

## عنوان مقاله:

Evaluation of Oral and Maxillofacial Trauma in Tehran from ۲۰۰۸ to ۲۰۱۶

## محل انتشار:

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## خلاصه مقاله:

**Background:** The management of maxillofacial injuries is one of the most common challenges in the healthcare field as surgeons, who treat these patients have additional responsibilities in terms of esthetic reconstruction as well as restoration of the patient's appearance and function. **Objectives:** The aim of the present study was to evaluate the epidemiology and etiology of trauma at Buali Hospital of Tehran during ۲۰۰۸ to ۲۰۱۶. **Methods:** In this retrospective study, the files of all the trauma patients ( $n = ۲۹۳$ ) that had referred to Buali Hospital were investigated, and demographic data and etiologic factors were extracted. Radiographs were analyzed with regards to fracture patterns. The results were statistically analyzed using the SPSS ۲۲ software. **Results:** The mean age was  $۲۹.۱۸ \pm ۱۴.۷۴$  years in males and  $۳۴.۴۸ \pm ۱۹.۸۱$  years in females. Fractures were more frequent at ages between ۲۱ and ۳۰ years (۳۹.۹%) and less common among ۷۱- to ۸۴-year-olds (۲.۴%). Most patients were males (۷۸.۸%). Of all ۴۷۴ fractures in ۲۹۳ patients, zygomatic fractures were the most common fractures (۱۸.۶%), while Lefort III in the maxilla was the least common type (۱.۳%). The main cause of fracture was motor vehicle accidents (۵۱.۵%), whereas workplace injuries were uncommon (۱۱.۴%). **Conclusions:** According to the results, fractures often occur in males in the third decade of life due to their roles in the community. In the current study, similar to other studies carried out in developing countries, the main cause of fractures was motor vehicle accidents. Most of the patients were treated by open reduction. The most frequent side effect was sensory disorders.

## کلمات کلیدی:

Maxillofacial Injuries, Epidemiology, etiology

## لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

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