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ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PICTURE OF FRACTURES OF THE LOWER JAW (BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF THE CLINIC OF MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

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Annotation

Fractures of the lower jaw that occur due to the force acting on the intact bone are considered traumatic. The pathological processes resulting from bone damage (tumors, cysts, osteomyelitis, etc.) are called pathological.

Keywords

mandibular fracture, 7-city clinical hospital, trauma

In the maxillofacial region, the only movable bone is the lower jaw, and it also plays an important role in chewing.

Fractures of the lower jaw that occur due to the force acting on the intact bone are considered traumatic. The pathological processes resulting from bone damage (tumors, cysts, osteomyelitis, etc.) are called pathological. Traumatic fractures are usually associated with domestic trauma (fights, falling from a height, etc., often under the influence of alcohol), traffic injuries, work injury, sports injury, gunshot fractures, iatrogenic. As a result of a factor affecting the degree of destruction of the integrity of the bone tissue to the bone of the lower jaw, the integrity of the bone is disrupted and a fracture of the lower jaw is observed. Facial skeletal injuries account for 3% of all body skeletal injuries. 80% of bone injuries in the head and maxillofacial region are fractures of the lower jaw. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9].

Many reasons led us to study these epidemiological patterns of mandibular fractures. According to various authors, the proportion of patients with maxillofacial injuries ranges from 11-26% to 31-38% among all patients in dental hospitals and has no downward trend.

To study the epidemiological situation, we conducted a retrospective analysis 2850 histories of patients who were treated in the Department of oral and maxillofacial surgery 7-city clinical hospital of the city of Tashkent (7-GSC) from 2009 to 2019. Among all those admitted to the hospital, there were 1,301 patients with traumatic injuries of the lower jaw, which was 45.65%. From 2009 to 2016, our clinic received patients from 4 districts of Tashkent city on deployment

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with CHLO injuries. This accounts for 10.8% in one year. In 2017-2019, hoth and districts decreased to 3x, the growth trend was 11.7%. We examined 2,850 case histories and recovered 1,301 case histories of fractures of the mandible

The ratio of patients with maxillofacial trauma in the structure of patients in the Department of maxillofacial surgery according to archived data for the period from 2009 to 2019.Table 1.

Seasonal fluctuations in the frequency of traumatic injuries depending on the time of year should be noted. The percentage of injuries is highest in the summer (Table 2, Diagram. 1).

In the structure of traumatological pathology, the number of patients with fractures of the lower jaw was 1,301 (45.65%), the upper jaw -81 (2.84%), the zygomatic bone and the zygomatic arch – 849 (29.75%), other injuries accounted for 619 (21.72%) (chart. 2).

In 48.45% of all patients, traumatic lesions were accompanied by a concussion. The diagnosis was based on anamnesis (the fact of traumatic brain injury) and clinical data: short-term (for several seconds or minutes) loss of consciousness with amnesia, cephalgic and vegetative syndromes. These diagnoses were confirmed with a commission examination by a neurologist and a neurosurgeon.

The victims experienced vomiting, nausea, dizziness, weakness, tinnitus, pain when moving their eyes, instability of blood pressure (BP) and pulse, palpitations, a feeling of fever or chills. A number of patients had sleep disorders, absent-mindedness, and memory impairment.

Of the total number of patients with mandibular fractures, the vast majority are men. The ratio of men to women in this group is 9:1 (1,175 and 126 people), respectively. Mandibular fractures are most common in the age categories of 18-35 years (63.4%) and 35-60 years (36.6%) (Table 3).

Fractures were most often localized within the angle of the mandible (43.6%), fractures of the jaw body occurred in 13.14%, chin in 23.42%, central in 2.92 %, condylar process – 14.75%, branch – 1.99%, coronal process – 0.18% (Fig. 3).

In 1,092 people (83.9%), fractures of the lower jaw proceeded without complications. Of these, there were 1007 men, which corresponded to 92.22% , and 85 women in 7.78%. 209 people (16.06%) were admitted with developed inflammatory processes (acute traumatic osteomyelitis, phlegmon, abscess). There were 168 men and 41 women among them. In 35 patients (2.69%), suppuration of the bone wound and surrounding soft tissues developed after the start of treatment (conservative or surgical). There were 31 men in this group and 4 women.

Thus, retrospective study stories 5250 diseases patients hospitalized in the Department of oral and maxillofacial surgery 7-city hospital of Tashkent for the

period from 2009 to 2019, showed that the number of trauma patients in the structure of dental diseases is 25.75%. Fractures of the lower jaw account for the largest number of injuries – 67.60%, with the ratio of men to women being 9:1. The most common injuries occurred in the most able–bodied ages of 18-35 and 35-60 years – 63.4% and 36.6%, respectively, and were sustained in everyday life – 88.54%. Traditionally, fractures in the area of the angle of the lower jaw prevailed – 43.6%. Inflammatory complications in the treatment of fractures of the lower jaw during the studied period amounted to 2.69%.

Conclusion:

Our research conducted by the 7th State Clinical Hospital in 2009-2019, based on archival materials, admitted patients with fractures of the lower jaw are more common in 18-35 years of age. We also found that fractures of the lower jaw are more common in men than in women. Many complications of mandibular fractures were inflammatory complications of CHL, the causes of which were patients who came to the clinic late themselves, or elderly patients with concomitant diseases. The patients who were admitted from the districts of Almazar, Mirzo Ulugbek, Yunusabad, (Mirabad district until 2016) of the city of Tashkent had injuries, of which 45% had fractures of the lower jaw.

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