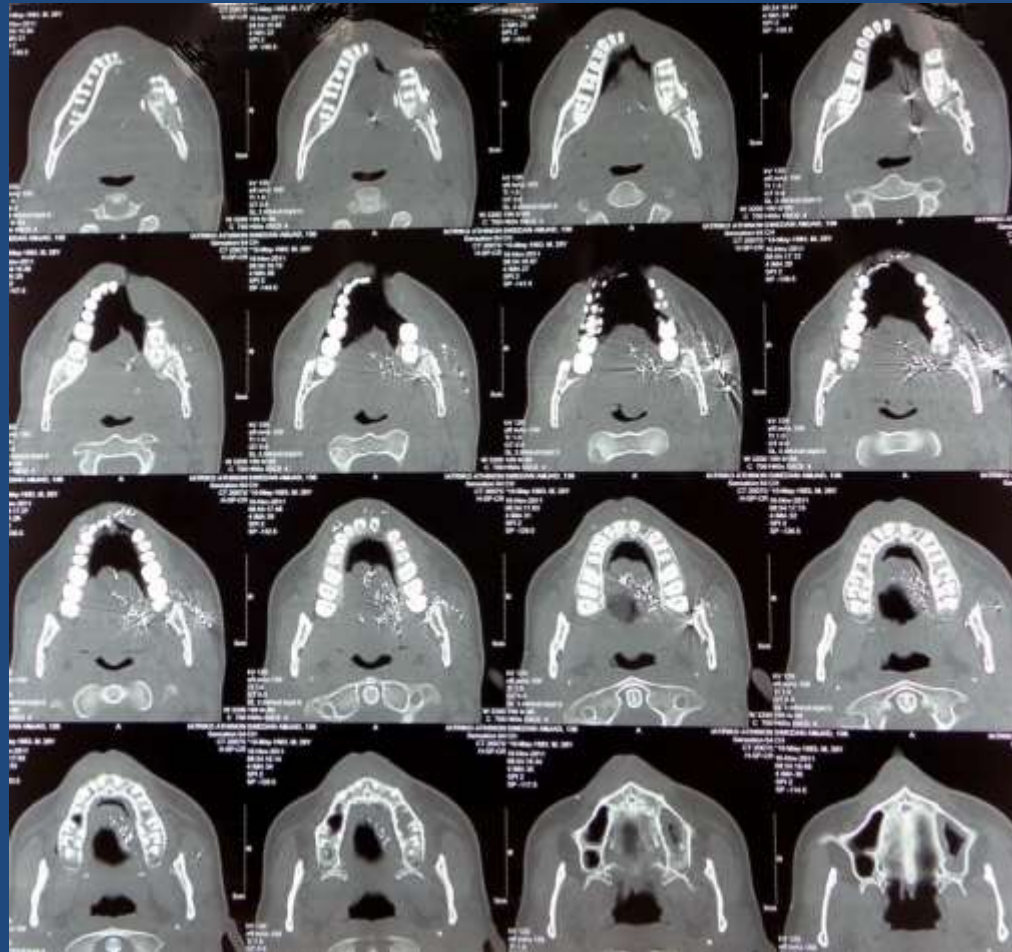


COMMINUTED FRACTURES OF THE MANDIBLE FROM GUNSHOT



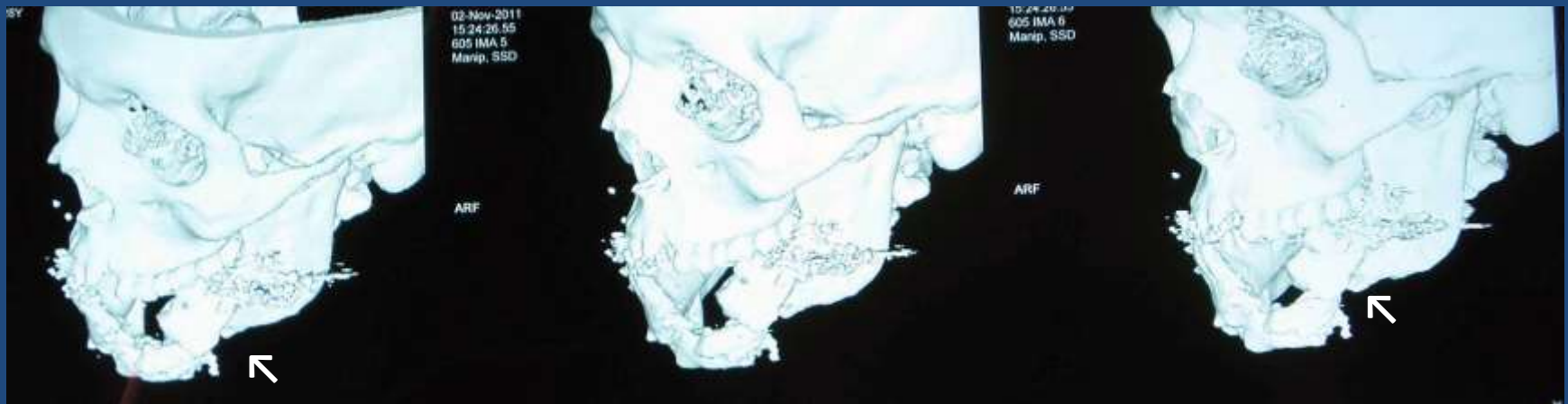
Panoramic x-ray

COMMINUTED FRACTURES OF THE MANDIBLE FROM GUNSHOT



CT: axial cross-sections

COMMINUTED FRACTURES OF THE MANDIBLE FROM GUNSHOT



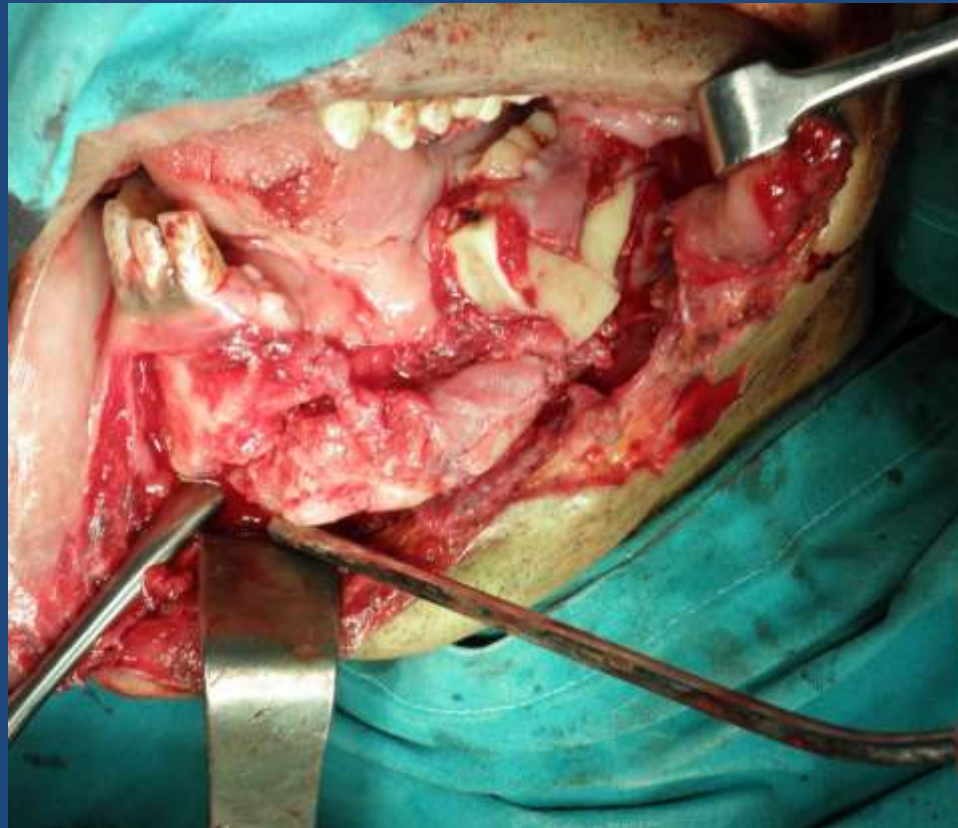
3-D CT: Comminuted mandibular fractures

COMMINUTED FRACTURES OF THE MANDIBLE FROM GUNSHOT



Access from the pre-existing scar

COMMINUTED FRACTURES OF THE MANDIBLE FROM GUNSHOT



Intraoperative image

COMMINUTED FRACTURES OF THE MANDIBLE FROM GUNSHOT



Open reduction-osteosynthesis

COMMINUTED FRACTURES OF THE MANDIBLE FROM GUNSHOT



Postoperative panoramic x-ray

COMMINUTED FRACTURES OF THE MANDIBLE FROM GUNSHOT



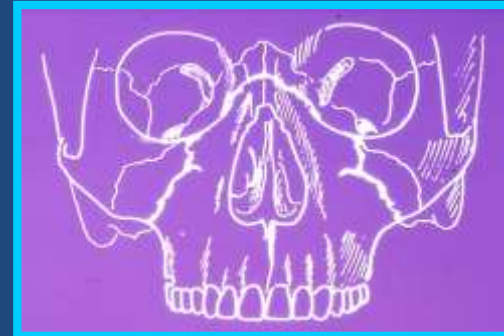
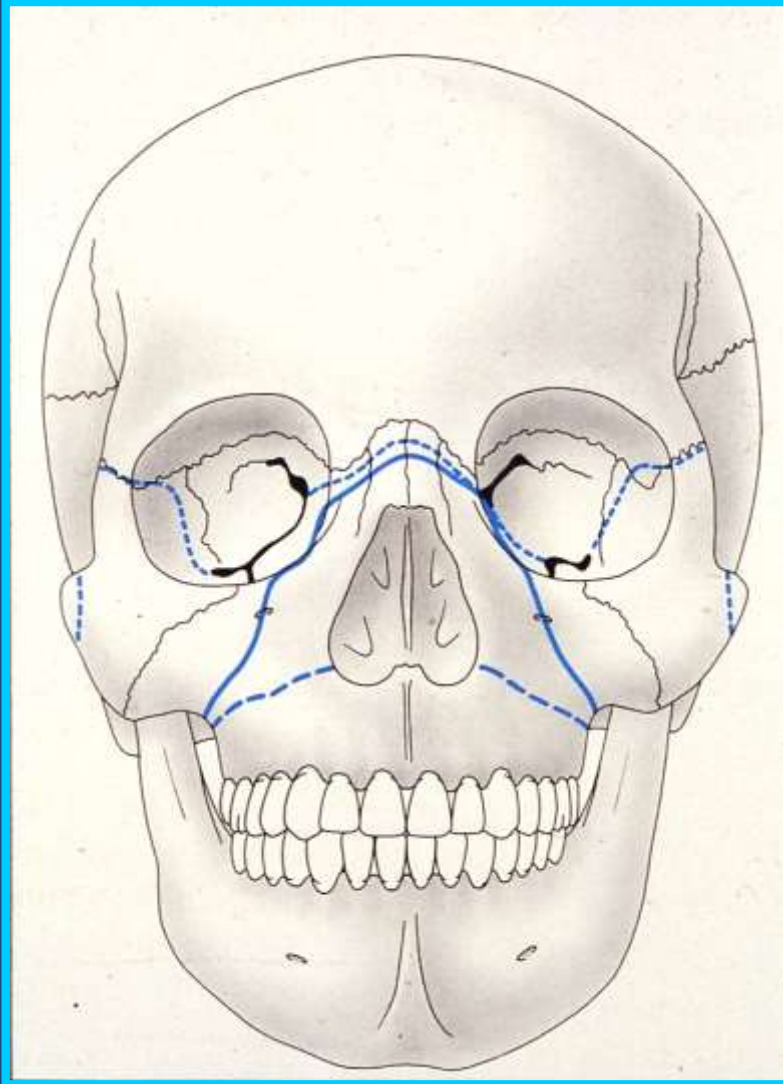
Restoration of the soft tissue defect with a cervical advancement flap

COMMINUTED FRACTURES OF THE MANDIBLE FROM GUNSHOT

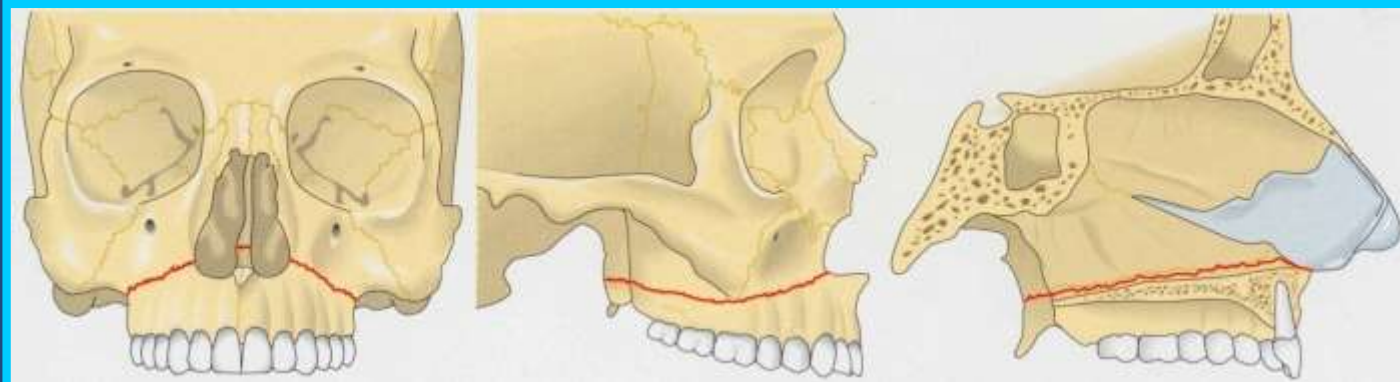


The patient 20 days after the operation

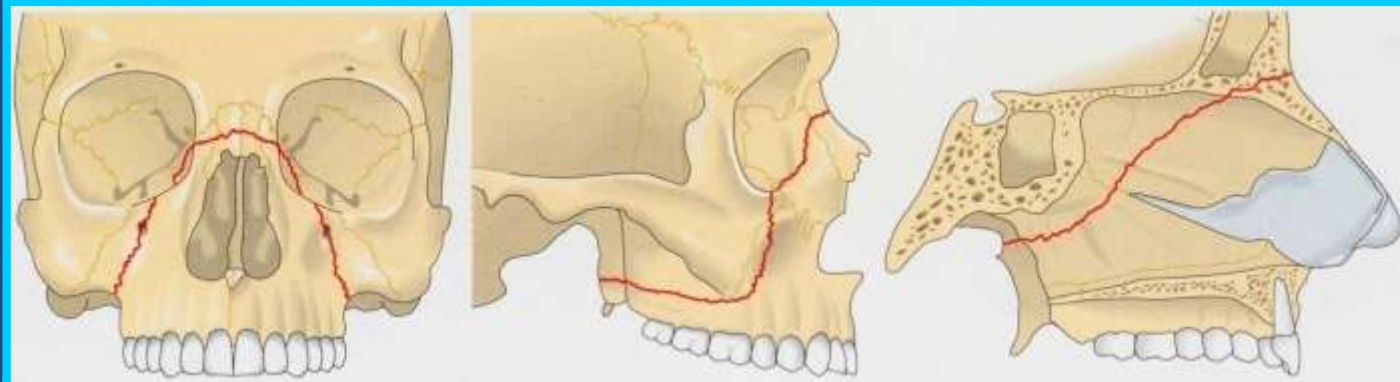
FRACTURES OF THE MIDDLE THIRD OF THE FACE



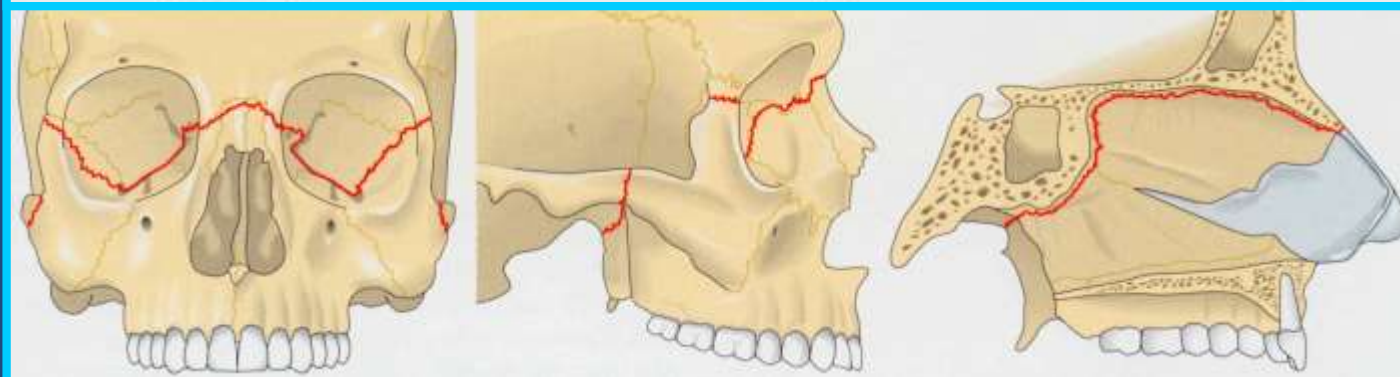
LOCATION OF THE FRACTURES IN THE MIDDLE THIRD OF THE FACE



Le Fort I



Le Fort II

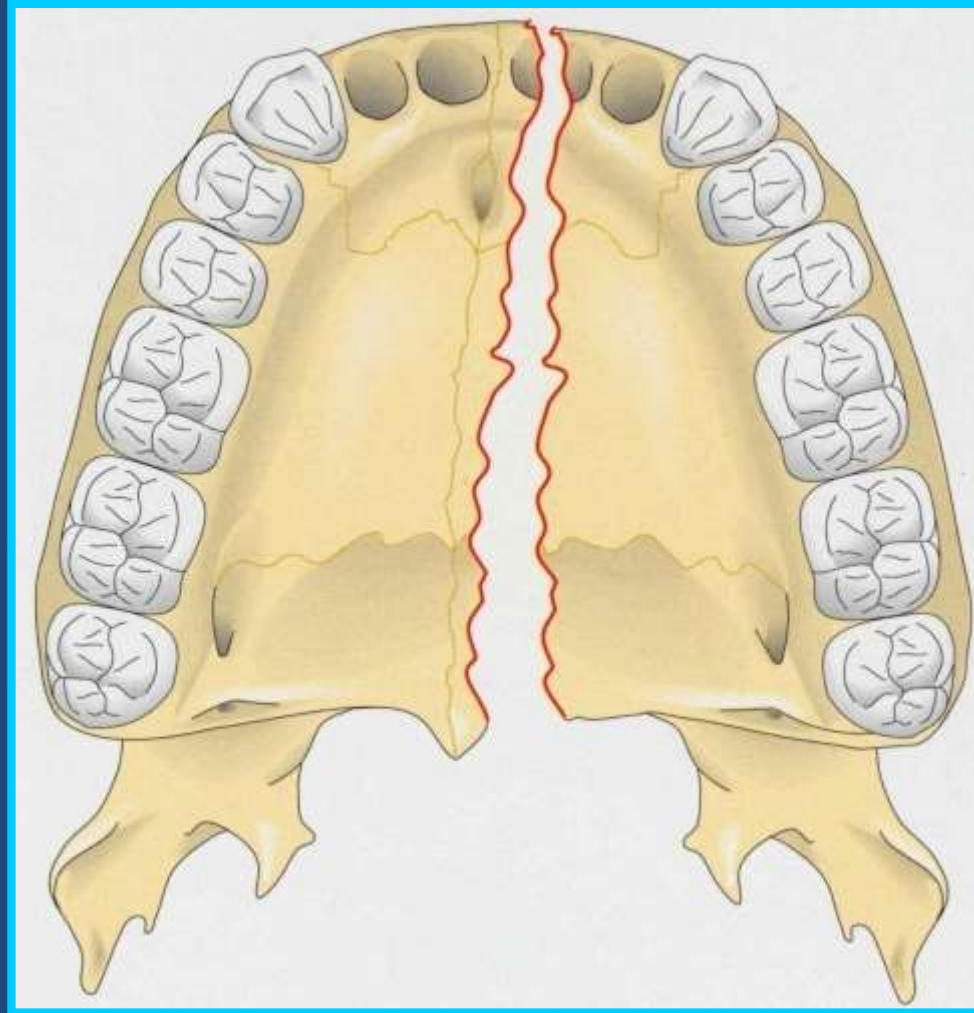


Le Fort III

LE FORT FRACTURES

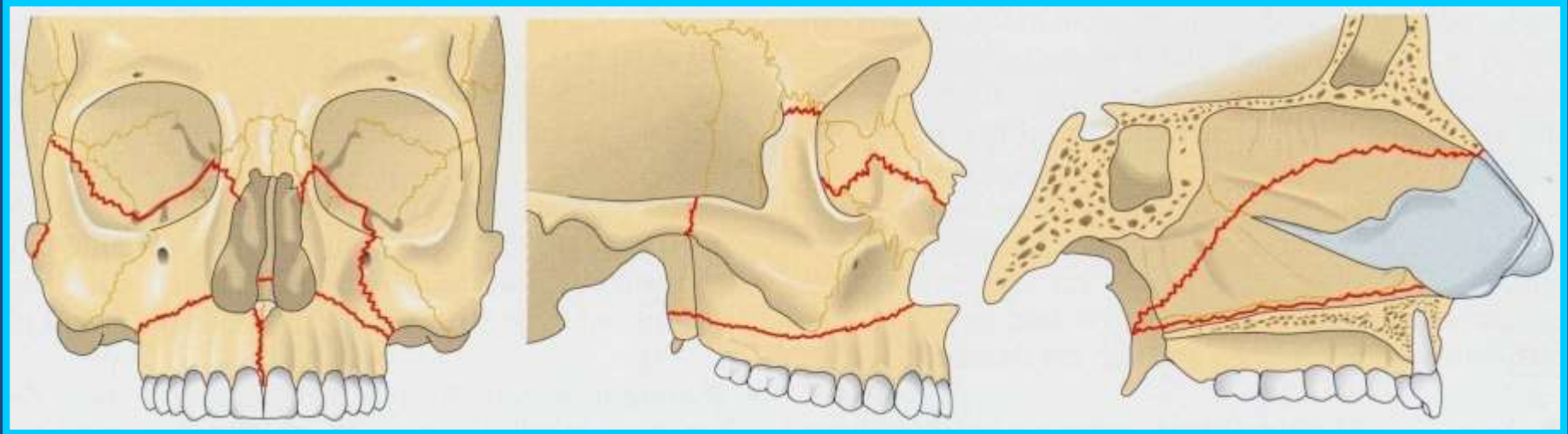
Concomitant zygomatic fracture is present only in Le Fort III fracture

FRACTURES OF THE MAXILLA



Sagittal midline fracture of the palate

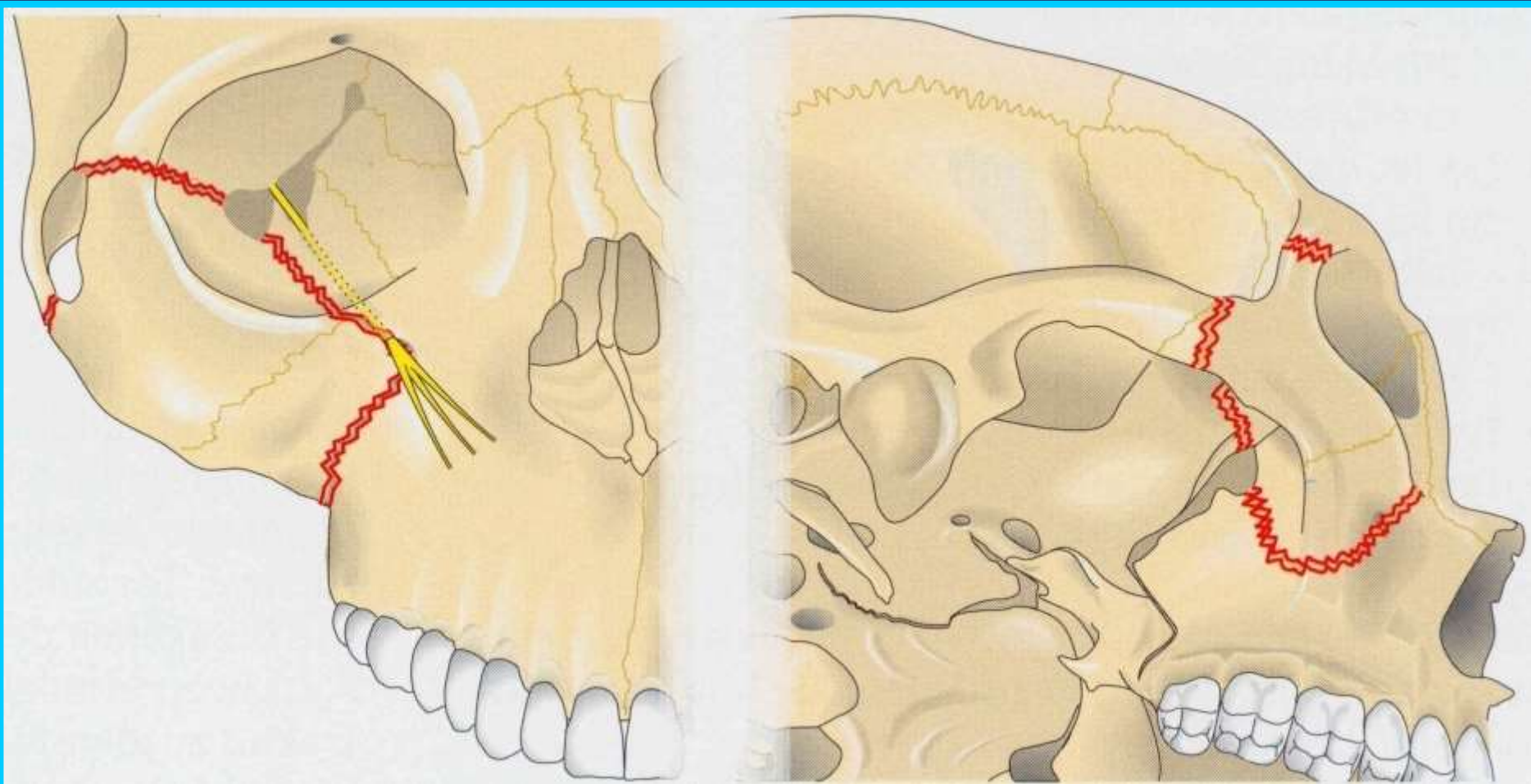
MULTIPLE FRACTURES OF THE MIDDLE THIRD OF THE FACE



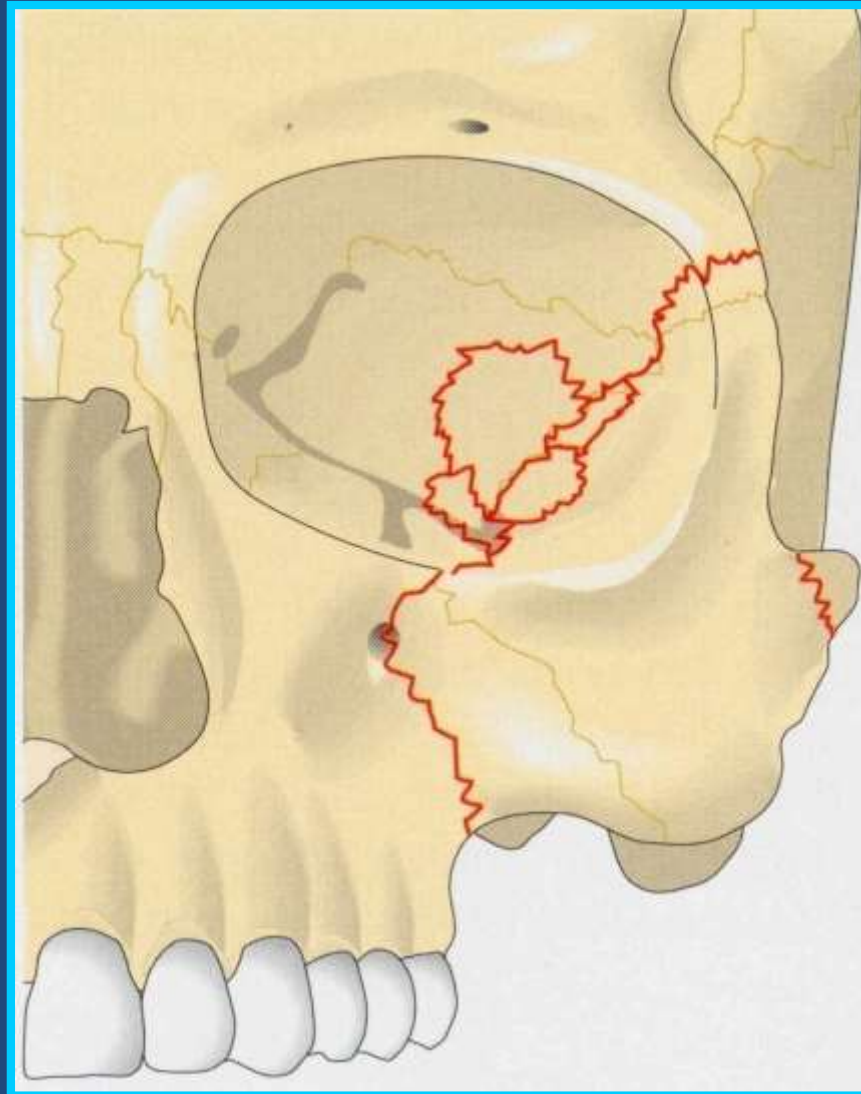
Le Fort I fracture, Le Fort III right*, Le Fort II left, sagittal fracture of the palate

* On the right side of the patient

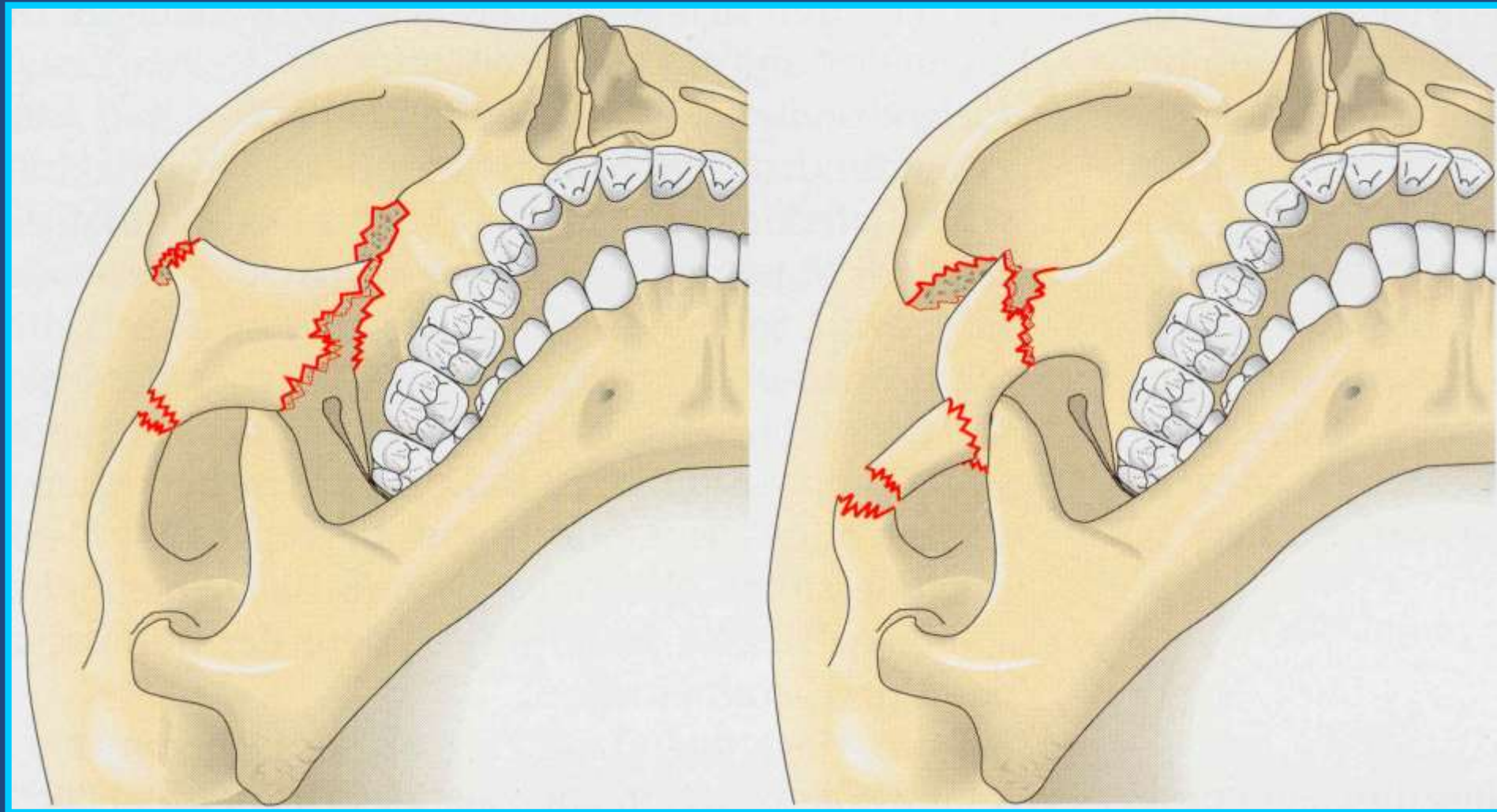
FRACTURE OF ZYGOMATIC BONE



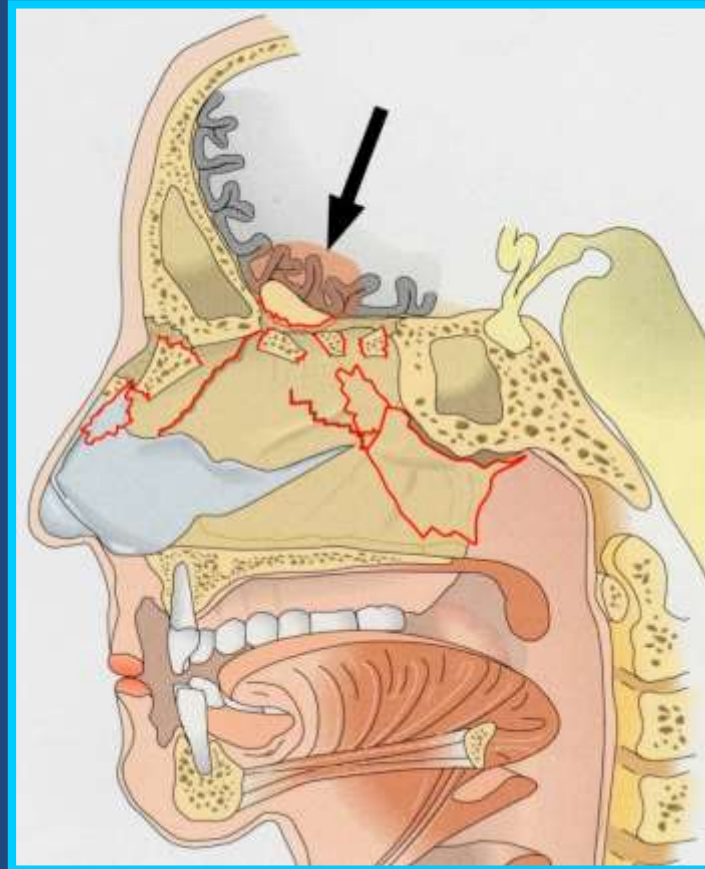
ORBITAL FRACTURE



FRACTURE OF ZYGOMATIC ARCH



FRACTURE OF THE CRIBRIFORM PLATE



Fracture of the cribriform plate causes cerebrospinal fluid rhinorrhea

CLINICAL PICTURES OF FRACTURES OF THE MIDDLE THIRD OF THE FACE





Le Fort II fracture: tabular face



Abnormal dental occlusion. The upper jaw has shifted backwards



CLINICAL SIGNS OF FACIAL FRACTURES

➤ Definite presence of fracture

Mobility abnormal

Displacement

Grief

➤ Possible fracture

Pain

Edema

Hematoma

Functional impairment

CLINICAL EXAMINATION TO CHECK THE EXISTENCE OF FRACTURES







RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION FOR FRACTURES OF THE MIDDLE THIRD OF THE FACE

- X-ray of paranasal sinuses
- Subgenioparietal radiograph
- Computed Tomography

X-RAY OF PARANASAL SINUSES



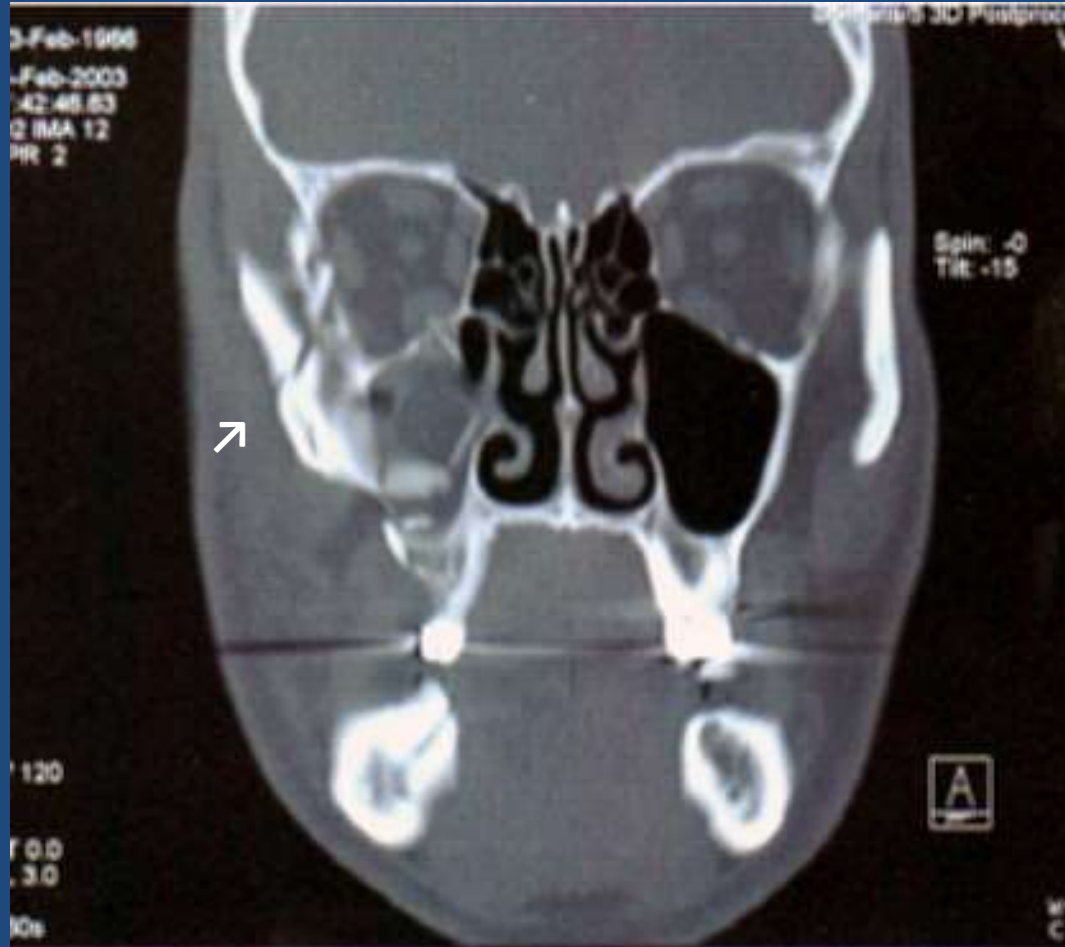
Postoperative x-ray: Left Orbital Fractures

SUBGENIOPARIETAL X-RAY



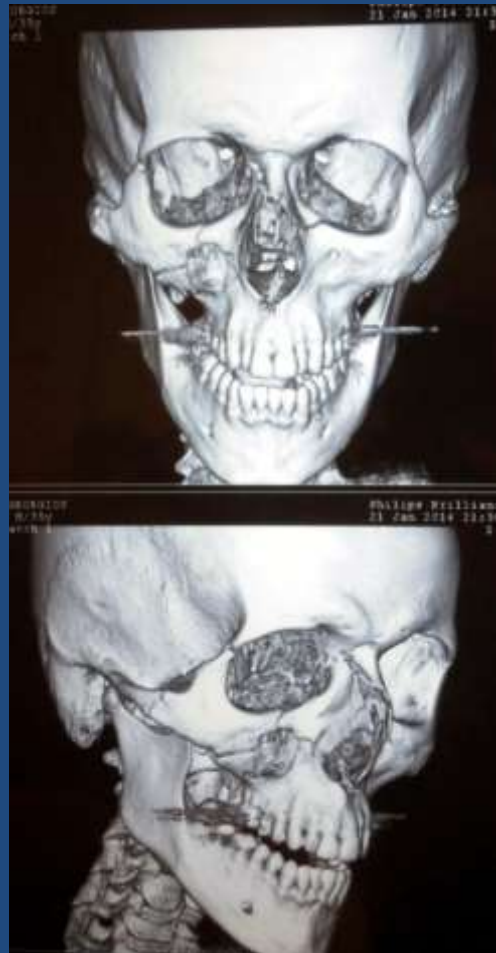
Fracture of zygomatic arch

CT - CORONARY SECTION



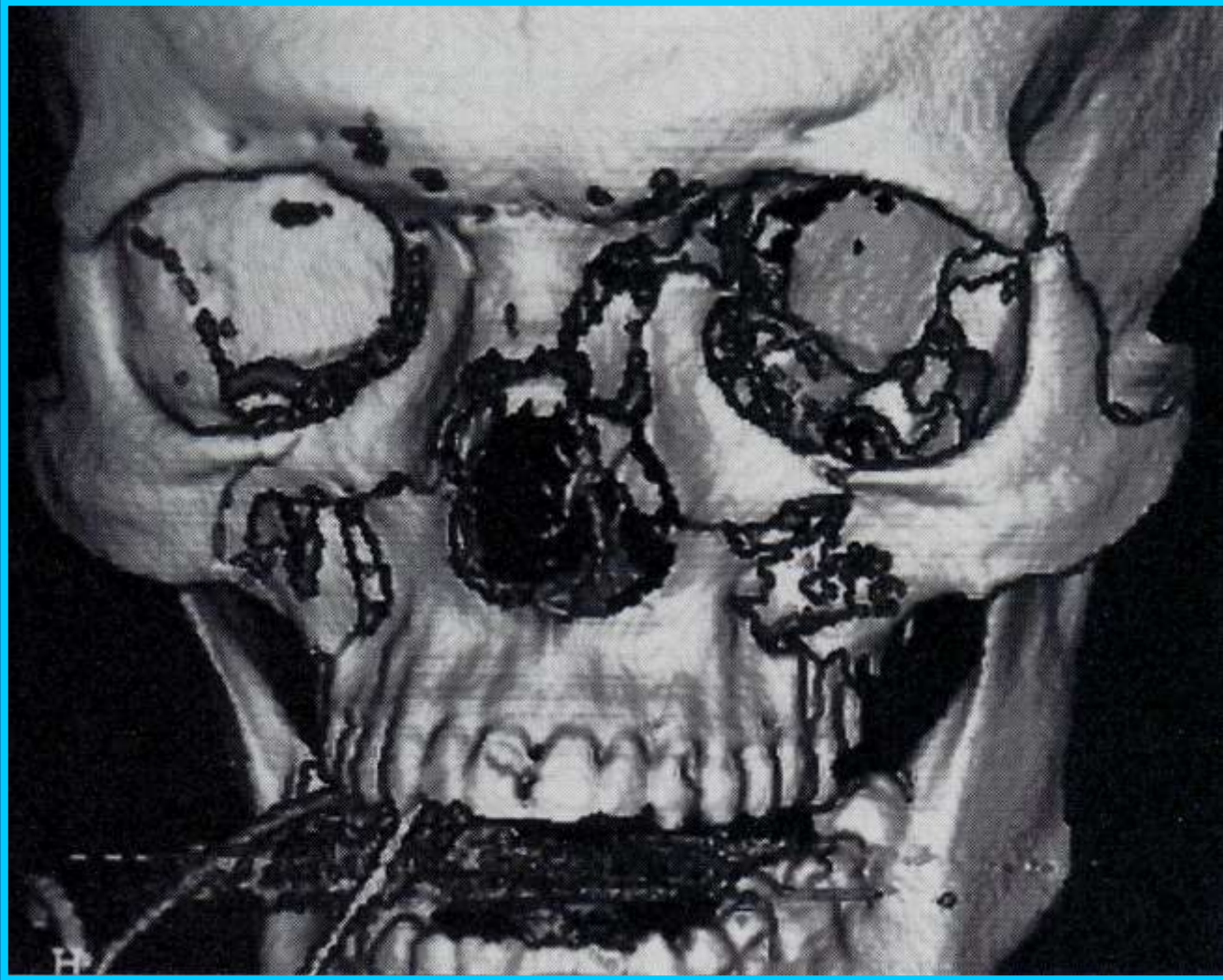
Fractures of the orbit, zygomatic bone and arch. Right sinus opacification is due to blood collection (hemo-sinus)

3-D CT



Le Fort II fracture

3-D CT

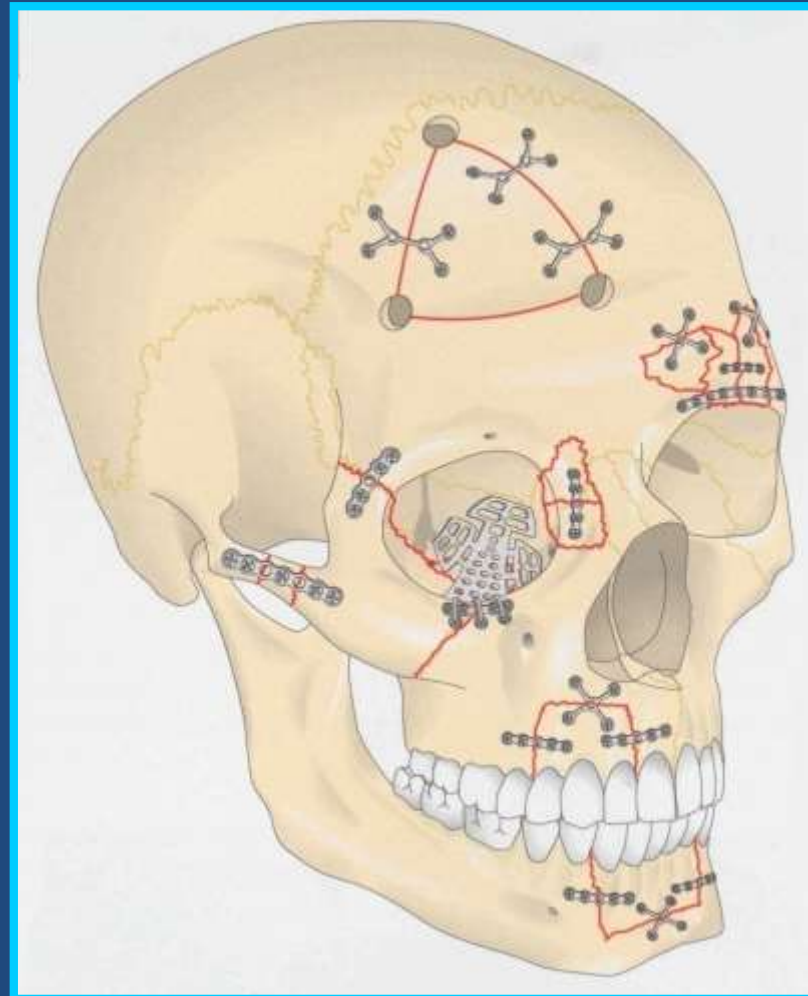


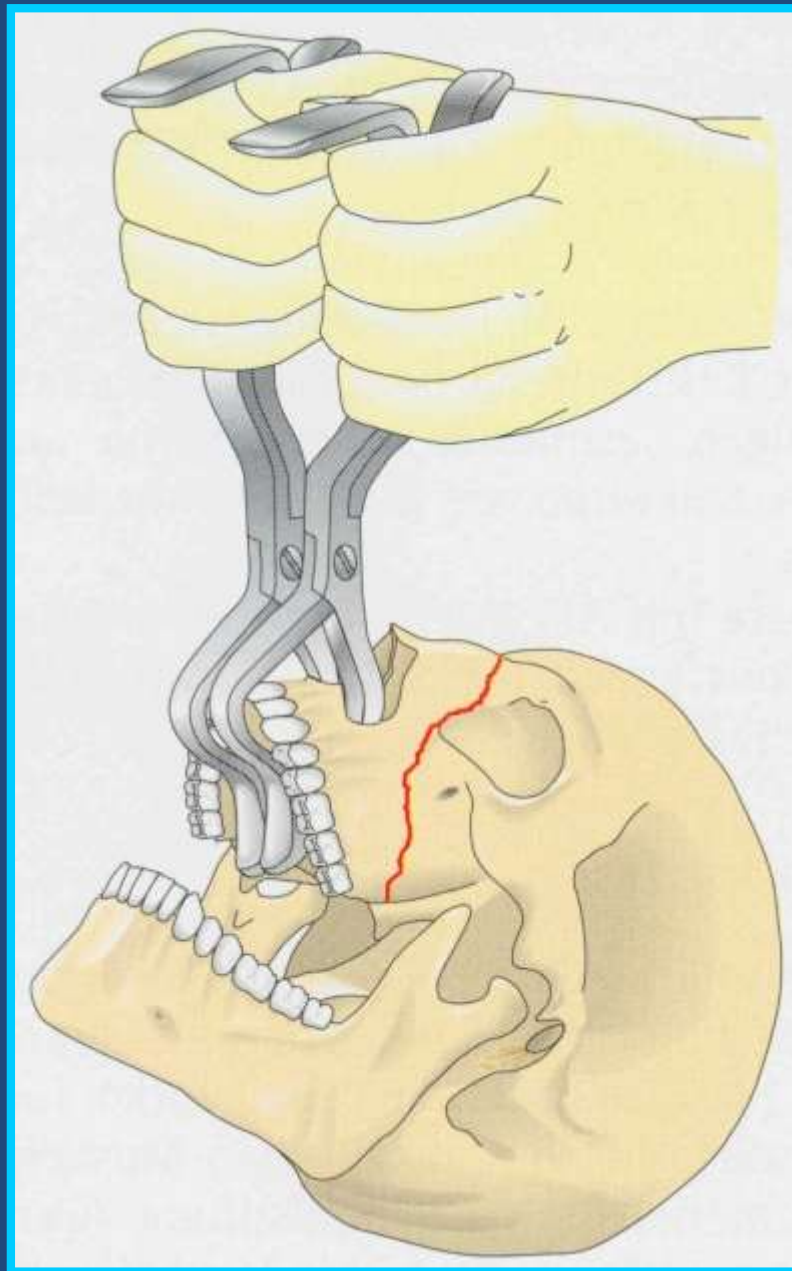
Multiple fractures of the middle third of the face

PRINCIPLES OF THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF FRACTURES OF THE MAXILLARY, NASAL AND FRONTAL BONE

- Open reduction – osteosynthesis
- Closed reduction

PRINCIPLES OF THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF FRACTURES OF THE MAXILLARY, NASAL AND FRONTAL BONE

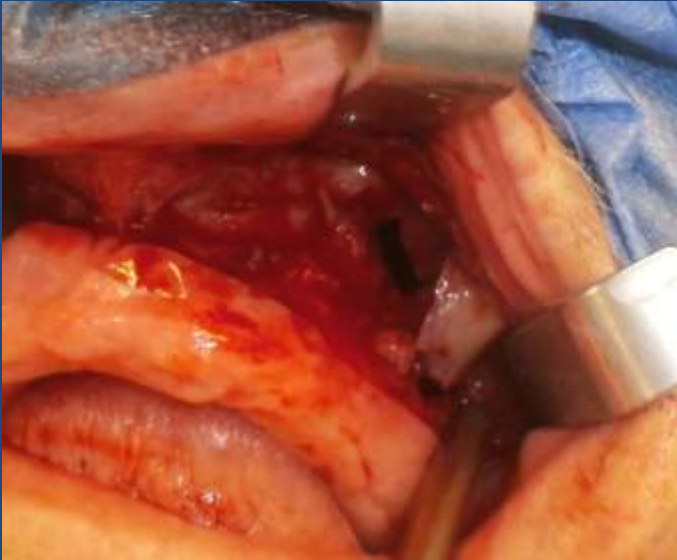




FRACTURE LE FORT I



FRACTURE LE FORT I



Intraoperative stages

FRACTURE LE FORT I



Intraoperative stages

FRACTURE LE FORT I



Postoperative X-ray

ORBITAL FRACTURES

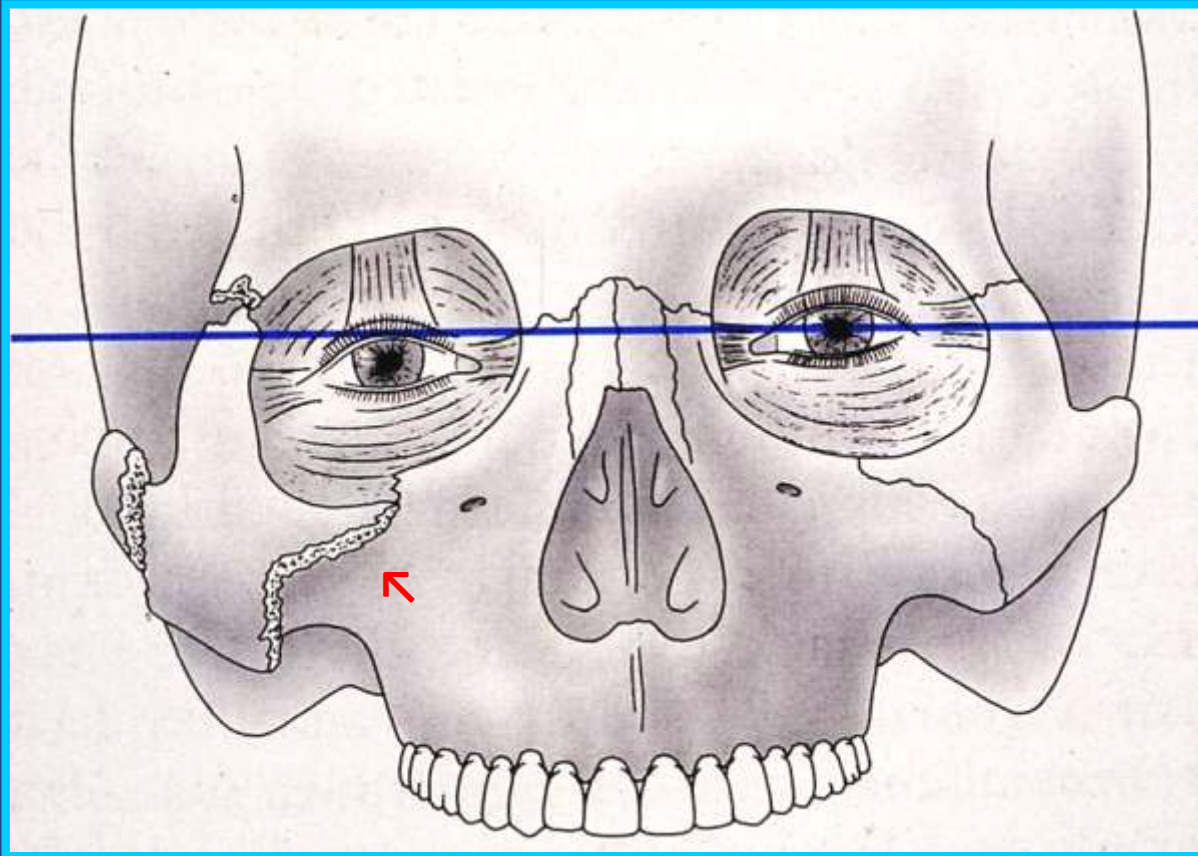
CLINICAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- Edema and periorbital ecchymosis, subconjunctival hemorrhage
- Pain
- Enophthalmos
- Diplopia
- Difficulty moving the eyeball
- Hypoesthesia of the infraorbital nerve

ORBITAL FRACTURES

- Fractures of the orbit, and in general of the face, if possible, should be operated on within 5-8 days of the injury, because the rich perfusion of the face facilitates their rapid porosity in an unfavorable position. Thus, their delayed treatment requires a heavier intervention
- For the same reason, if the administration of general anesthesia is not contraindicated, the patient is operated on during his stay in the intensive care unit

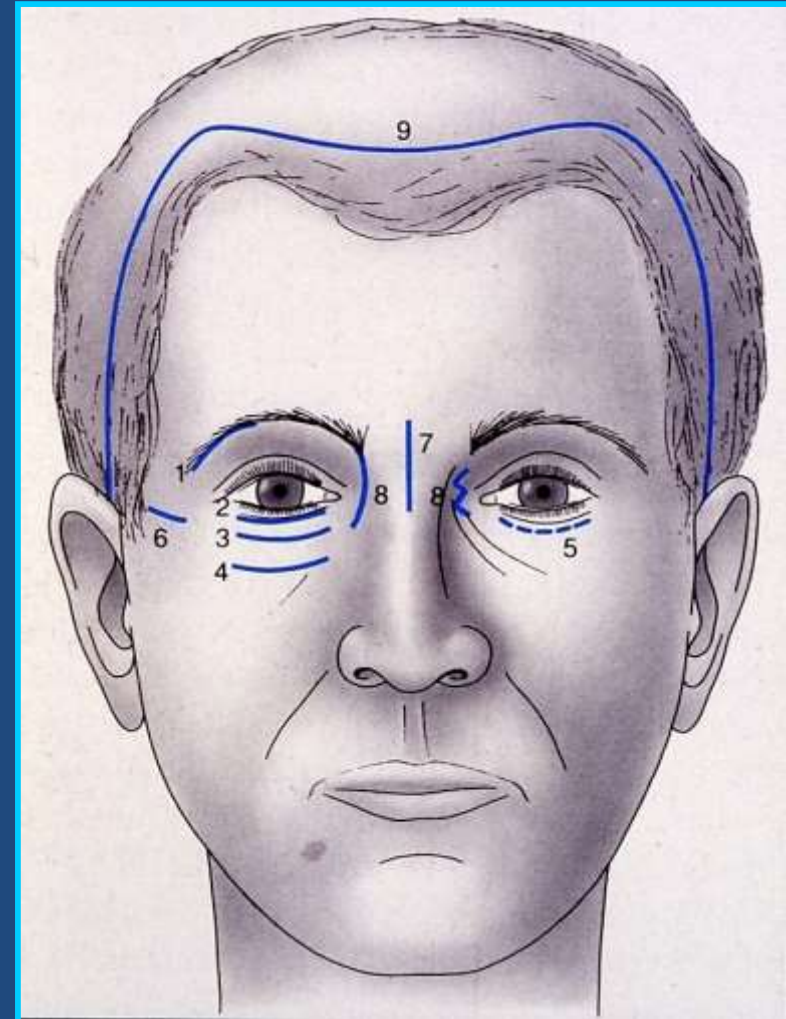
DIPLOPIA IN ORBITAL FRACTURES



Fractures increase the capacity of the orbit resulting in displacement of the bulb

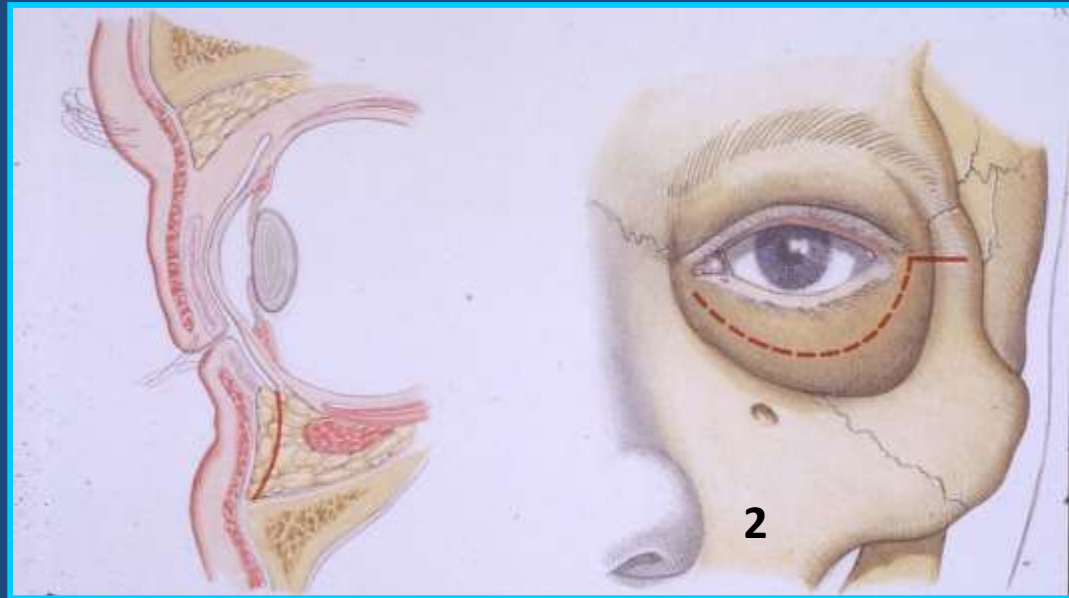
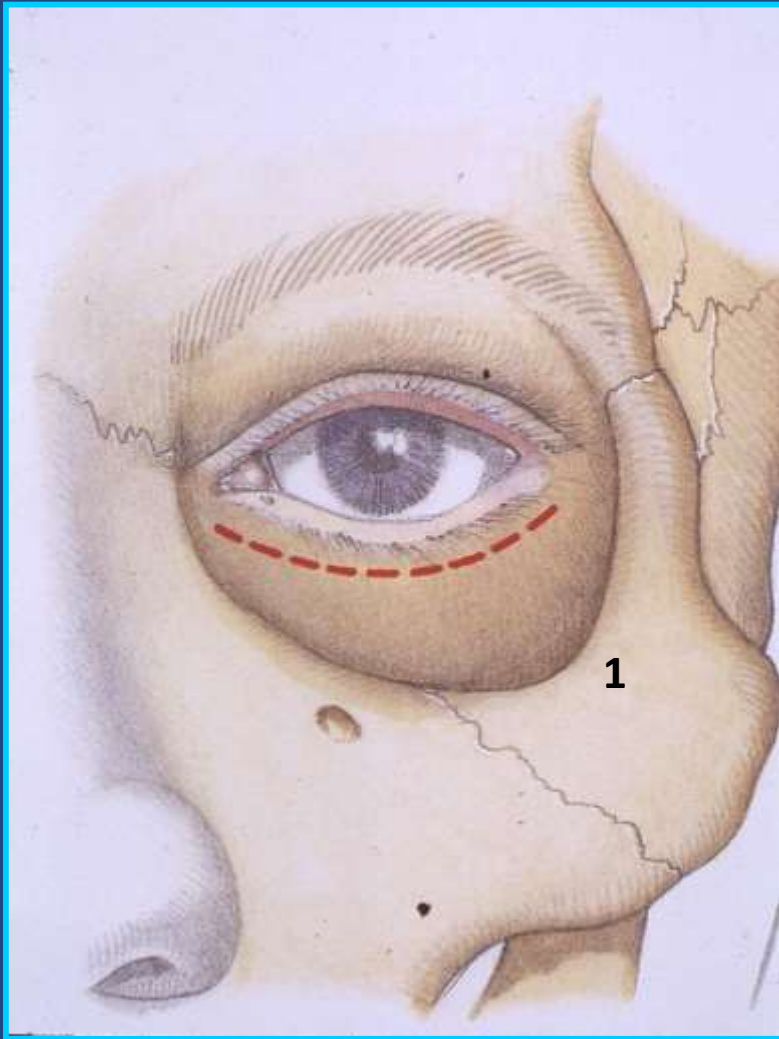
APPROACH TO MIDDLE-THIRD FACIAL FRACTURES

1. At the frontozygomatic suture
2. Through the lower conjunctiva
3. Middle Subciliary
4. Lower Subciliary
5. Upper Subciliary
6. Temporal (Gillies)
7. Middle nasal
8. Inner wall of the orbit
9. Coronal incision





Frontozygomatic incision



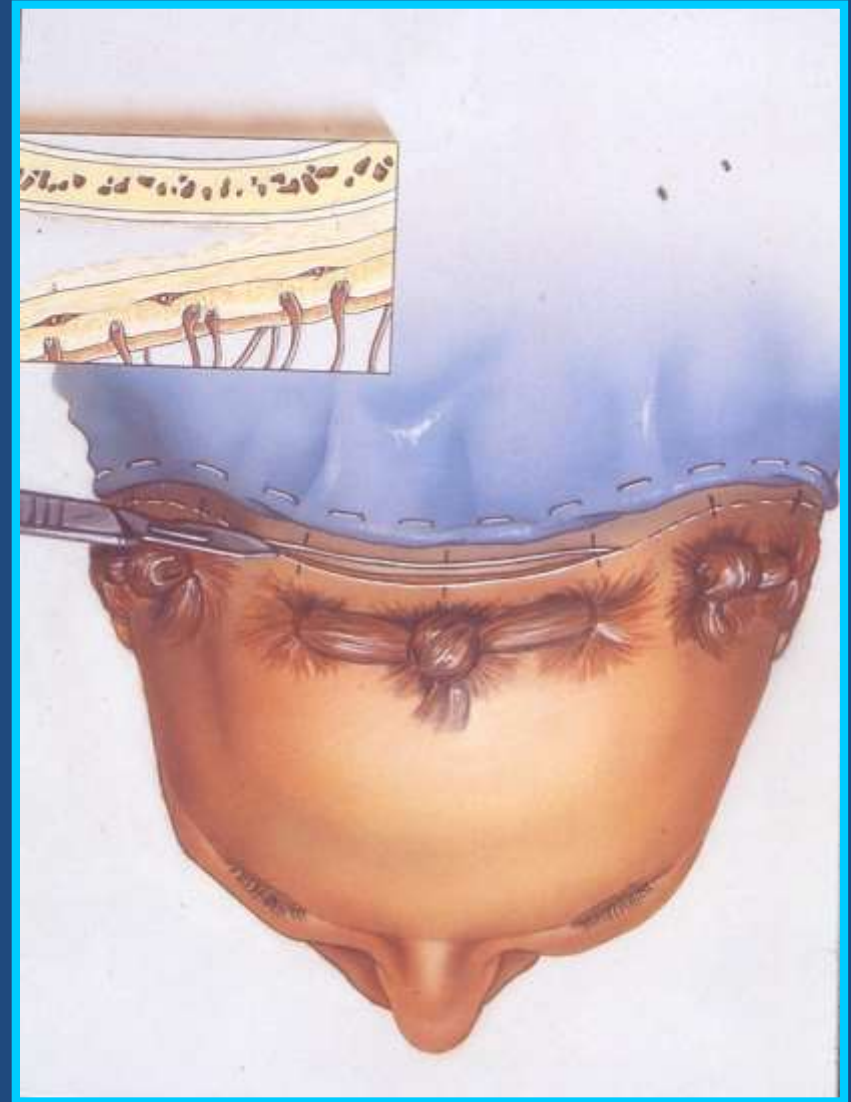
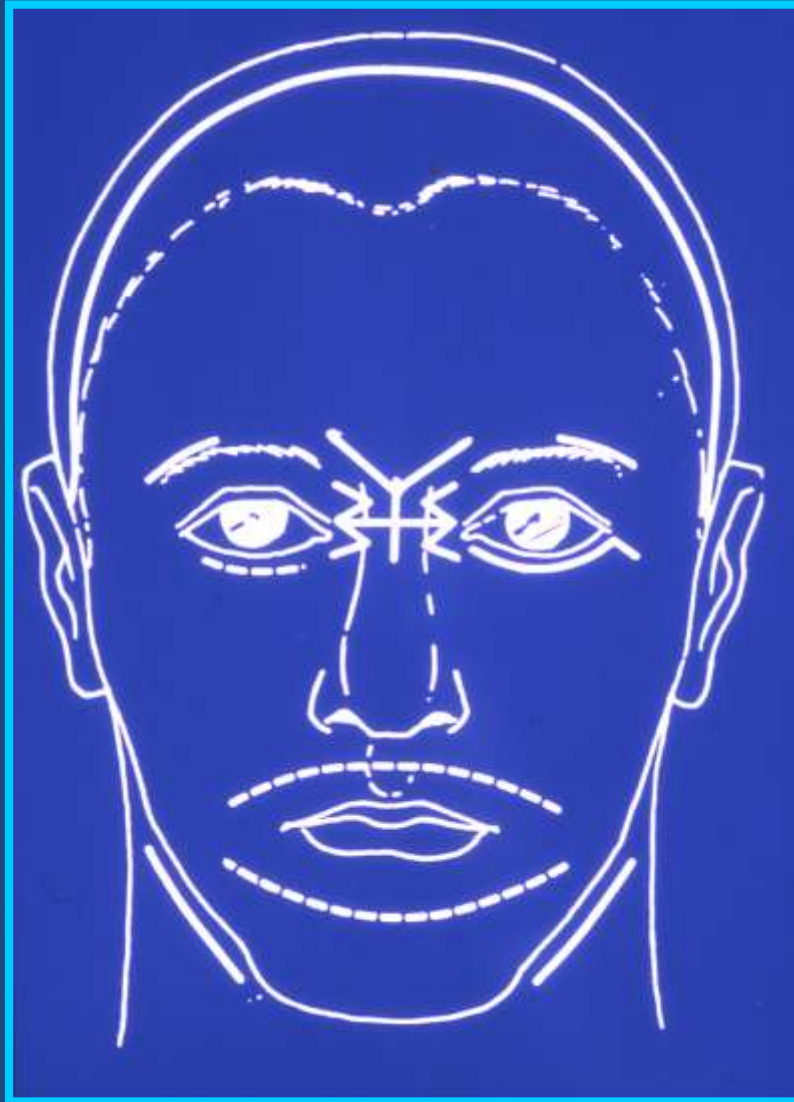
- 1. Upper Subciliary incision**
- 2. Middle Subciliary incision**

ORBITAL FRACTURE

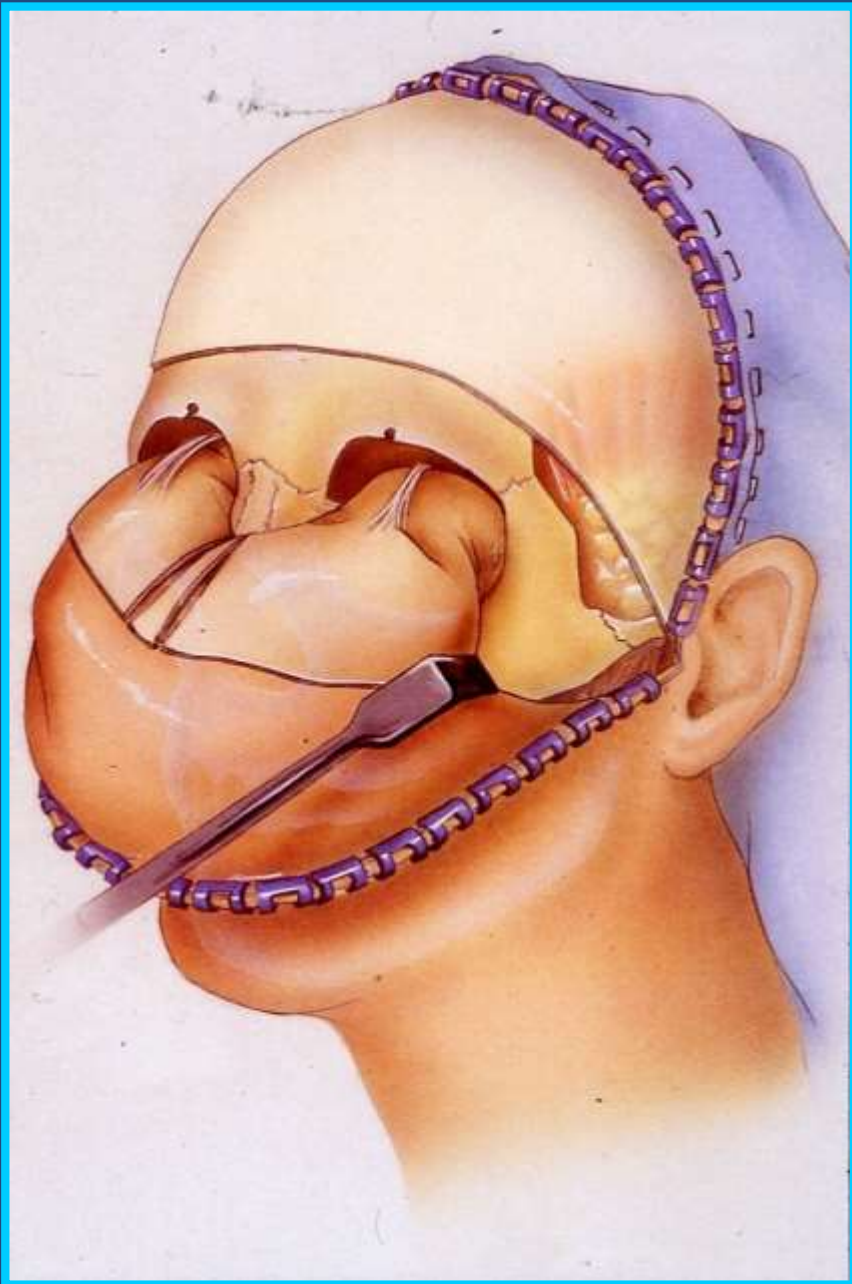
OPEN REDUCTION - OSTEOSYNTHESIS



CORONARY INCISION



CORONARY INCISION



REPRESENTATIVE CASES OF MIDDLE-THIRD FACIAL FRACTURES





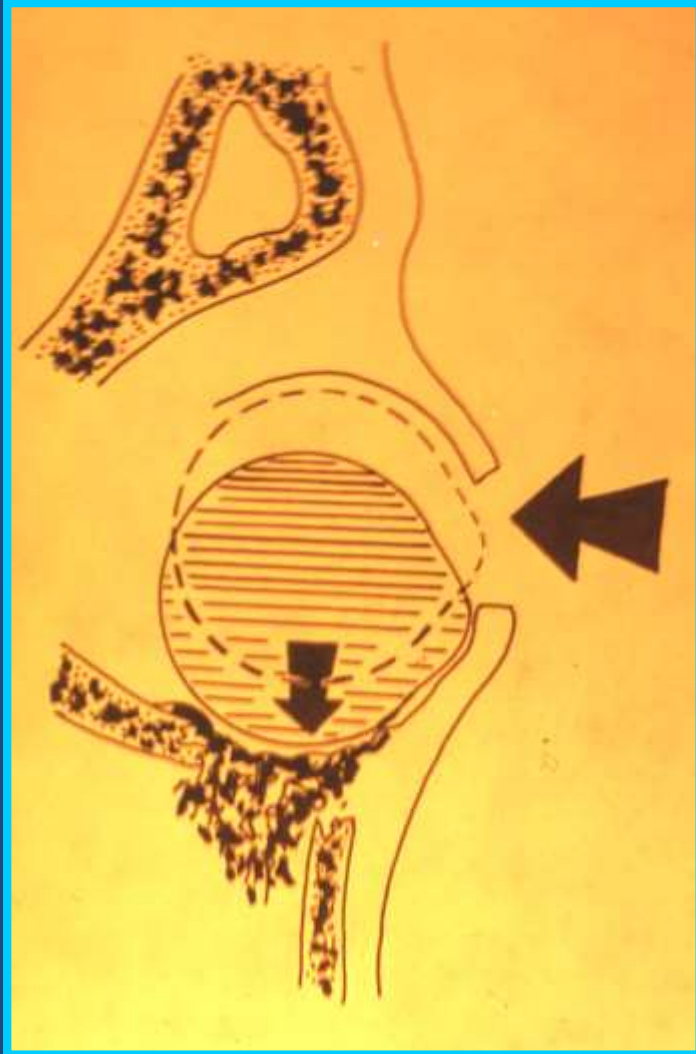
S.VASSILIOU - PROFESSOR, ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL DEPARTMENT, ATHENS MEDICAL SCHOOL

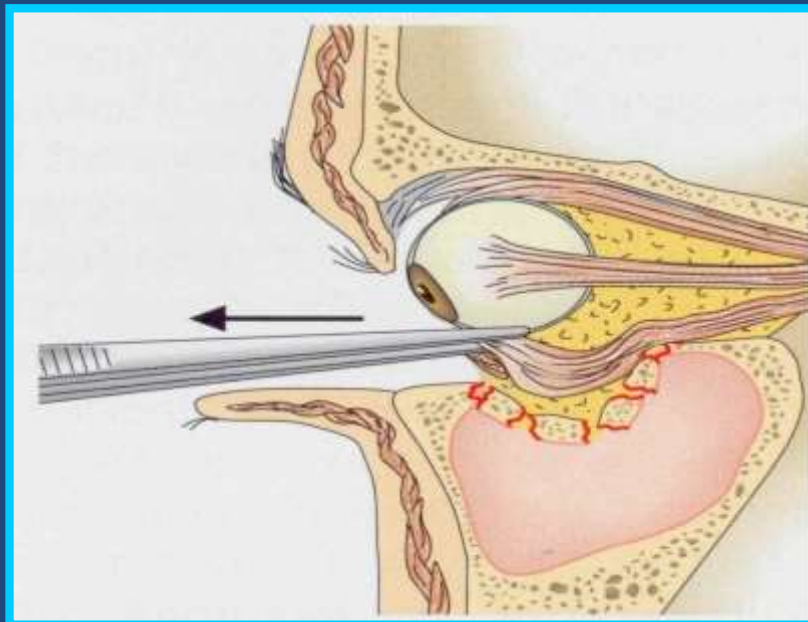
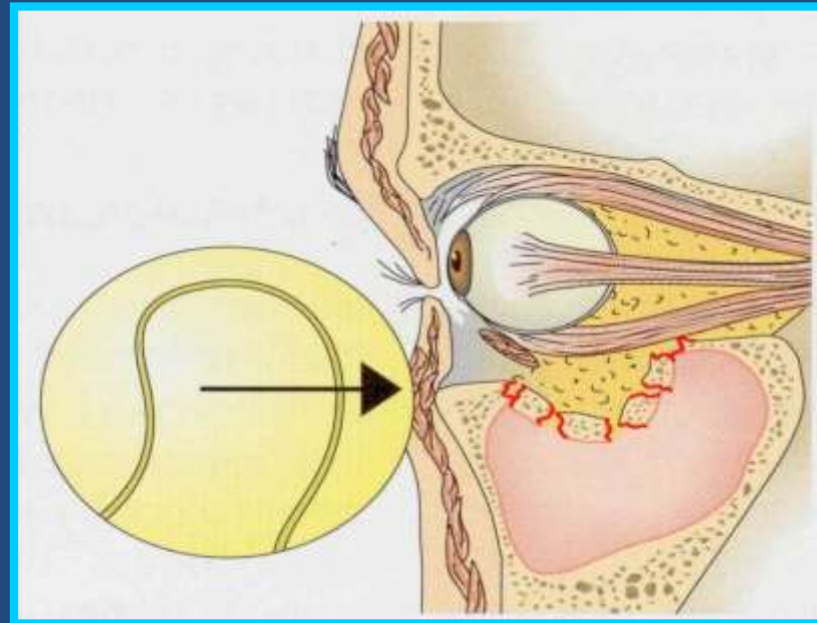
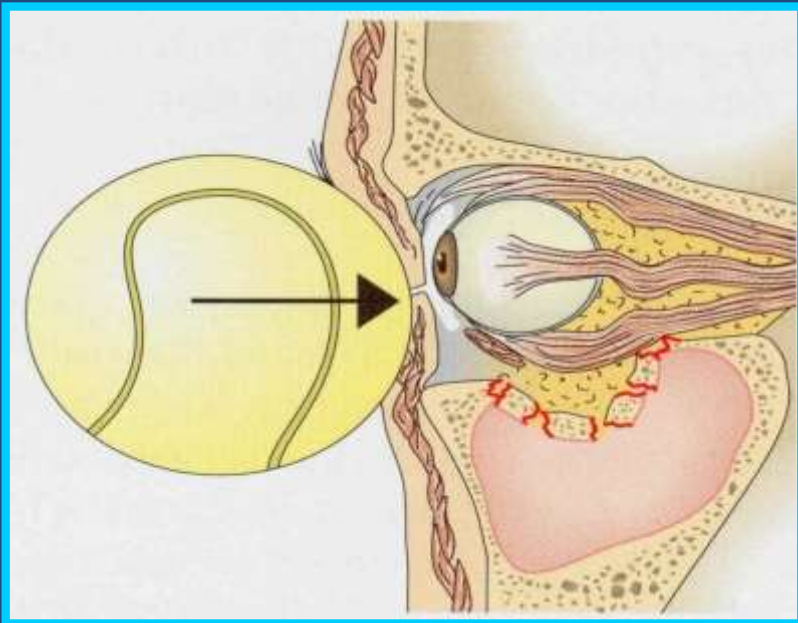




FRACTURE OF THE ORBITAL FLOOR

BLOW-OUT → Fracture **only** in the floor, not in the orbital walls

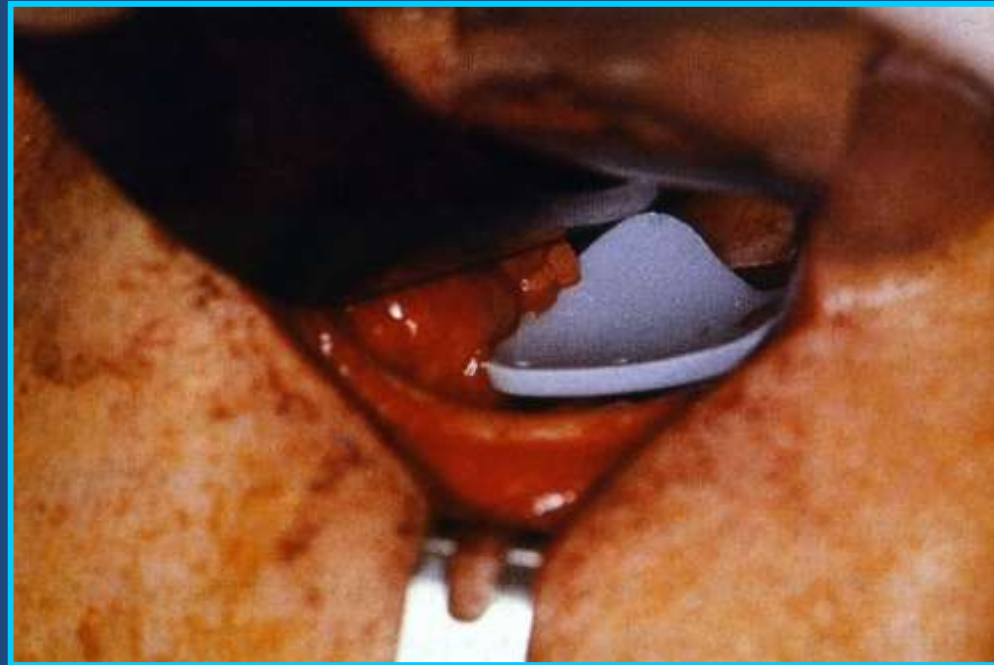
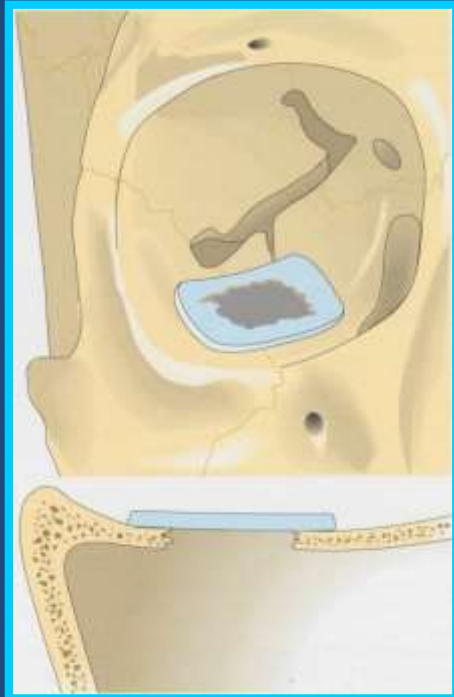




REPAIR OF THE DEFECT IN ORBITAL FLOOR FRACTURES

Small defect

- **Lyodura**



BLOW-OUT FRACTURE



The post-operative X-ray shows the meninge (Lyodura) placed on the floor defect

REPAIR OF THE DEFECT IN ORBITAL FLOOR FRACTURES

LARGE DEFECT

REPAIR

- **A. Bone graft from the dome of the skull**
- **B. Cartilage from the auricle**
- **C. Titanium mesh**



A



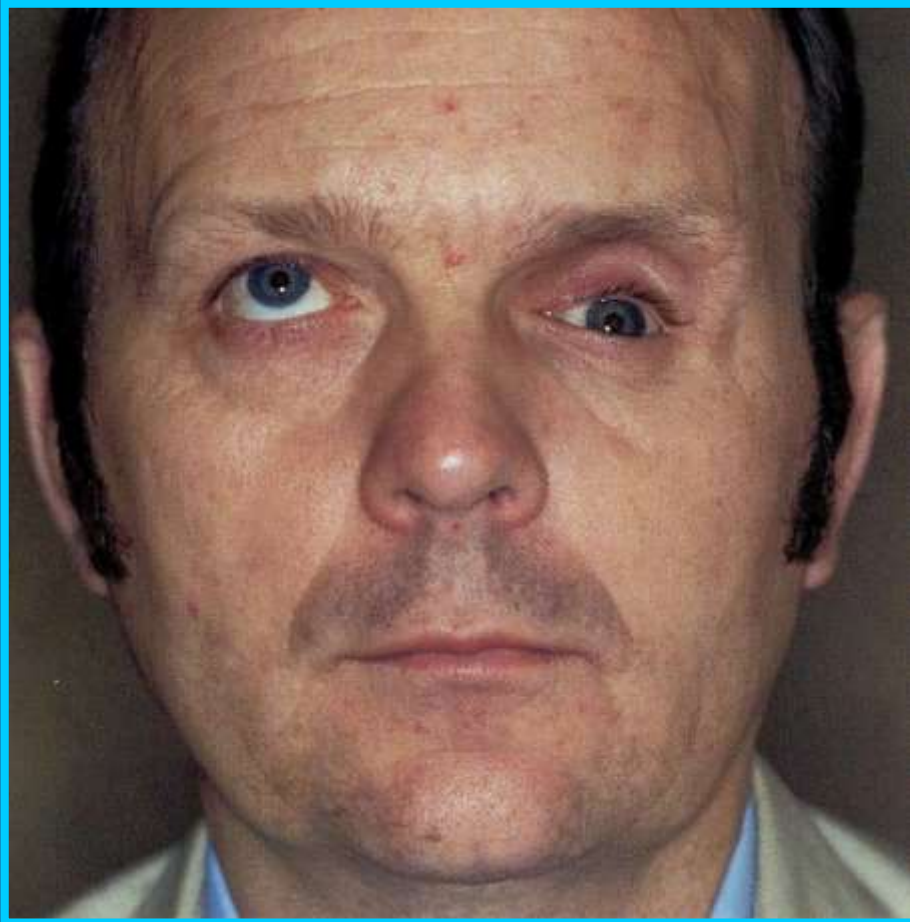
B

- **A. Bone graft from the dome of the skull**
- **B. Cartilage from the auricle**

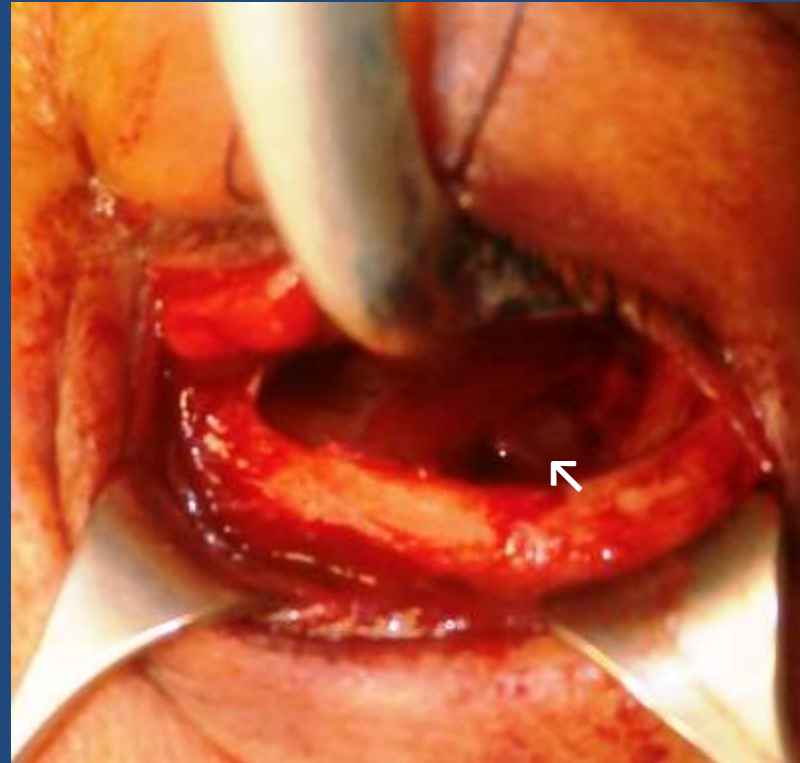
NEGLECTED ORBITAL FLOOR FRACTURE



NEGLECTED ORBITAL FLOOR FRACTURE



ORBITAL FLOOR FRACTURE



ORBITAL FLOOR FRACTURE



CT (sagittal section)

BLOW-OUT FRACTURE

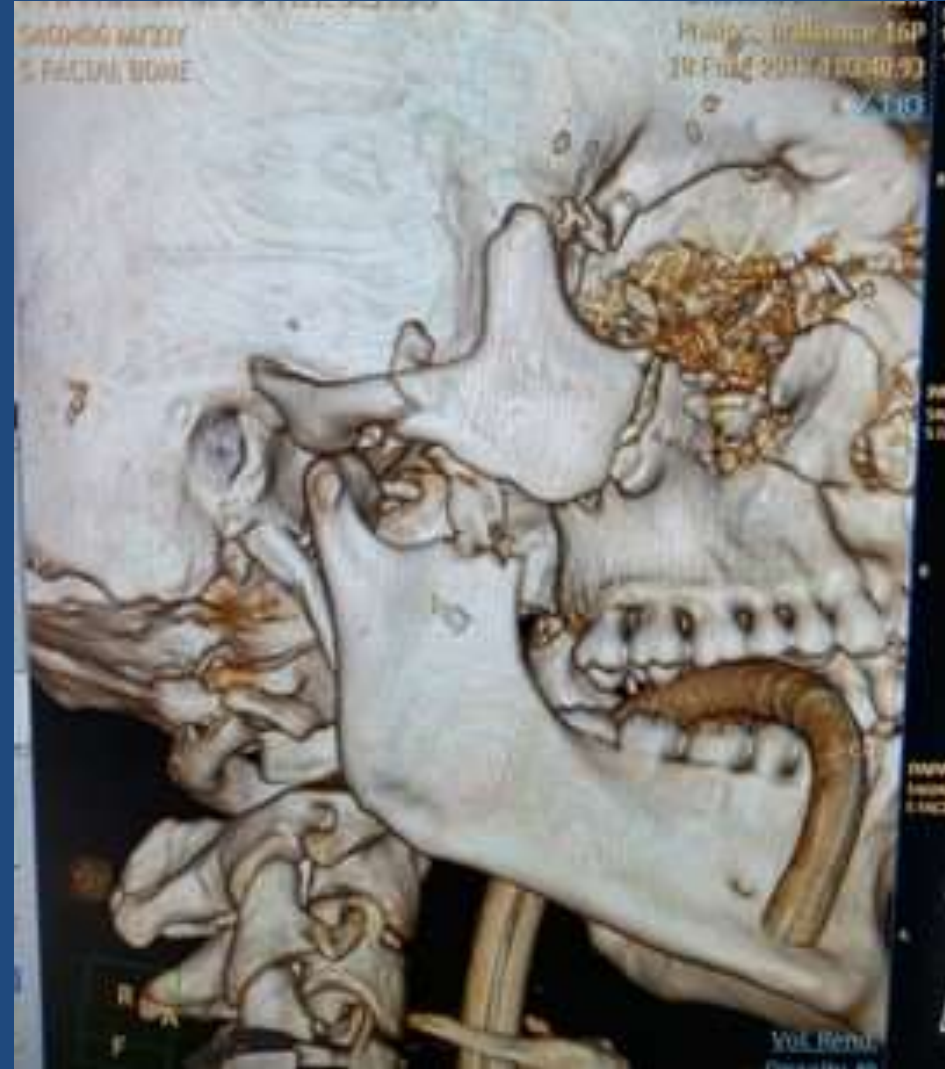
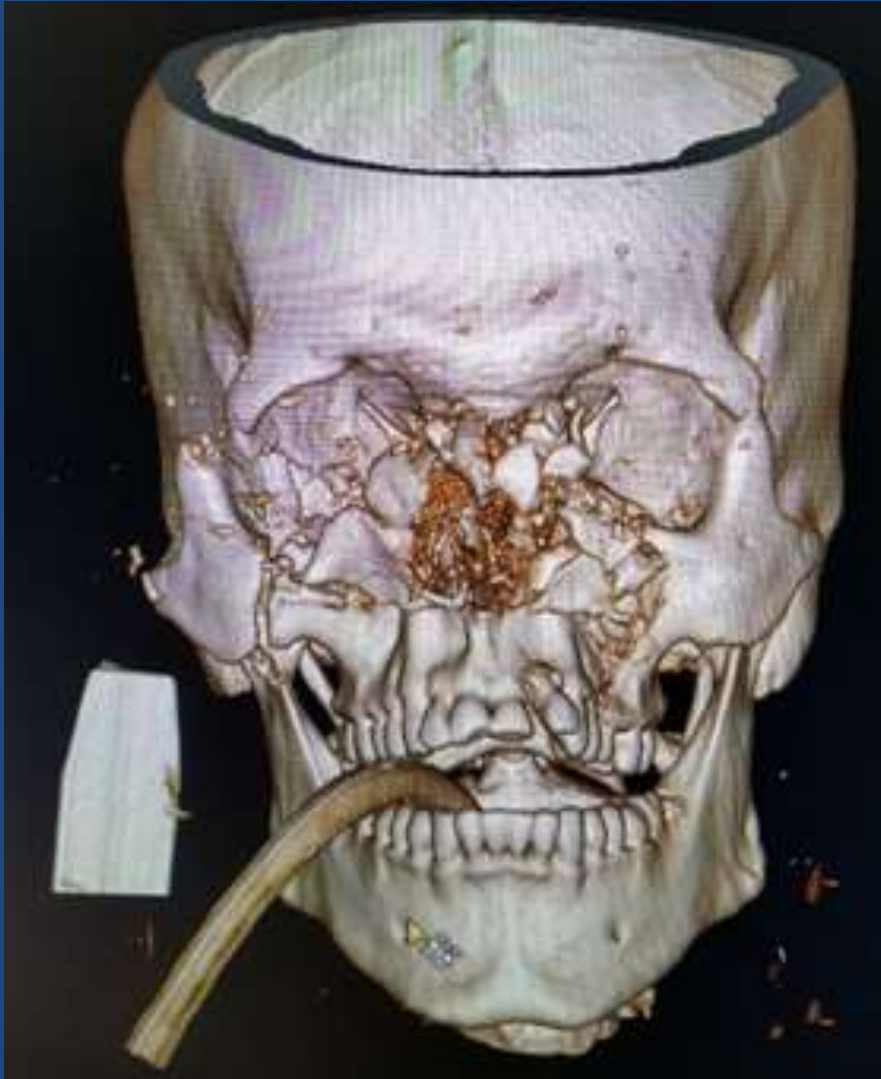


Open reduction. A titanium mesh was placed in the floor defect

MIDDLE THIRD FACIAL FRACTURES



MIDDLE THIRD FACIAL FRACTURES



PREOPERATIVE X-RAYS

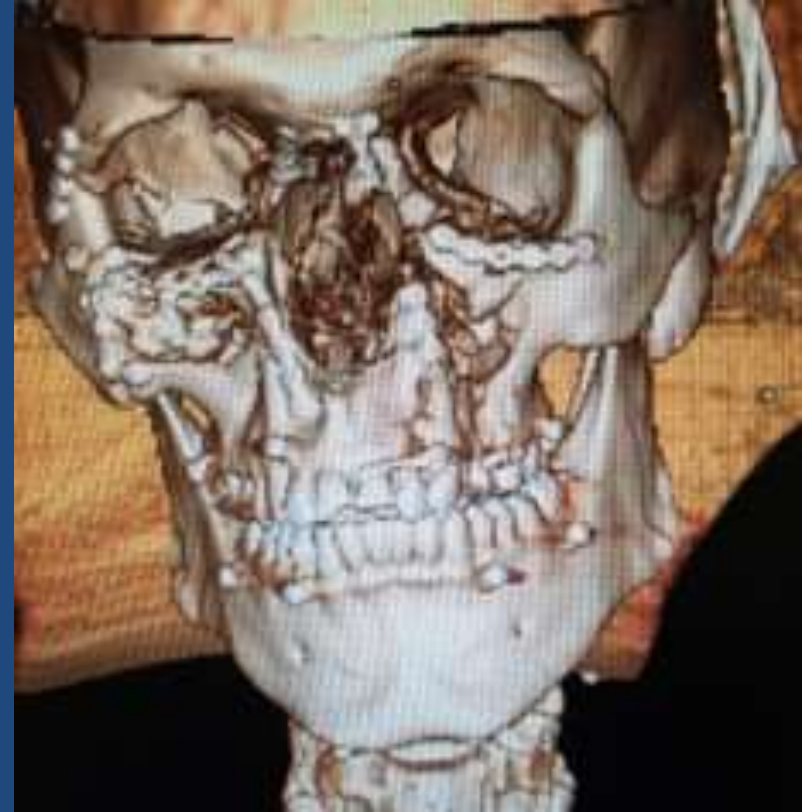
MIDDLE THIRD FACIAL FRACTURES



PREOPERATIVE X-RAYS

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MIDDLE THIRD FACIAL FRACTURES



POSTOPERATIVE X-RAYS

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MIDDLE THIRD FACIAL FRACTURES



THE PATIENT AFTER THE FIRST OPERATION

MIDDLE THIRD FACIAL FRACTURES



**3-D PRINTER
CAD-CAM TECHNOLOGY**

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MIDDLE THIRD FACIAL FRACTURES



**BILATERAL PLACEMENT OF TITANIUM MESH ON THE
ORBITAL FLOOR**

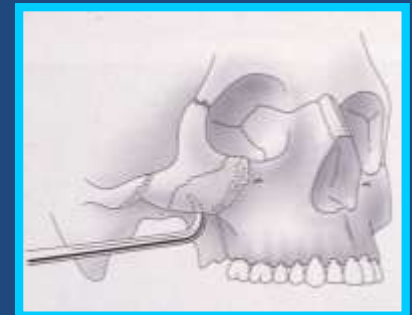
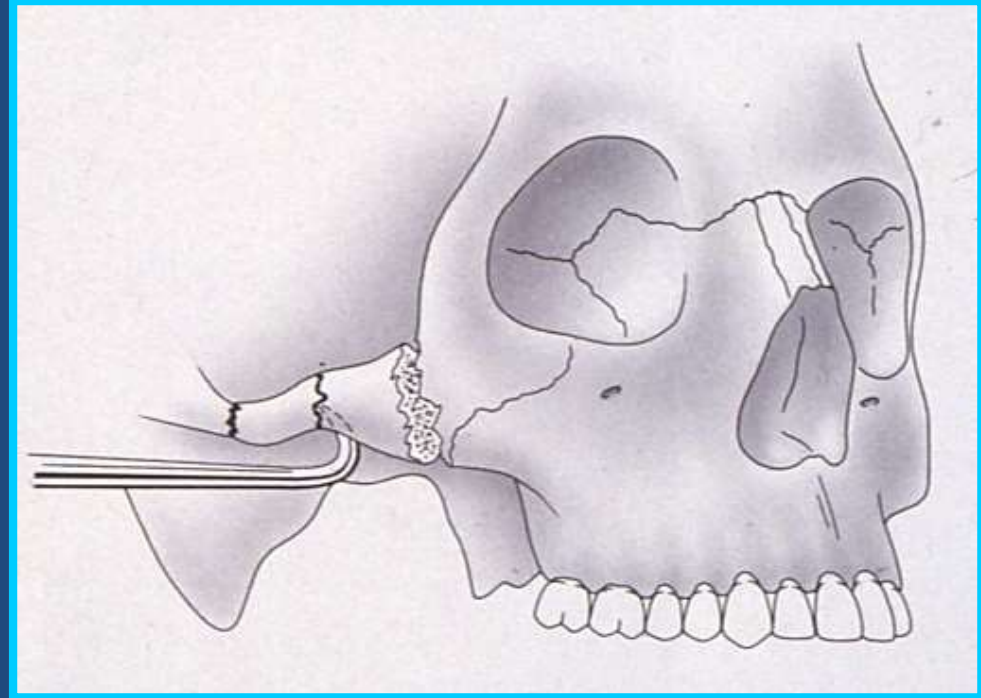
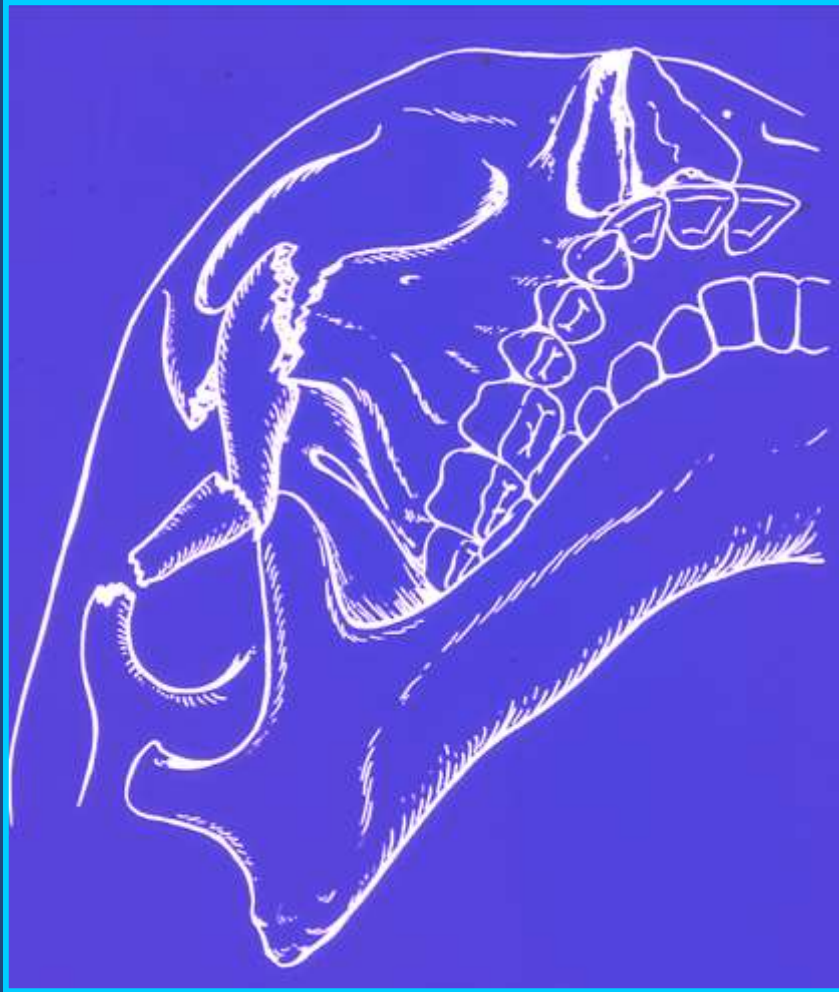
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MIDDLE THIRD FACIAL FRACTURES

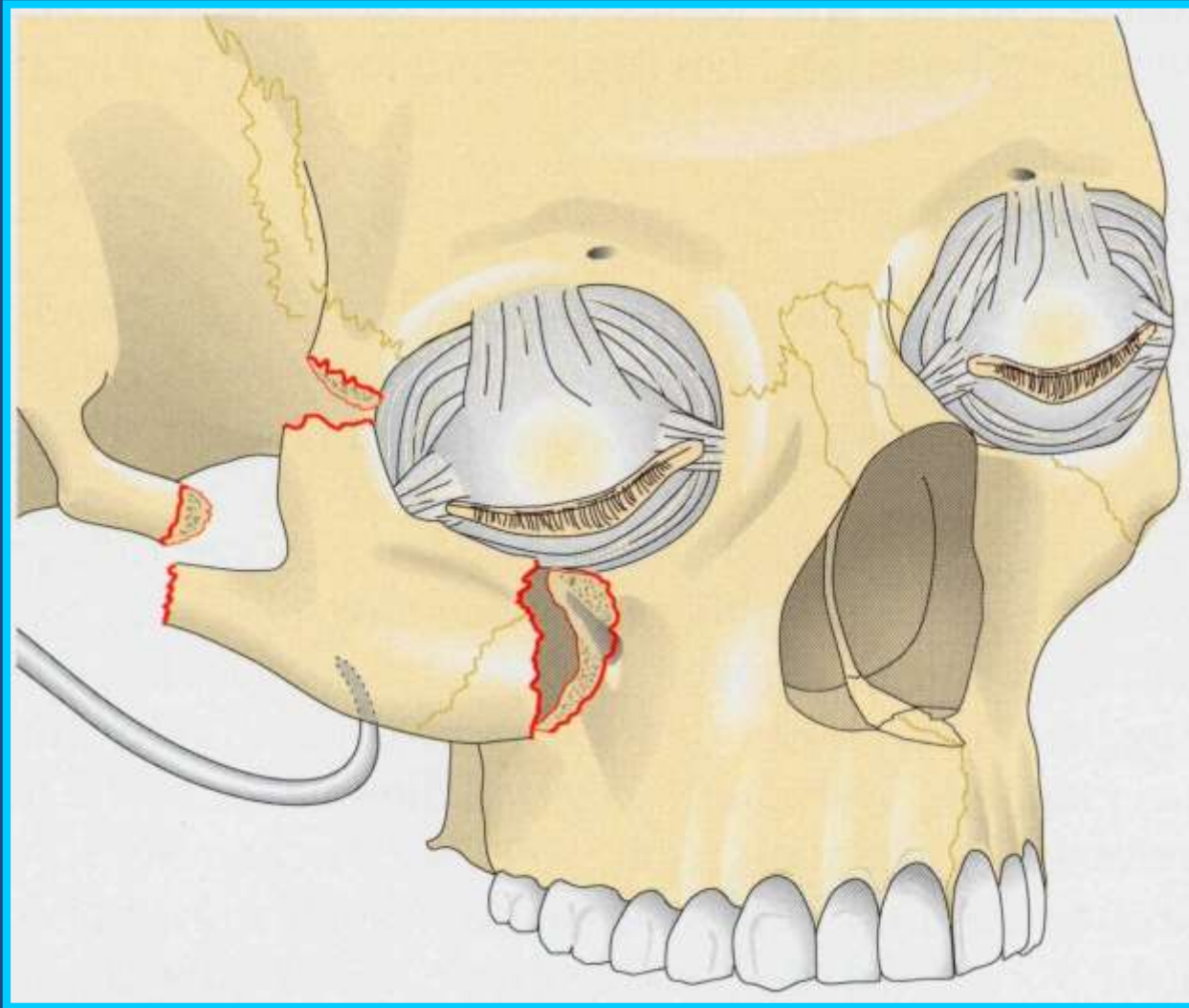


THE PATIENT 1 YEAR AFTER THE SECOND OPERATION

ZYGOMATIC ARCH FRACTURES



ZYGOMATIC ARCH FRACTURE



Closed reduction

ZYGOMATIC ARCH FRACTURES



ZYGOMATIC ARCH FRACTURES



Closed reduction

ZYGOMATIC ARCH FRACTURE OPEN REDUCTION



ZYGOMATIC ARCH FRACTURE

OPEN REDUCTION



ZYGOMATIC ARCH FRACTURE OPEN REDUCTION

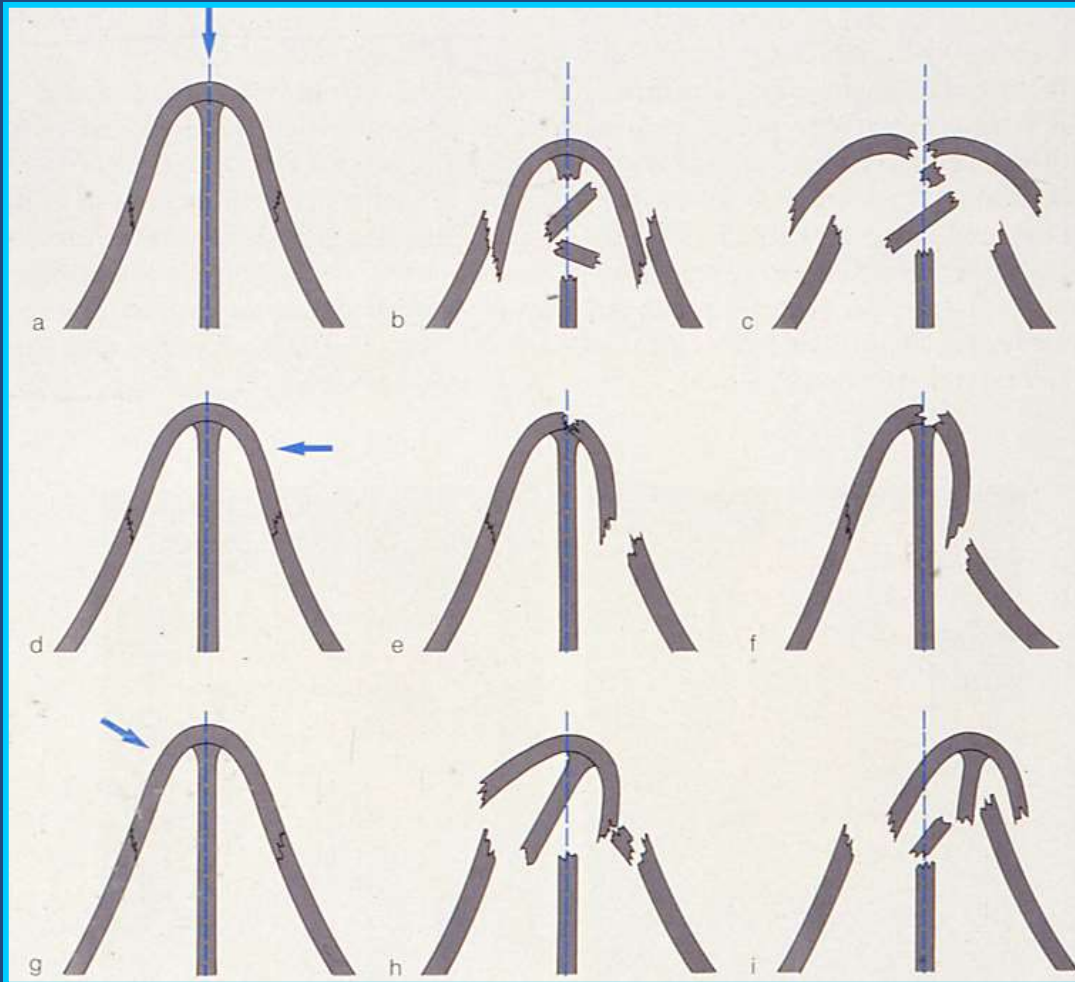


PRE-OPERATIVE X-RAY

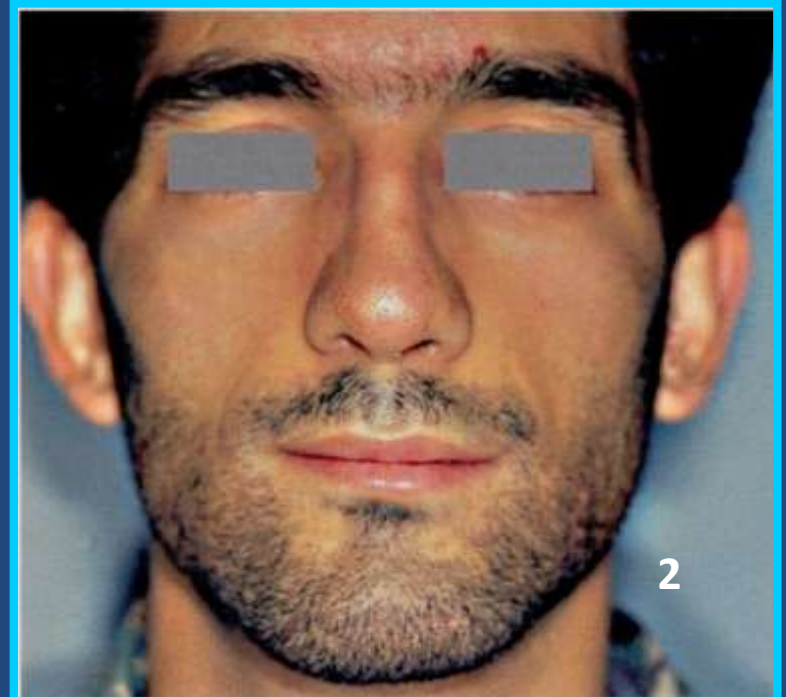
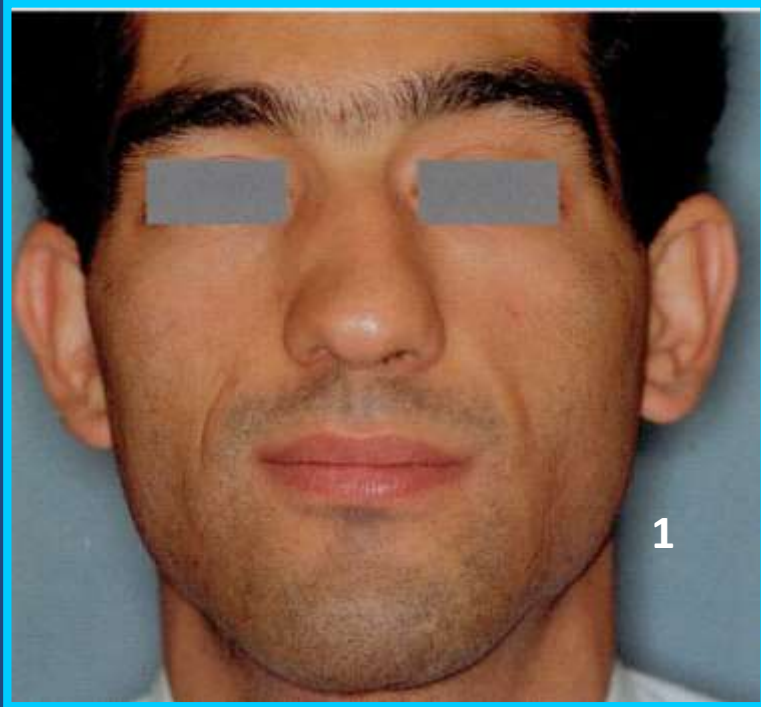


POST-OPERATIVE X-RAY

FRACTURE OF NASAL BONES



FRACTURE OF NASAL BONES

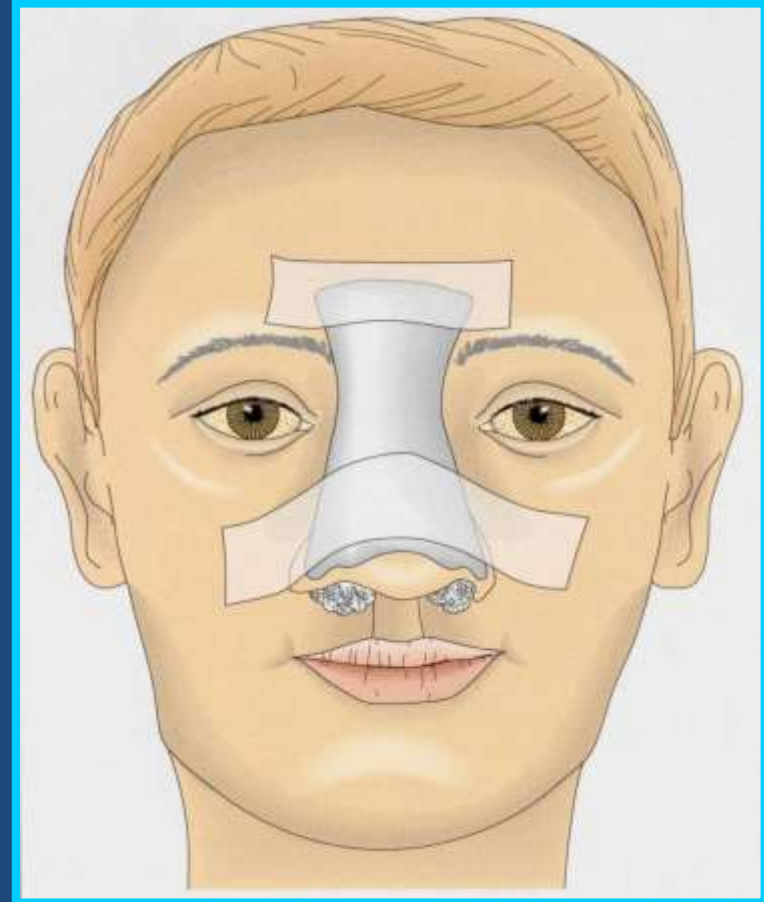


1. Preoperatively. The nose is wide

2. Postoperatively

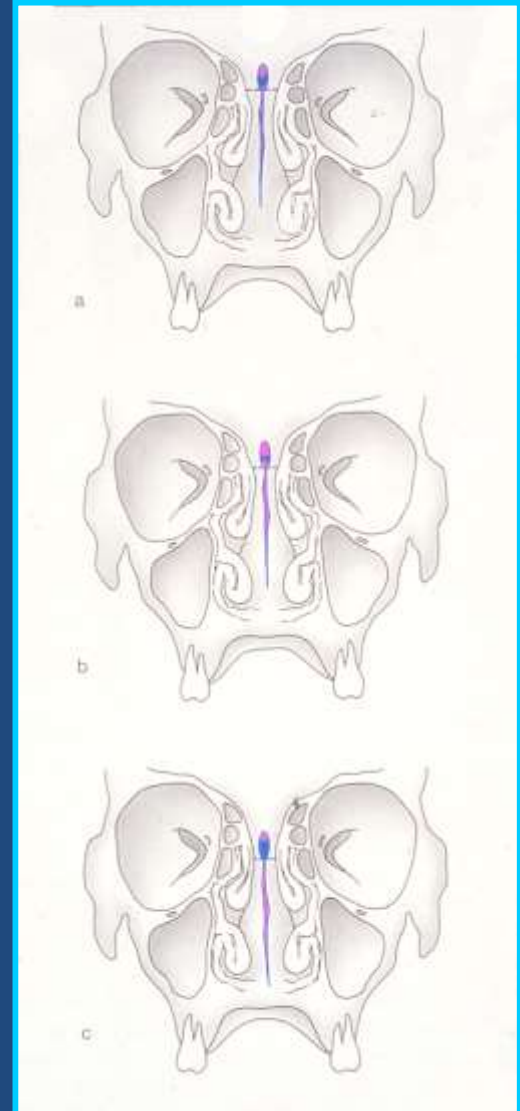
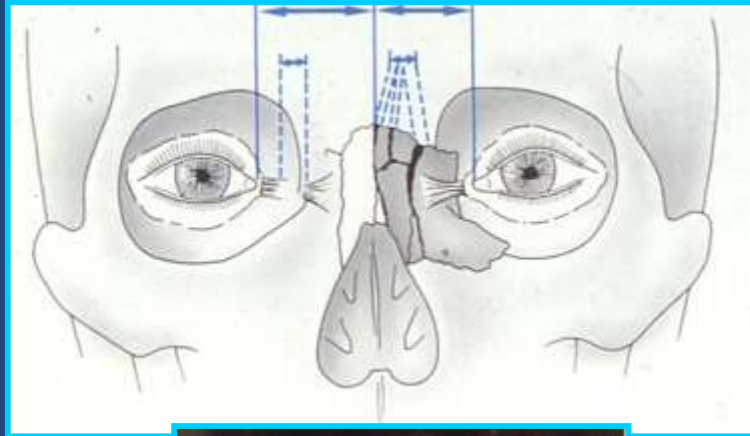


FRACTURE OF NASAL BONES



After reduction, a splint is placed to stabilize the nasal bones

NASAL ORBITAL ETHMOID FRACTURE



NASAL ORBITAL ETHMOID FRACTURE



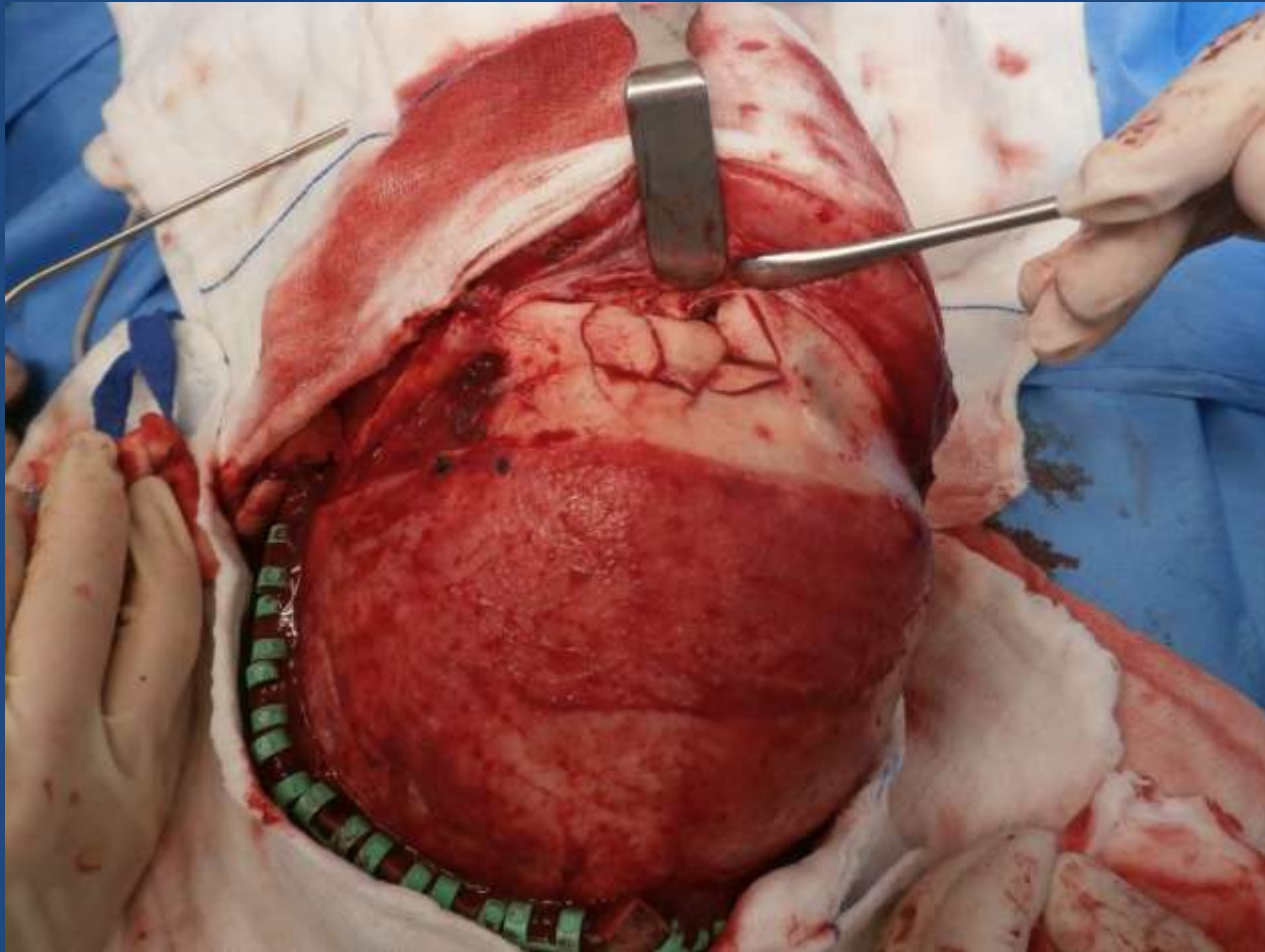
Coronal approach

FRACTURE OF THE FRONTAL BONE

INDICATIVE FRACTURE POINTS

- **Open wound of the area**
- **Local ecchymosis or hematoma**
- **Anosmia**
- **Supraorbital nerve hypoesthesia**
- **Leakage of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) from the wound or nose (rhinorrhea)**
- **Presence of air in the brain (pneumencephalus) in fracture of the posterior wall of the frontal sinus and rupture of the dura mater**

FRACTURE OF THE FRONTAL BONE

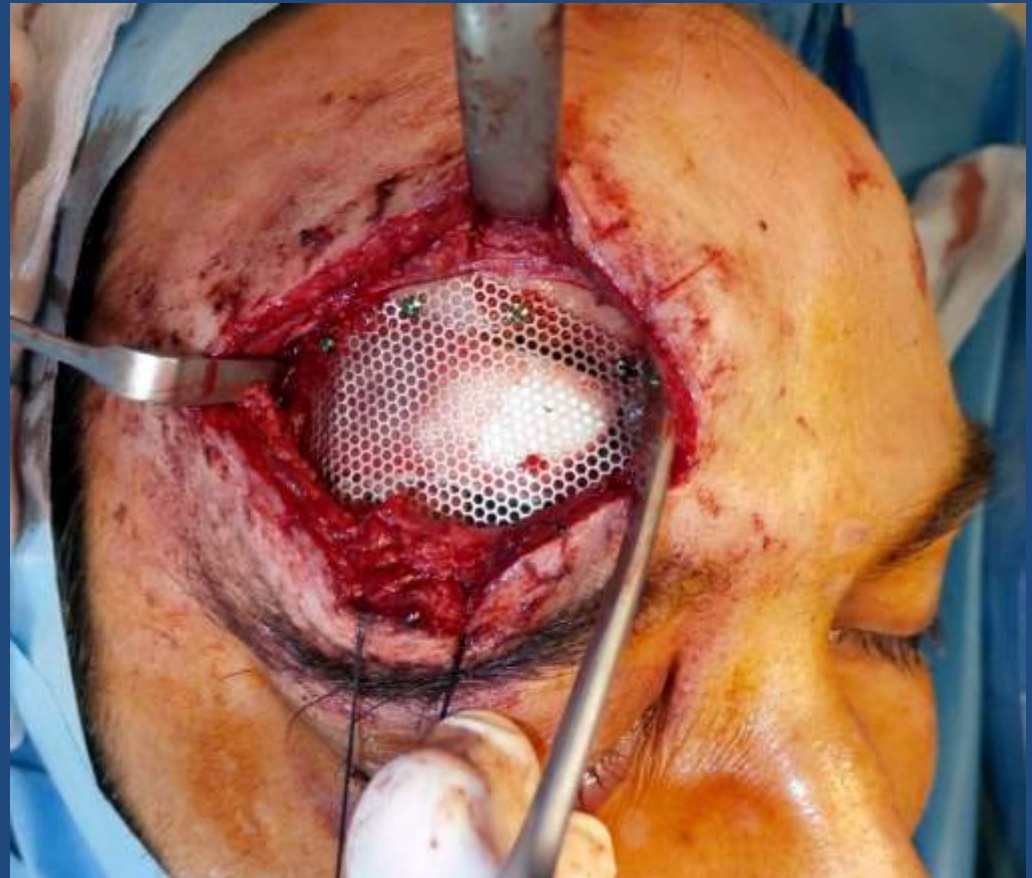
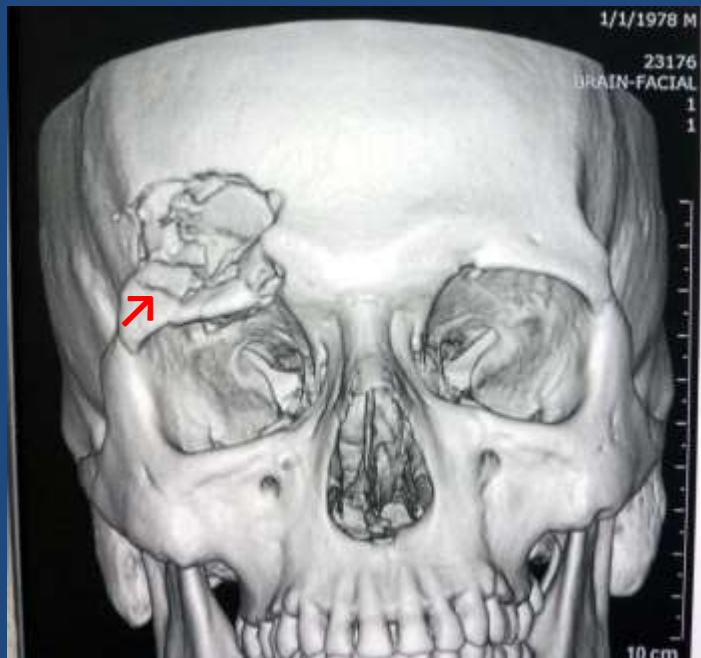


FRACTURE OF THE FRONTAL BONE



Access was through the wound

FRACTURE OF THE FRONTAL BONE



A titanium mesh was fitted

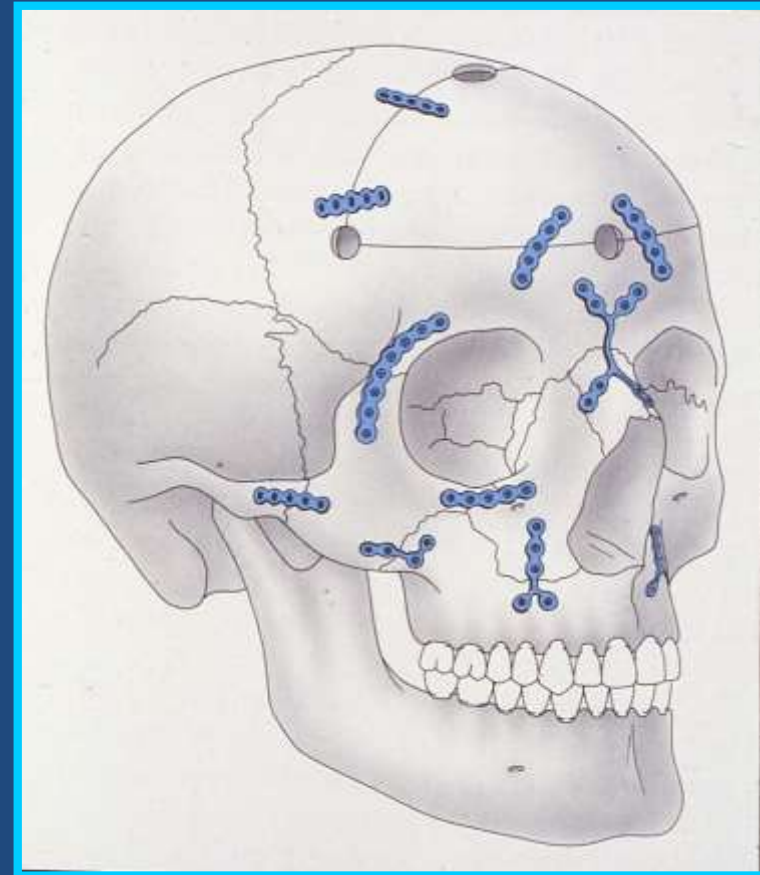
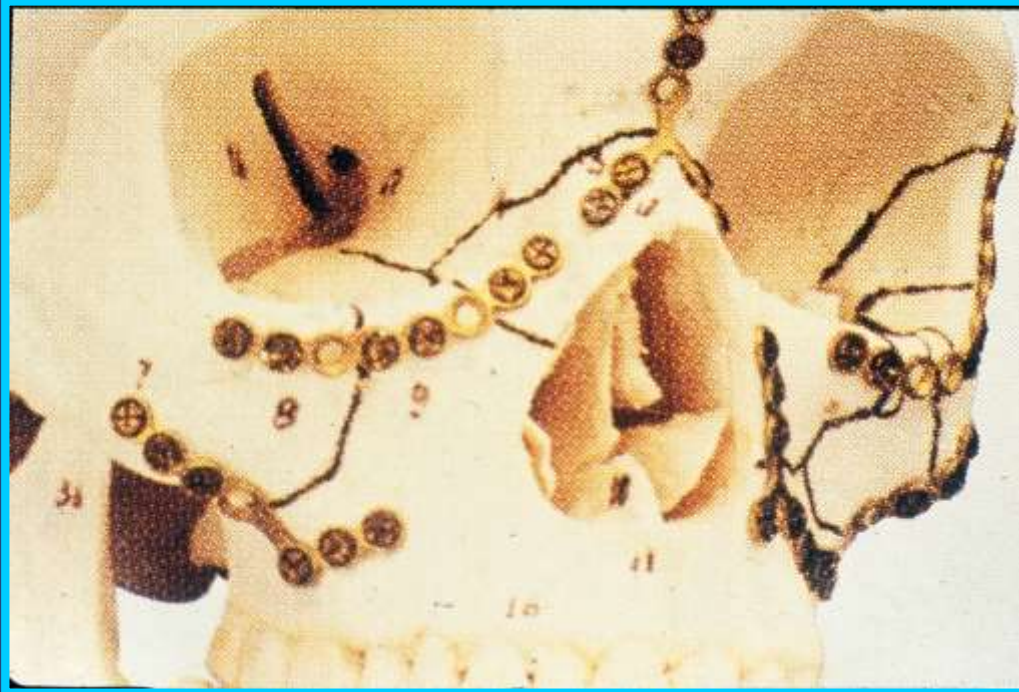
FRACTURE OF THE ORBITAL ROOF



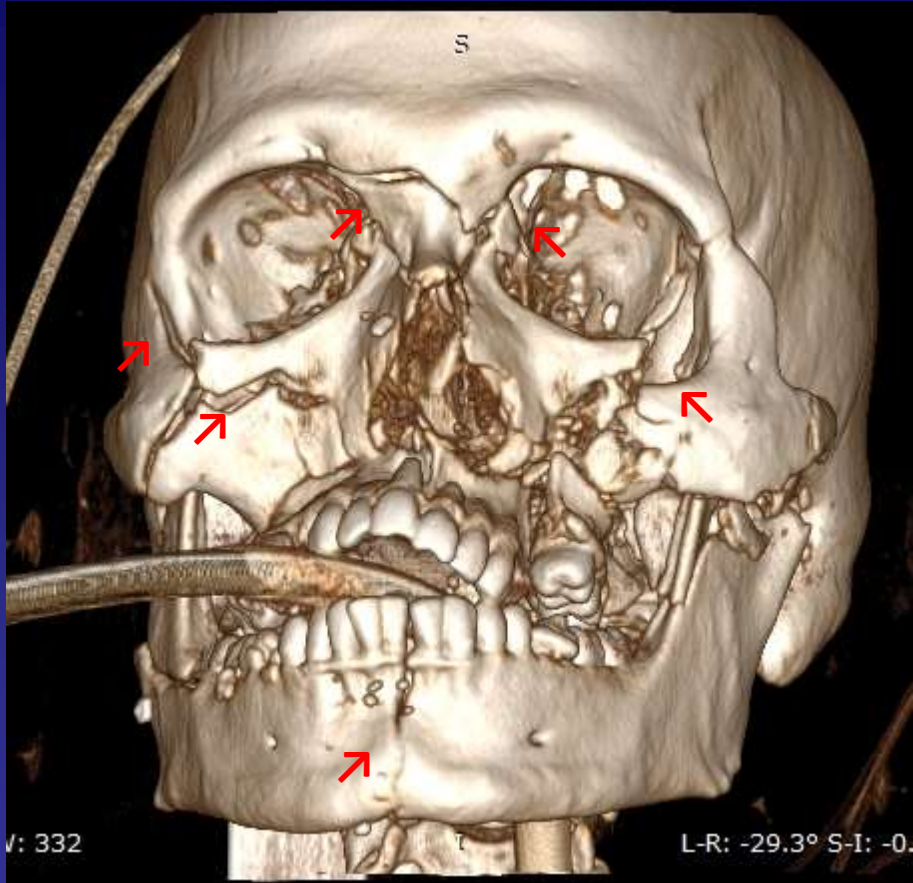
FRACTURE OF THE ORBITAL ROOF



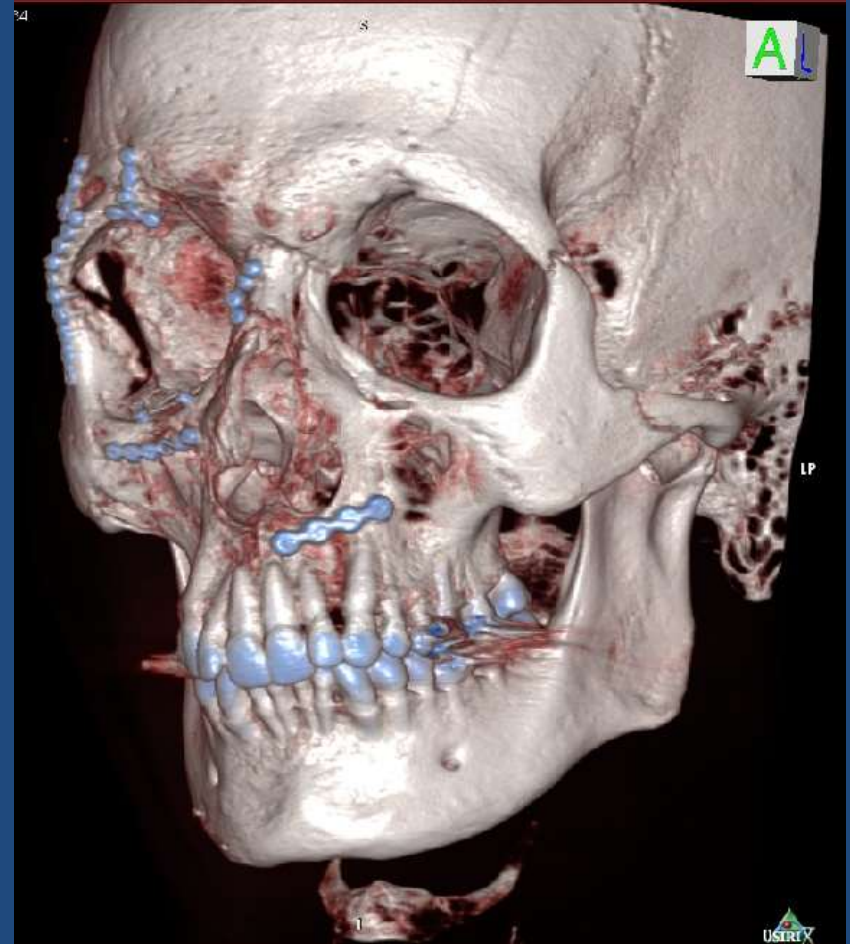
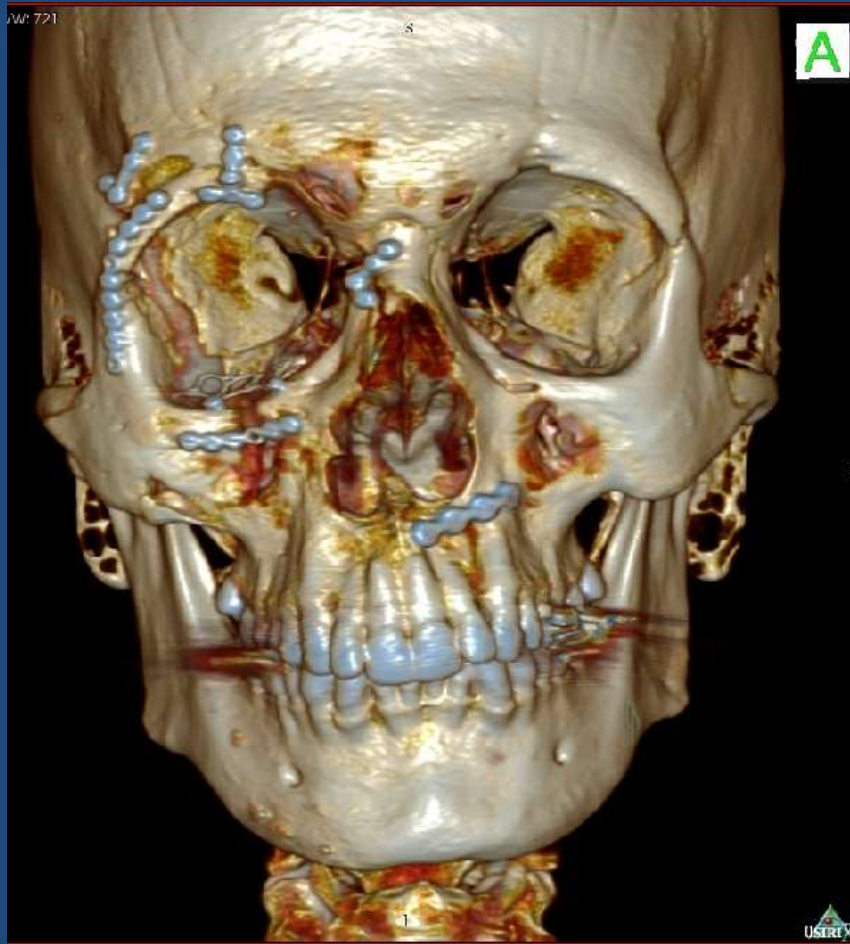
PANFACIAL FRACTURES



PANFACIAL FRACTURES



PANFACIAL FRACTURES



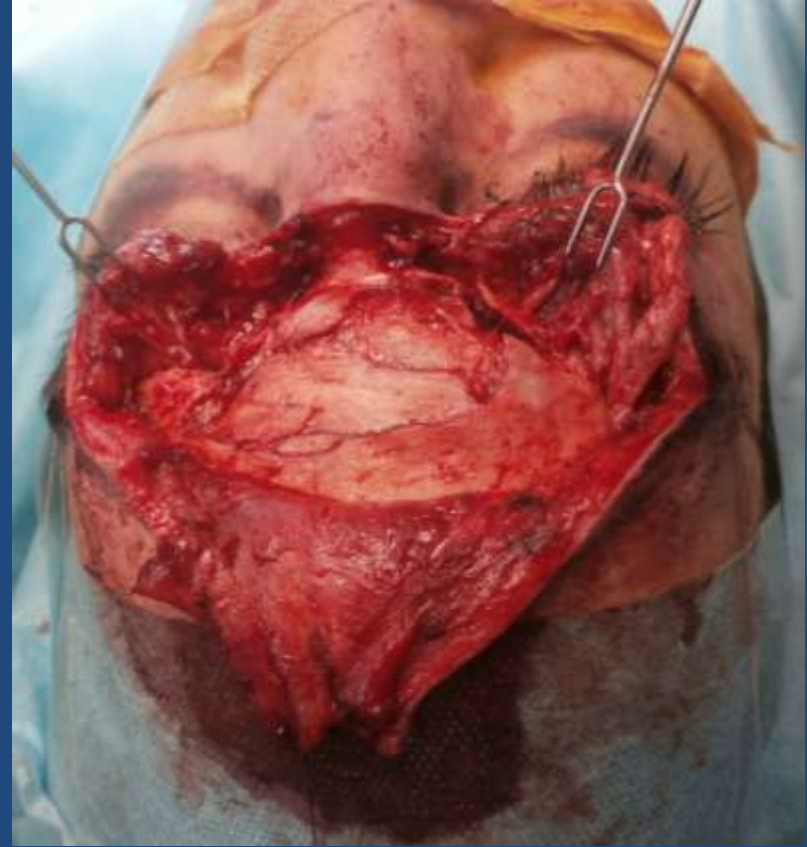
PANFACIAL FRACTURES



PANFACIAL FRACTURES



PANFACIAL FRACTURES



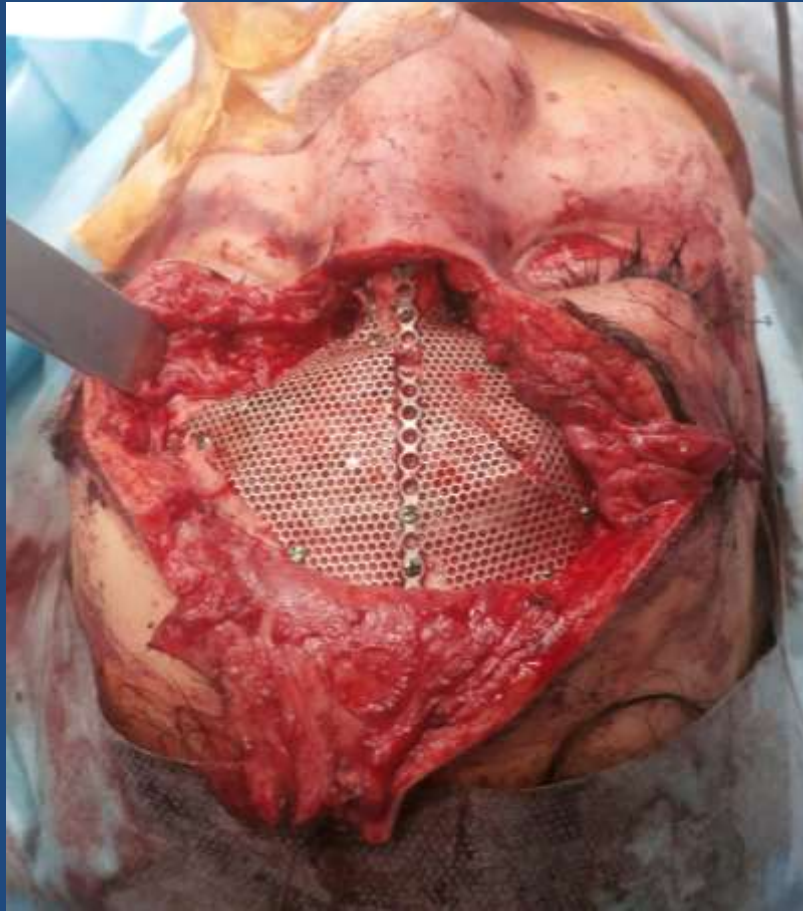
Intraoperative stages

PANFACIAL FRACTURES



Intraoperative stages

PANFACIAL FRACTURES



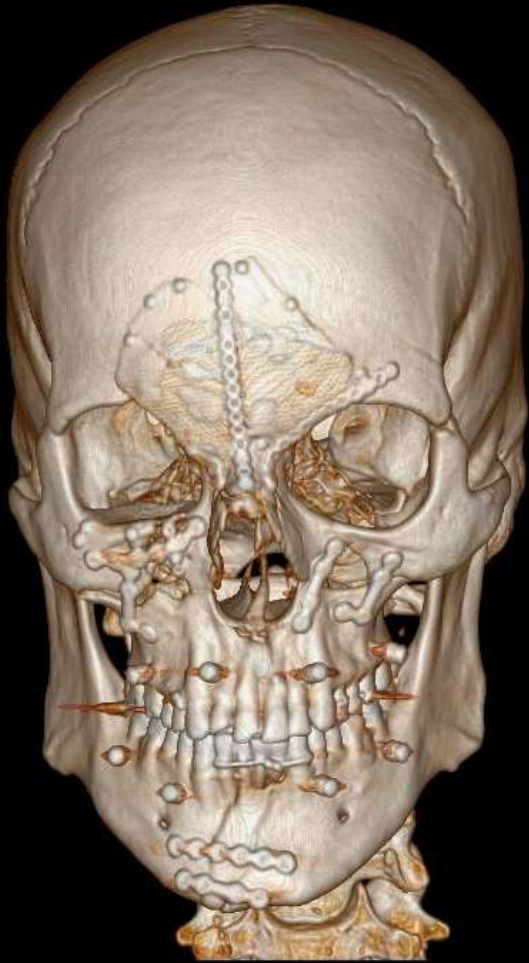
Intraoperative stages

PANFACIAL FRACTURES



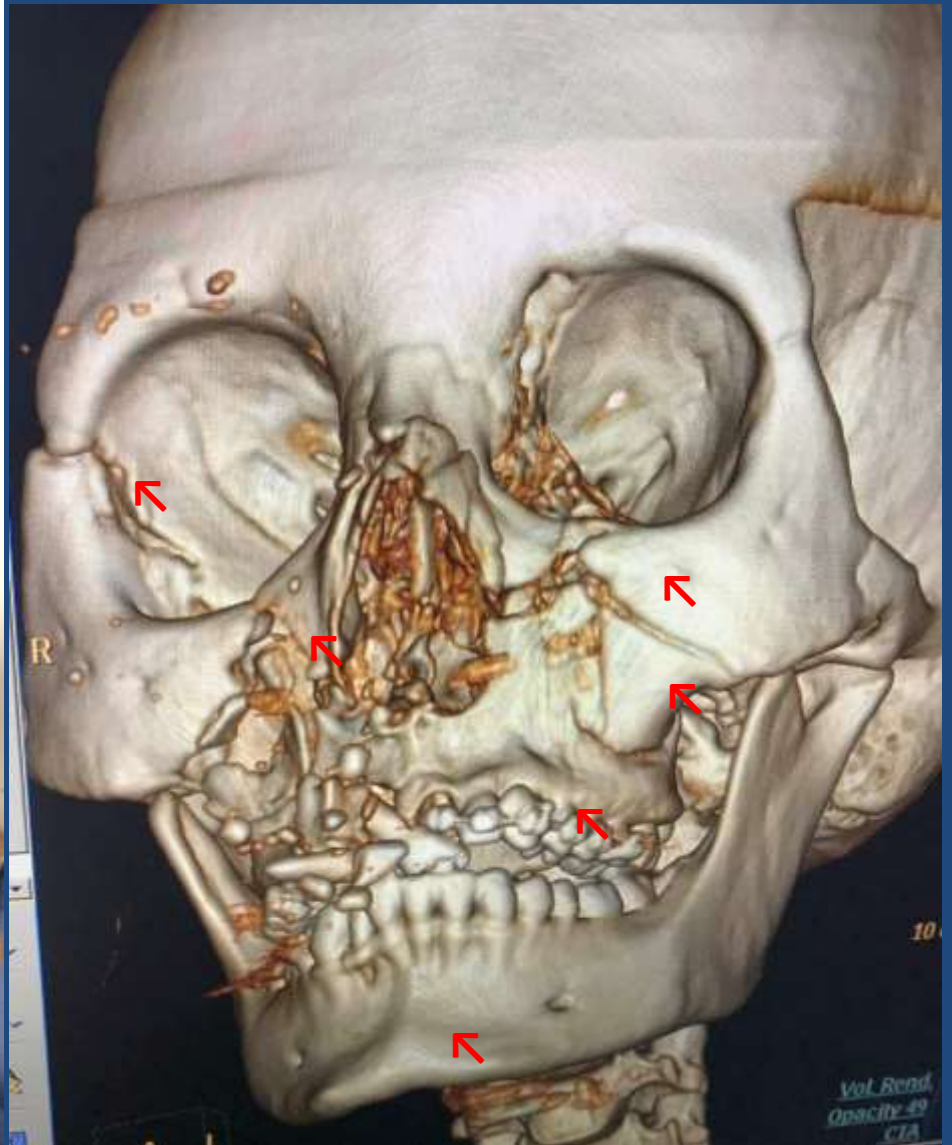
The patient postoperatively

PANFACIAL FRACTURES



3D postoperative computed

PANFACIAL FRACTURES



PANFACIAL FRACTURES



SUBMENTAL INTUBATION

PANFACIAL FRACTURES



PANFACIAL FRACTURES



PANFACIAL FRACTURES

