FACIOMAXILLARY INJURY

Dr SUMIT SHARMA (M.S.)
ASISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF ENT
MAYO INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES,
BARABANKI.
Facial trauma, also called maxillofacial trauma, is any physical trauma to the face.

Facial trauma can involve soft tissue injuries such as burns, lacerations, and bruises, or fracture of the facial bones as well as trauma such as eye injuries.

Symptoms are specific to the type of injury; for example, fractures may involve pain, swelling, loss of function, or changes in the shape of facial structures.
Facial injuries can cause disfigurement and loss of function; for example, blindness or difficulty in moving the jaw.

Although it is seldom life-threatening, facial trauma can also be deadly, because it can cause severe bleeding or interference with the airway; thus a primary concern in treatment is to ensure a patent airway and is not threatened so that the patient can breathe, and also that there is no active bleeding.

Treatment include managing the soft tissue injuries by stitching and when fractures are suspected, radiography is used for diagnosis. Treatment may also be necessary for other injuries such as brain injury, which is commonly seen in severe facial trauma.
OBJECTIVES OF KNOWING THESE INJURIES

- TO BE ABLE TO RECOGNISE LIFE THREATENING NATURE OF FACIAL INJURIES LIKE – AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION / BLEEDING, ASSOCIATED HEAD AND SPINAL INJURY.

- EXAMINATION METHODS

- PRINCIPLES OF DIAGNOSING AND MANAGING THESE INJURIES.
CAUSES OF INJURIES

- ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
- INTENTIONAL VIOLENCE
- SPORTING INJURIES.
PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

HIGH IMPACT

- 200G – SUPRAORBITAL RIM
- 100G – SYMPHYSIS OF MANDIBLE
- 100G – FRONTAL
- 70G – ANGLE OF MANDIBLE

LOW IMPACT

- 50G – ZYGOMA
- 30G – NASAL BONE.
INITIAL HOSPITAL CARE

- **A** = AIRWAY AND CERVICAL SPINE CONTROL
- **B** = BREATHING AND VENTILATION
- **C** = HEMORRHAGE AND CIRCULATION
- **D** = DISABILITY D/T NEUROLOGICAL DEFICIT.
FRACURES IN FACIOMAXILLARY INJURIES

- FRACTURE NASAL BONE / NASO-ETHMOIDAL - ORBITAL COMPLEX
- FRACTURE MANDIBLE
- FRACTURE ZYGOMATIC BONE
- FRACTURE MAXILLA (LeFORT FRACTURE)
- FRACTURE FRONTAL BONE AND SINUS.
- TEMPORAL BONE FRACTURES
INVESTIGATIONS

- X-RAY (INCLUDES – WATER’S / CALDWELL / LATERAL PROJECTIONS)
- CT SCAN – HIGH RESOLUTION DESCRIBES THE FRACTURES AND HELPS IN PROPER MANAGEMENT
- 3D CT SCAN
- MRI
TREATMENT.

- PROPER DEFINING THE FRACTURES AND MANAGEMENT BY
- OPEN REDUCTION AND IMMOBALISATION
- CLOSED REDUCTION AND IMMOBALISATION