



# Evaluation of Facial Trauma

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# Today

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- Find all the injuries
- Understand the anatomy of the bony and soft tissues of the face
- Interpret imaging
- Understand descriptive terms and jargon
- Be able to effectively communicate your findings to others

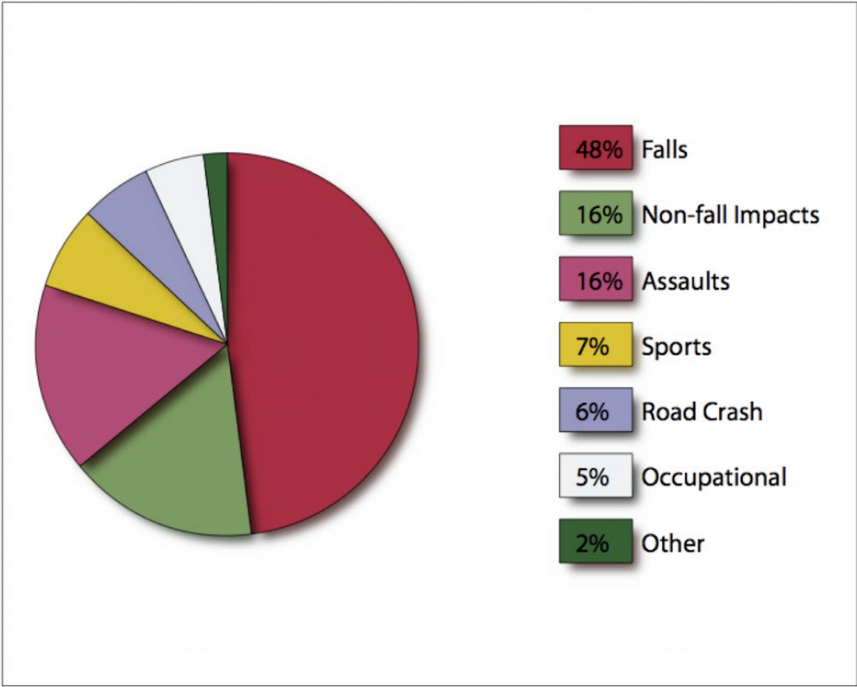


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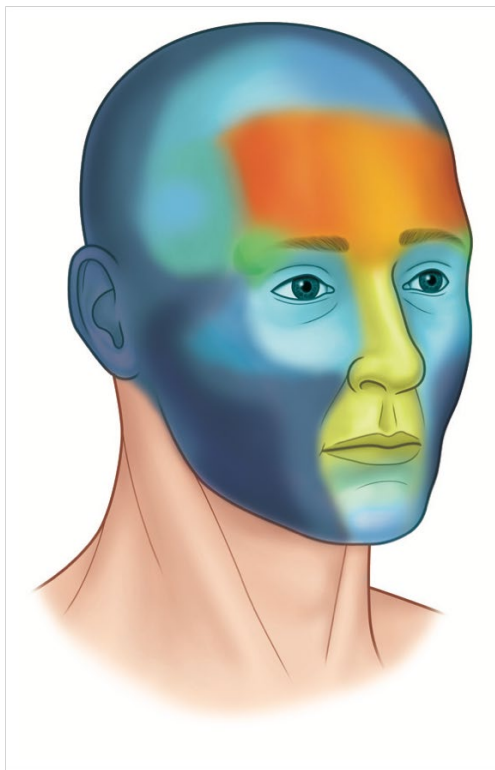
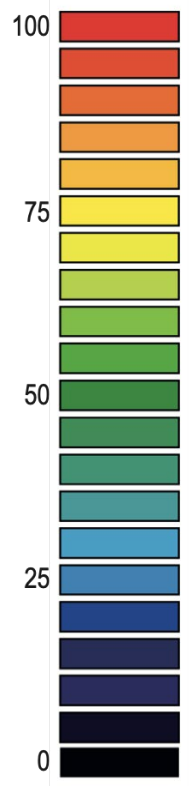
# Etiology of Soft Tissue Facial Trauma

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# Distribution of 700 injuries



Hussain K, Wijetunge DB, Grubnic S, Jackson IT. A comprehensive analysis of craniofacial trauma. *J Trauma* 1994;36(1):34-47.



# Facial Fractures

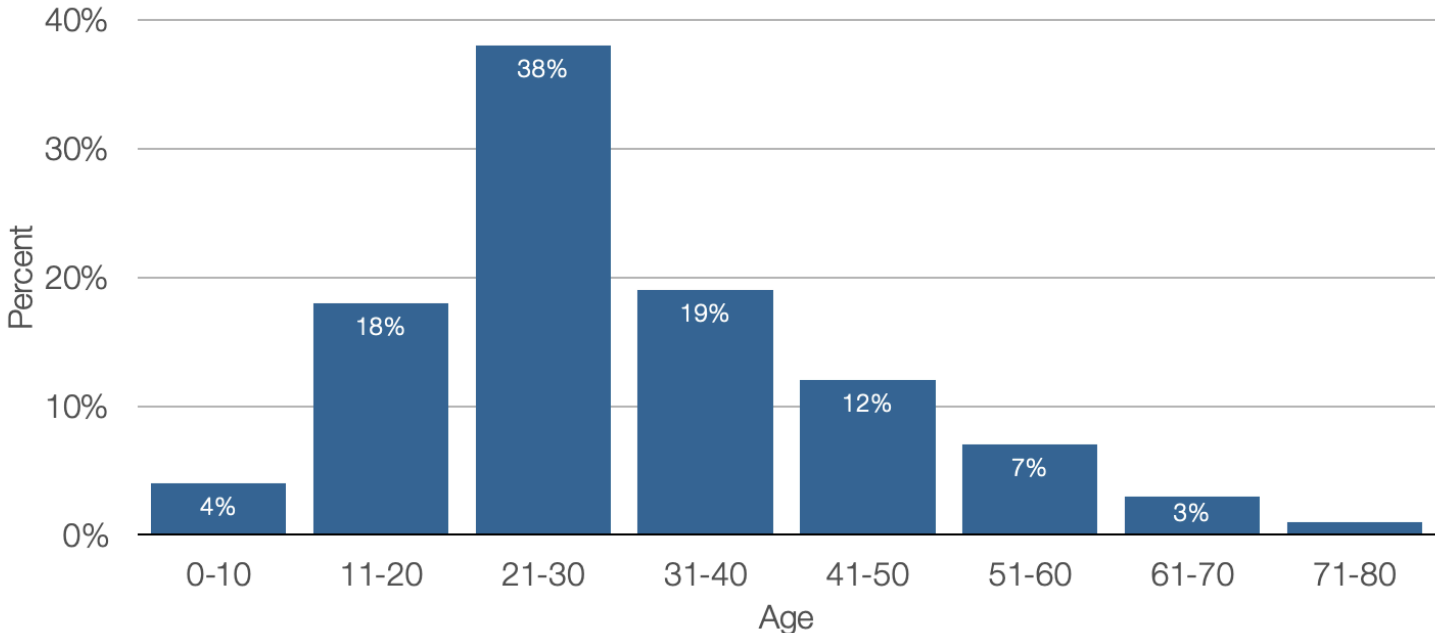
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MC  
-interpersonal violence  
-motor vehicle crashes



# Facial Fractures

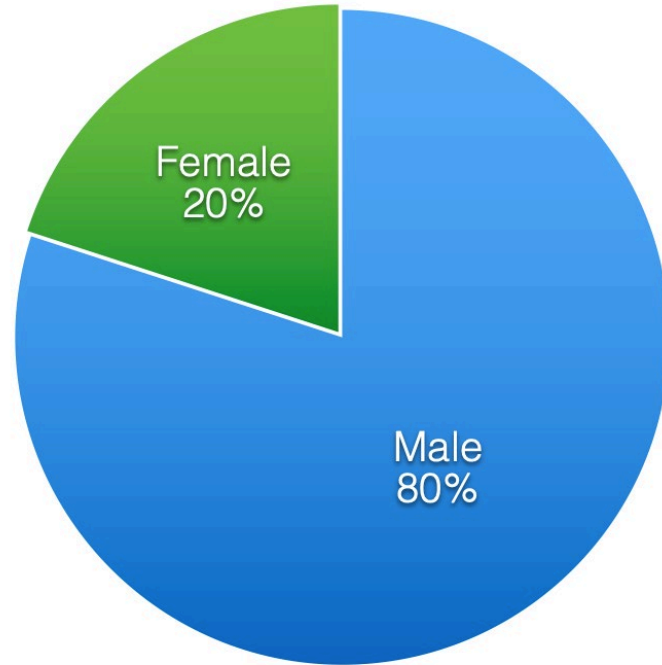


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# Facial Fractures

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# Evaluate for immediate life threatening injuries

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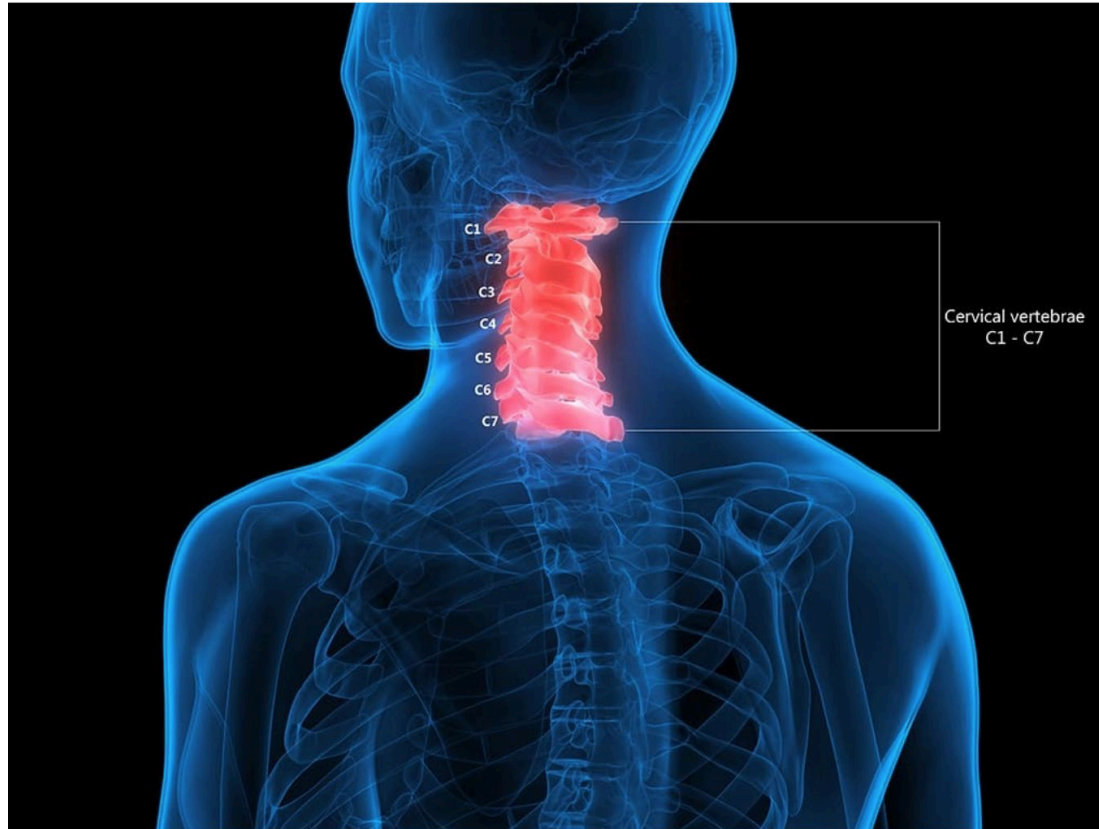
- ▶ Trauma ABC's
- ▶ Your suspicion for other serious injuries will be guided by the nature of the injury.
- ▶ A child who falls against a coffee table will have a very low likelihood of serious skeletal injury, while someone injured in a MVC will have a much higher likelihood of skeletal fracture.





# Evaluate for immediate life threatening injuries

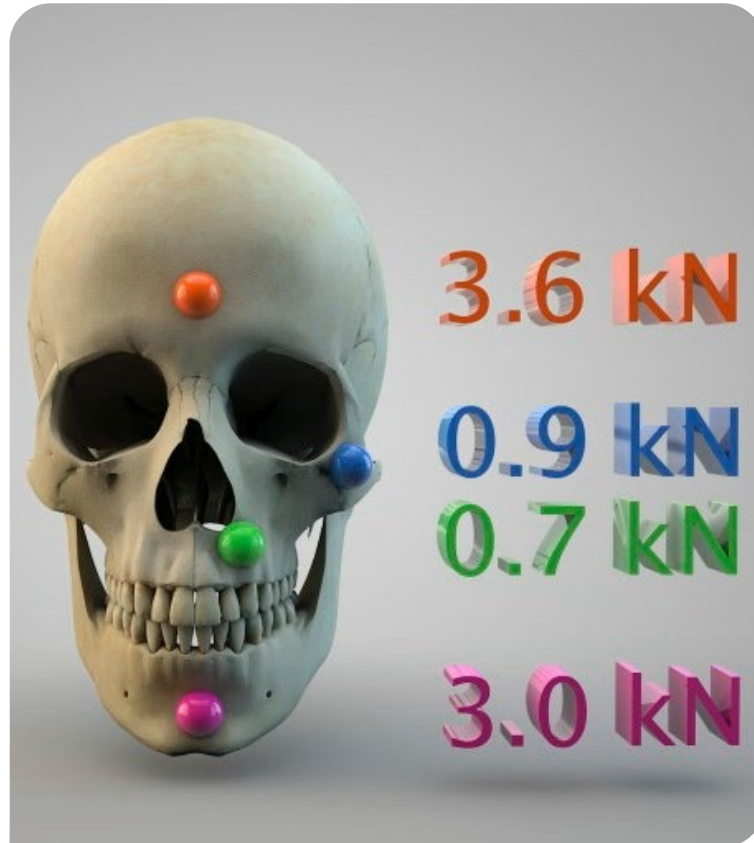
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# Force

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- 1 kN = 224 lbs
- 3.6 kN = 806 lbs



# Basic Anatomy

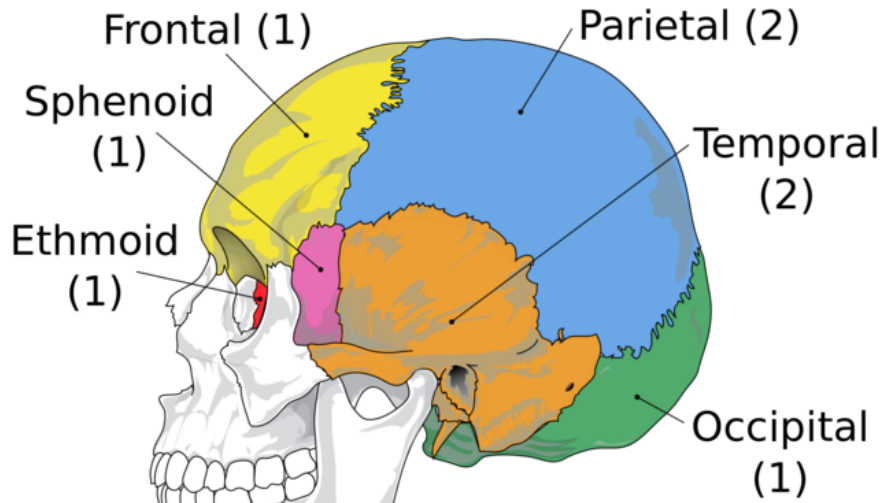
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# External Anatomy- Scalp

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**8 Cranial Bones**

Describe the parts of the scalp:  
vertex, occiput,  
temporal, parietal,  
frontal



# Facial Anatomy

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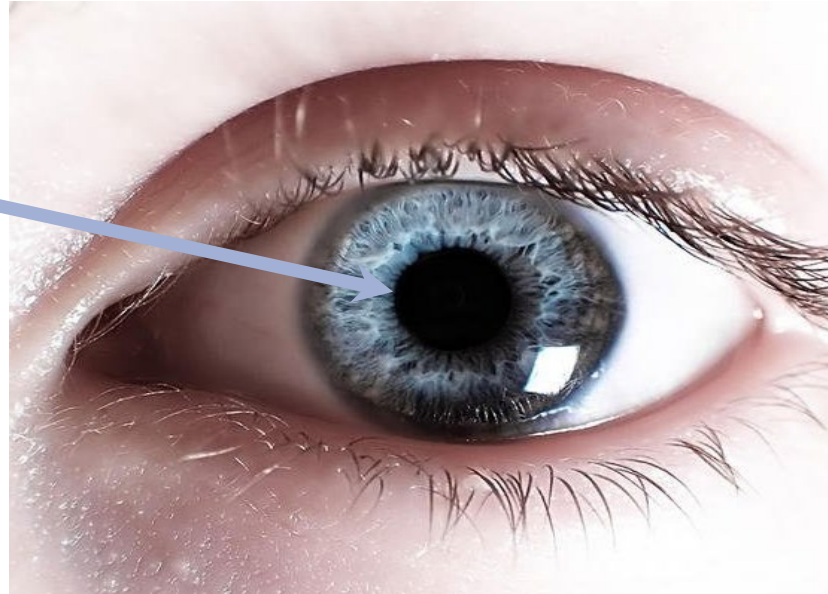
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# Eye Anatomy

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- ▶ iris
- ▶ pupil
- ▶ limbus
- ▶ sclera

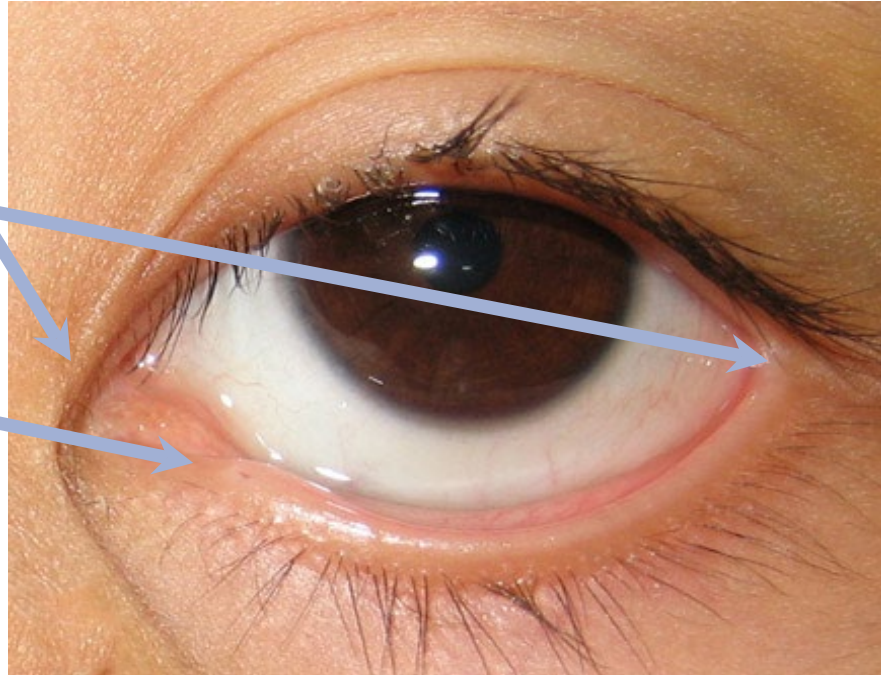




# Eye Anatomy

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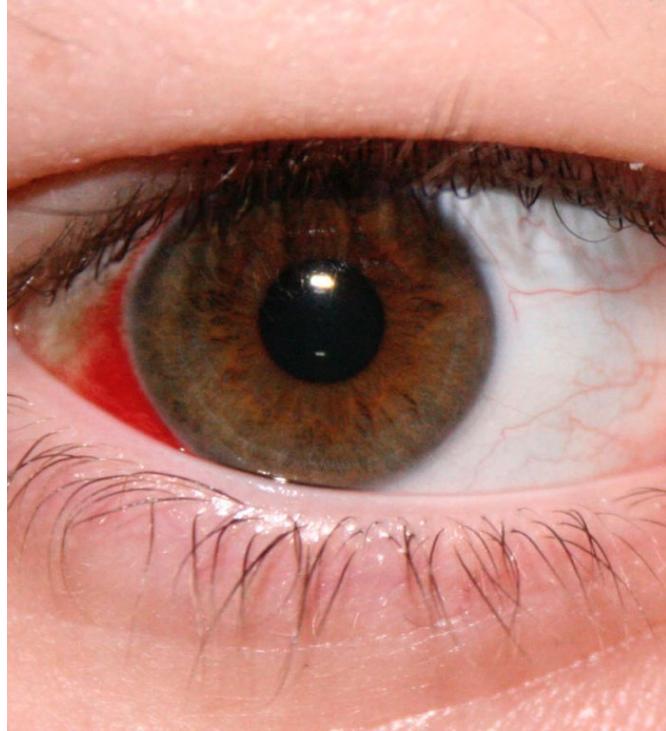
- ▶ medial canthus
- ▶ lateral canthus
- ▶ caruncle
- ▶ puncta
- ▶ supratarsal fold
- ▶ grey line





# Conjunctival Hemorrhage

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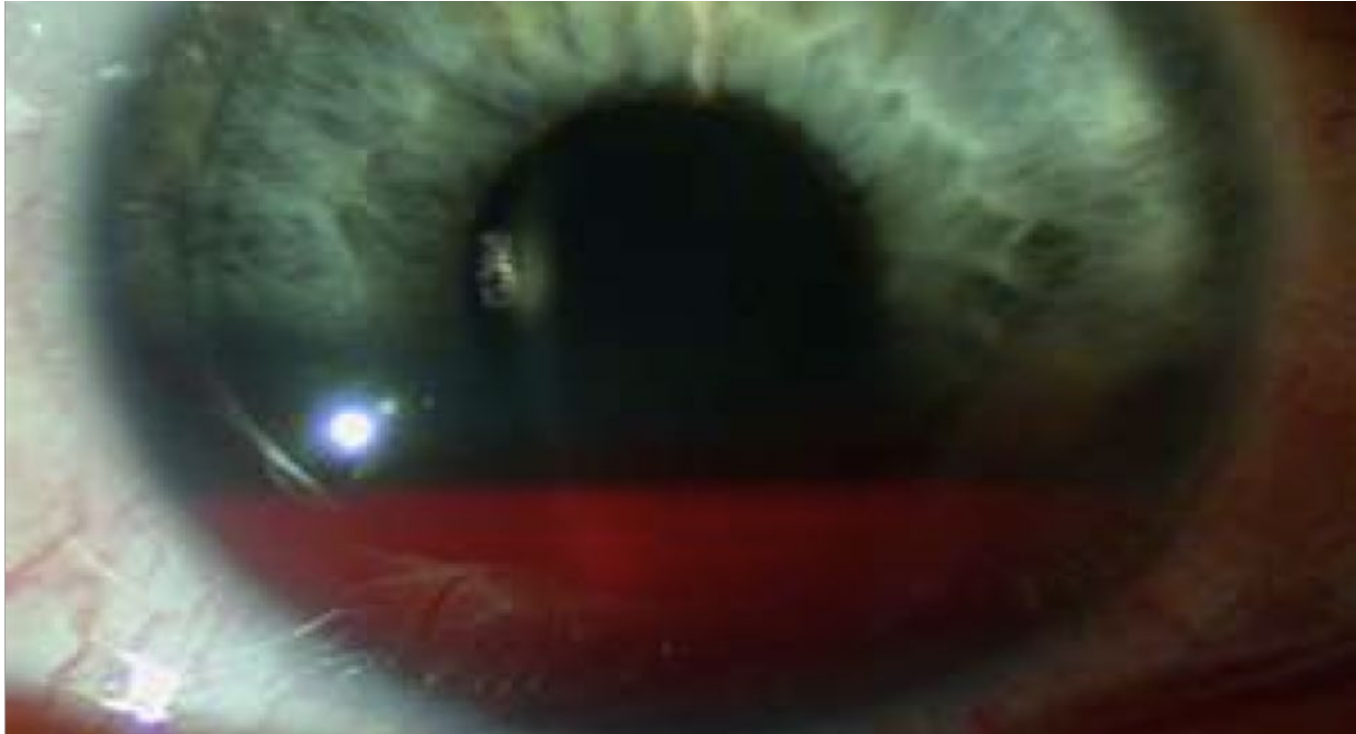






# Hyphema

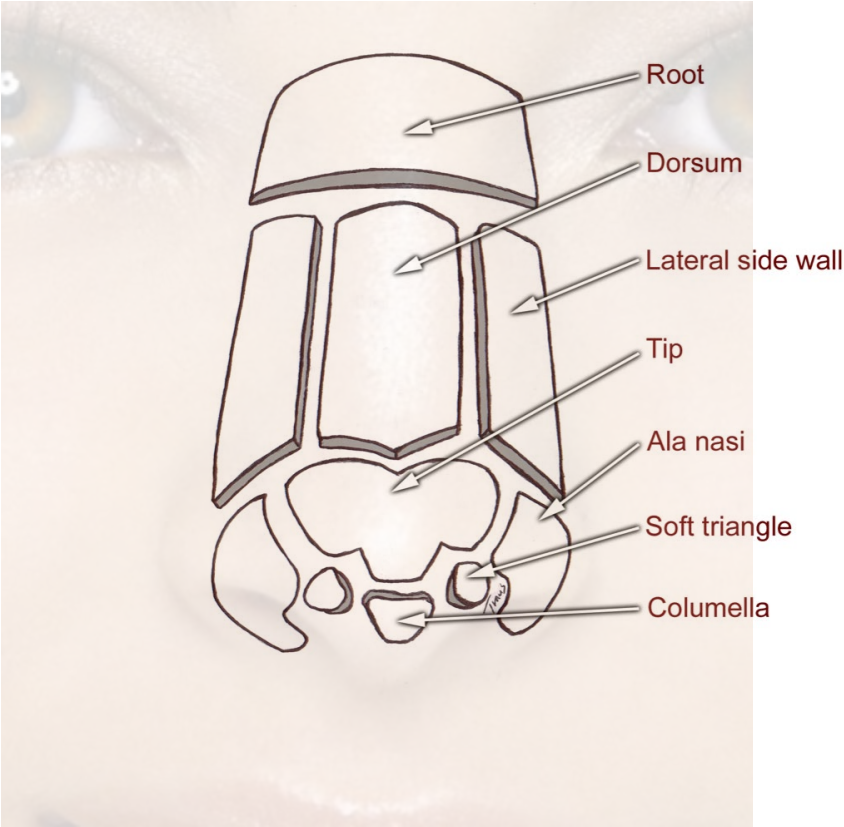
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# Nasal Subunits

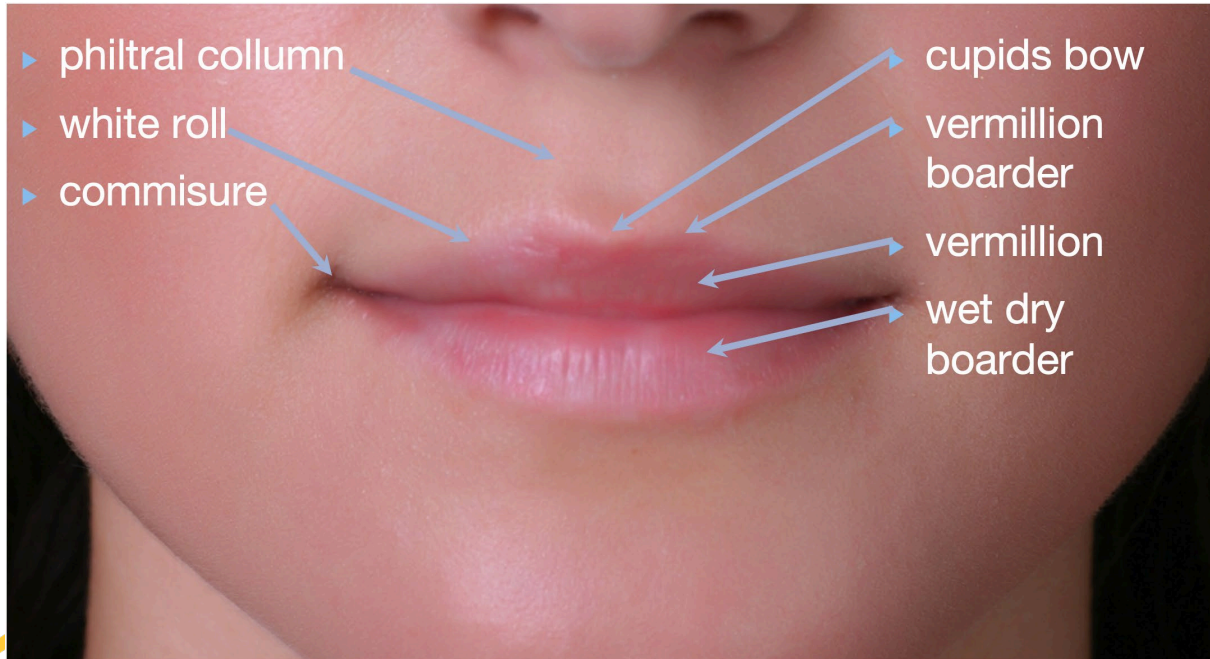
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Cartilage exposed  
or not?



# Mouth Anatomy

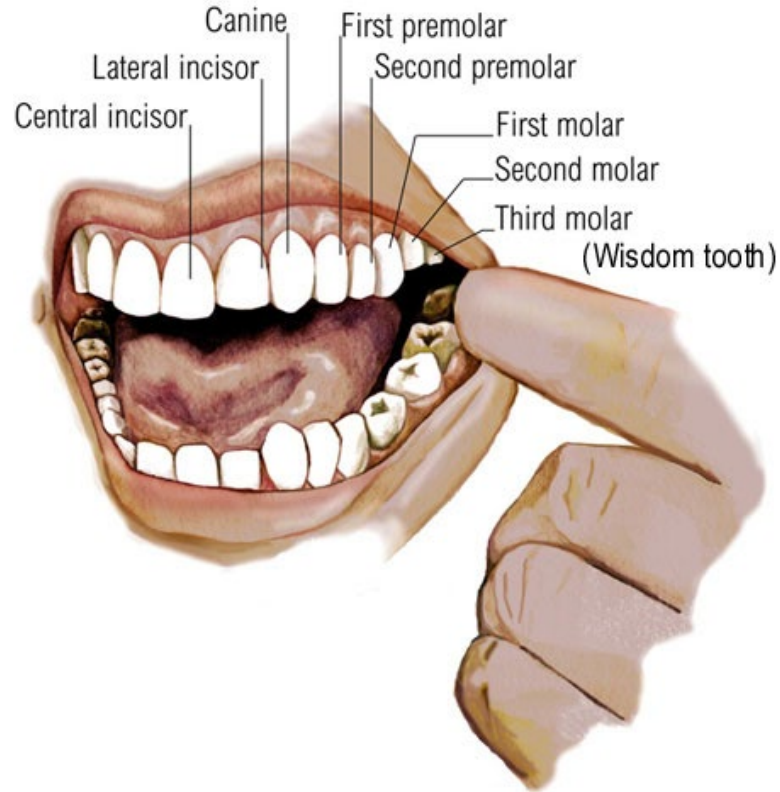


Laceration  
crossing the  
vermillion boarder  
or not?



# Dentition

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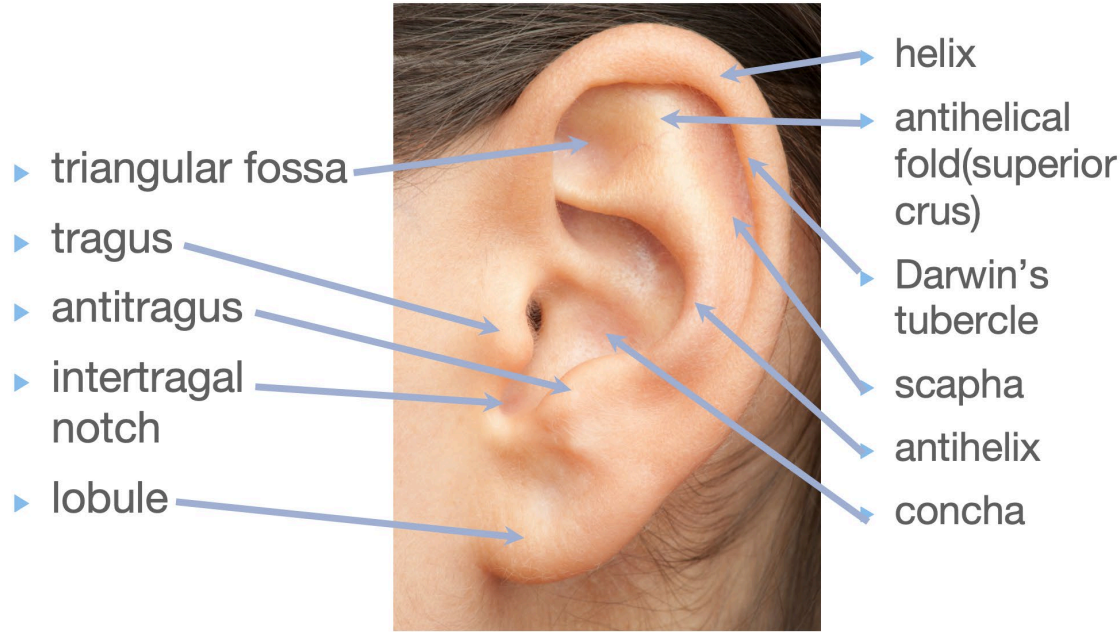


Missing or loose?  
How's the  
Occlusion?



# Ear Anatomy

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Cartilage exposed or not?



# Nerves-Trigeminal Nerve (V)

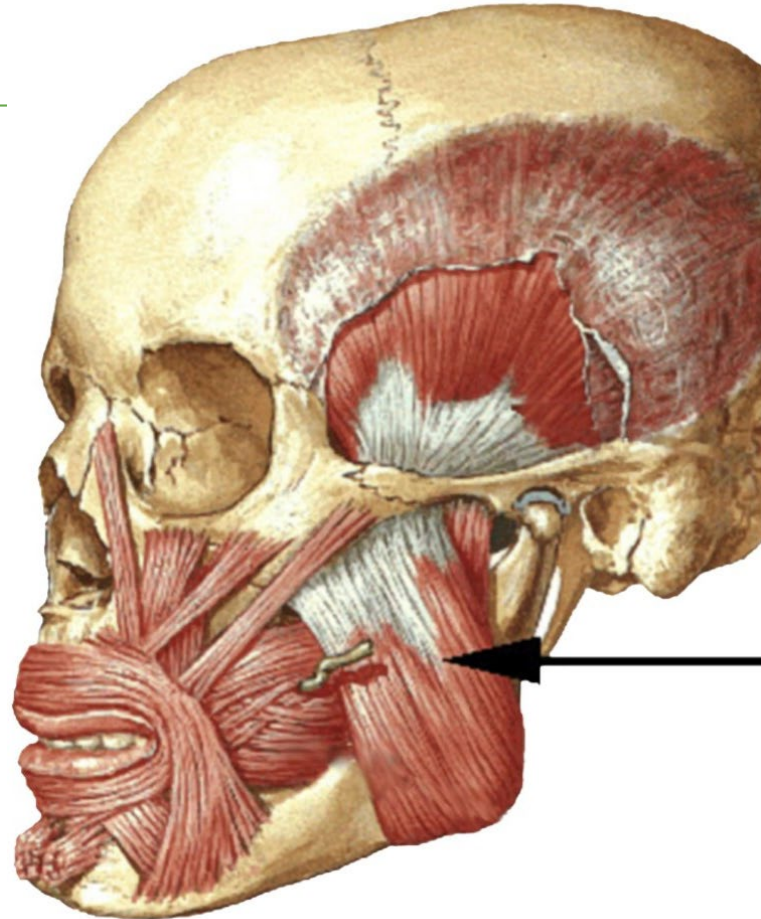
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Note that most of the important nerve branches exit the skull along the mid-pupillary line.

# Mastication (V)

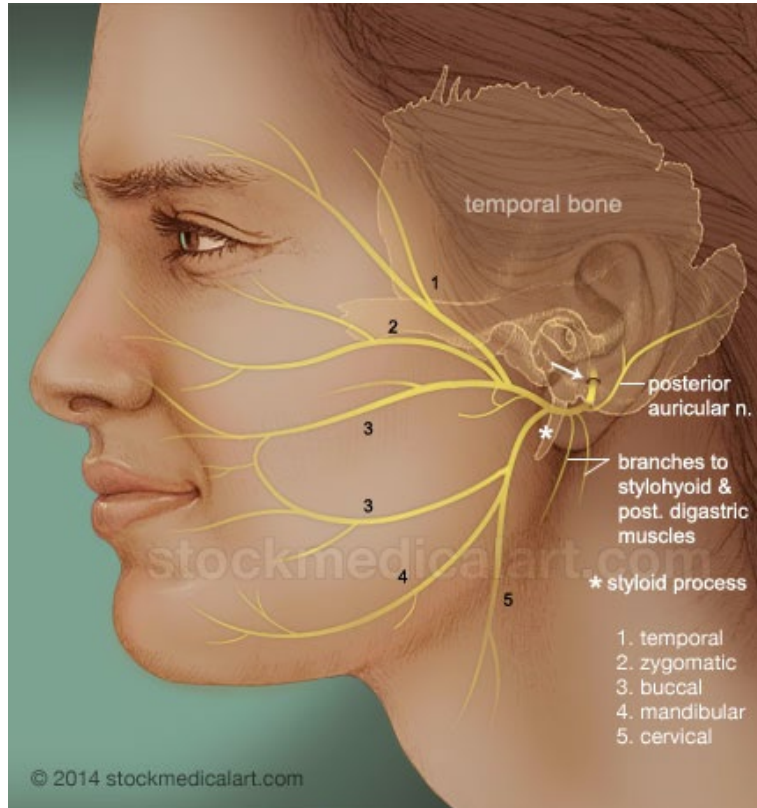
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- ▶ All innervated by trigeminal nerve
- ▶ Temporalis
- ▶ Masseter
- ▶ Medial pterygoid
- ▶ Lateral pterygoid





# Nerves- Facial Nerve (VII)

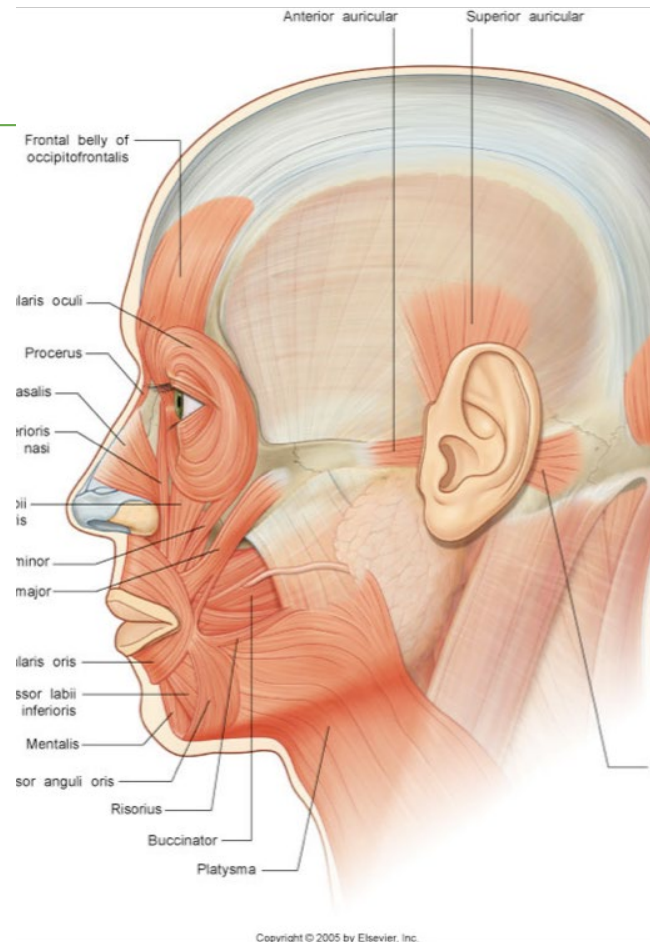


- ▶ Main trunk of facial nerve is at risk in preauricular injuries
- ▶ Marginal mandibular branch of the facial nerve is at risk along mandibular boarder
- ▶ Frontotemporal branches of the facial nerve is at risk of injury in brow injuries



# Facial Expression (VII)

- ▶ All innervated by facial nerve
- ▶ All innervated on the deep surface except
  - mentalis
  - Buccinator
  - levator anguli oris



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OHSU

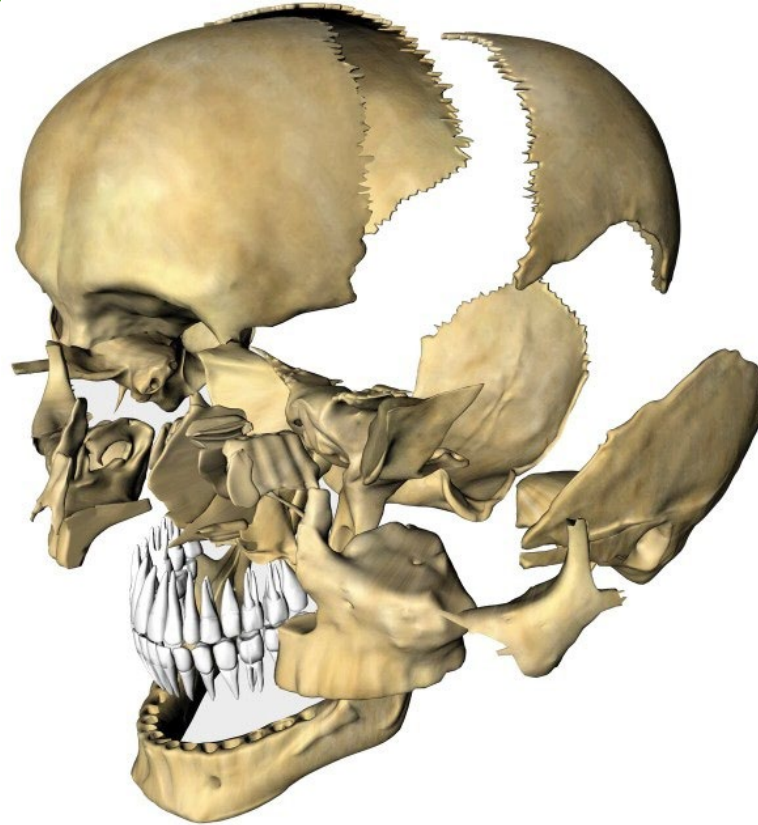
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# Facial and Skull Bones

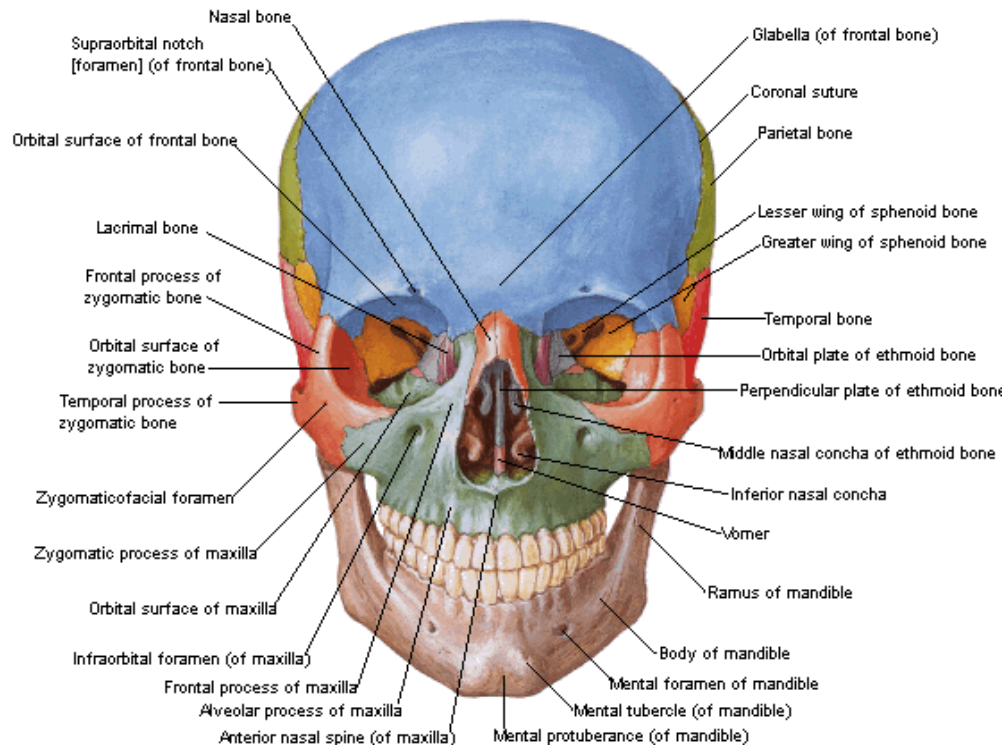
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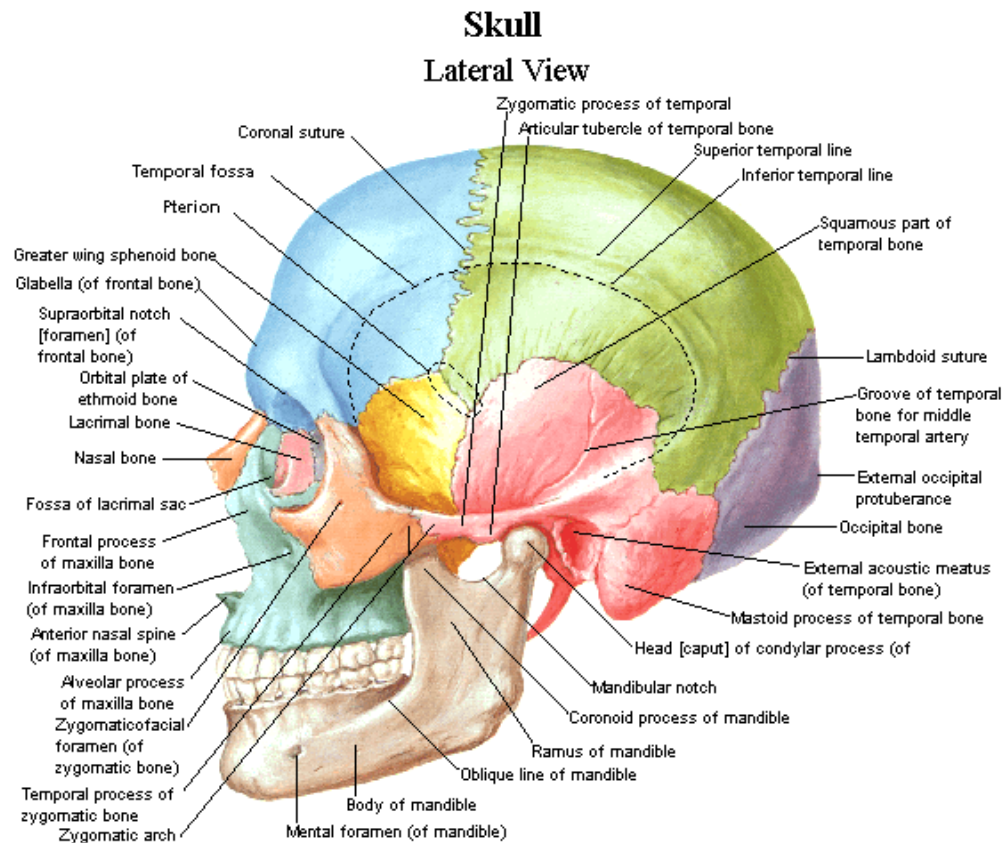


# Facial and Skull Bones

## Skull Anterior View



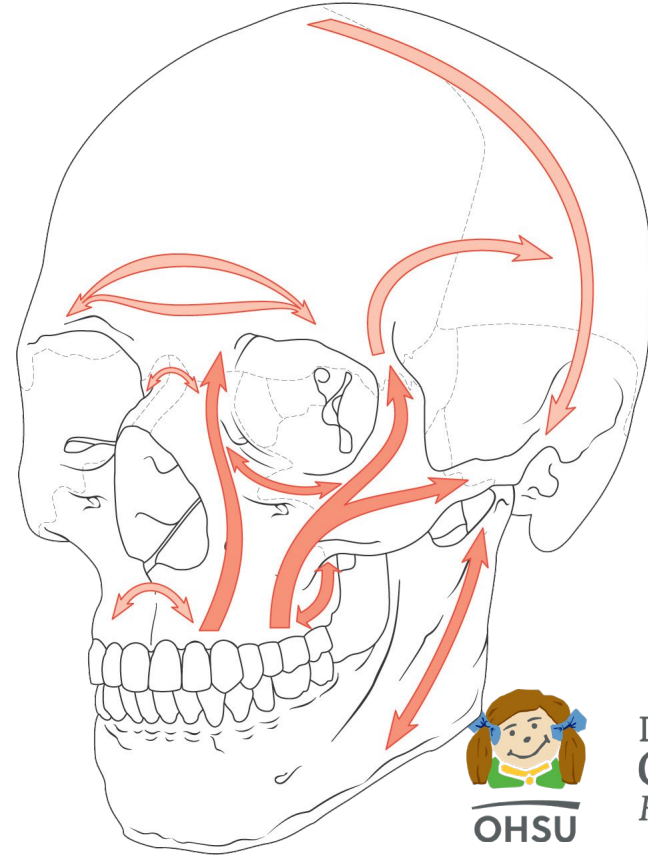
# Skull Anatomy





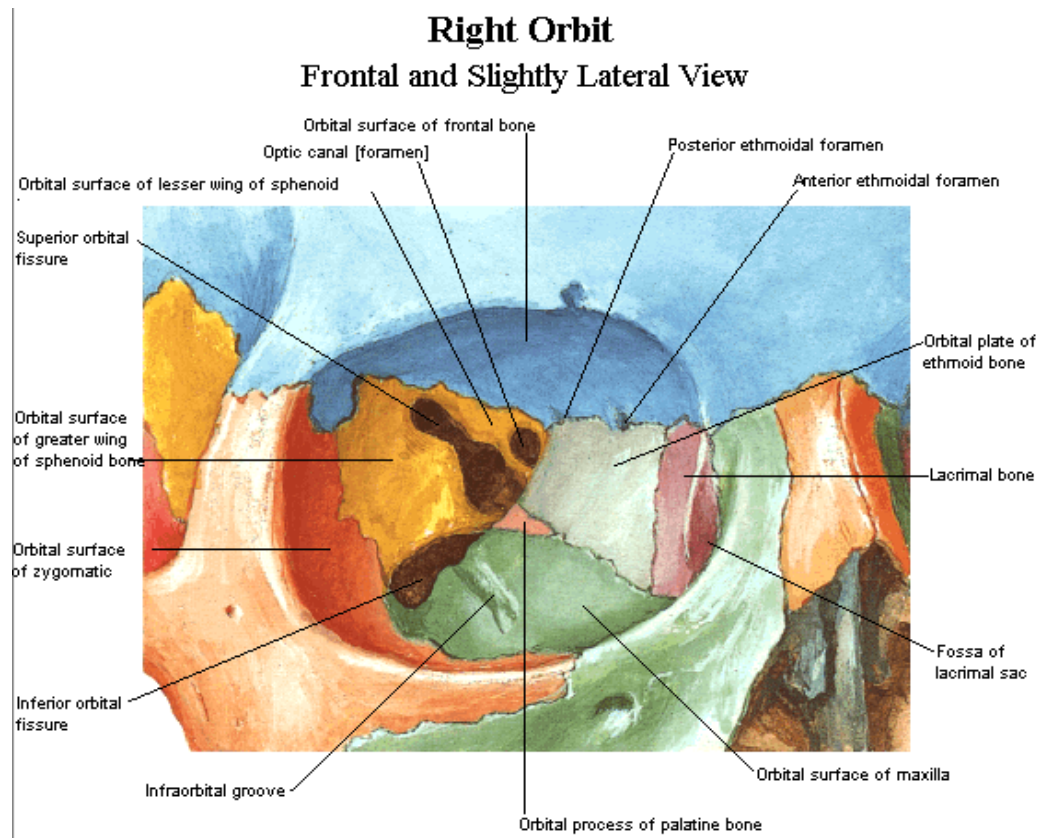
# Facial Buttresses

- ▶ Areas of thickened bone that transfer load to the skull base (force flow)
- ▶ Thicker bone that can hold a plate
- ▶ Site for assessing anatomic reduction





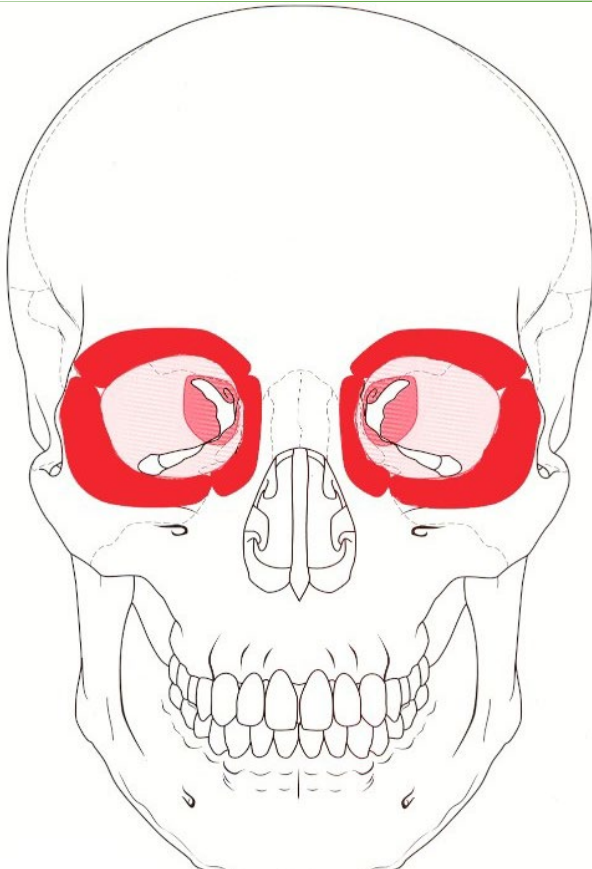
# Orbit Anatomy





# Orbit Anatomy

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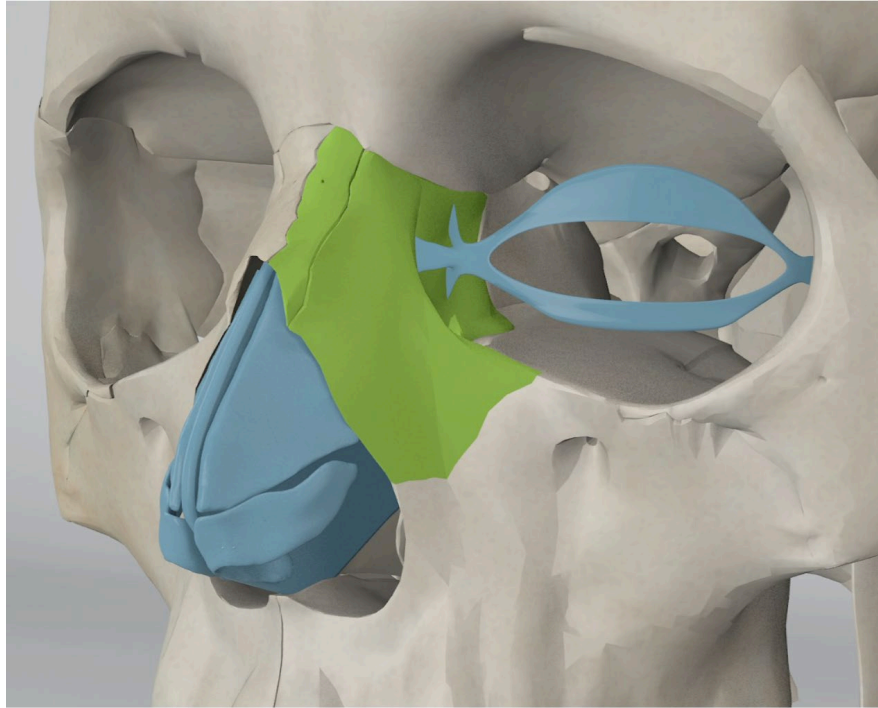


- ▶ Anterior orbit
- ▶ Middle Orbit surface
- ▶ Posterior orbit



# Naso-Orbital-Ethmoid Fractures

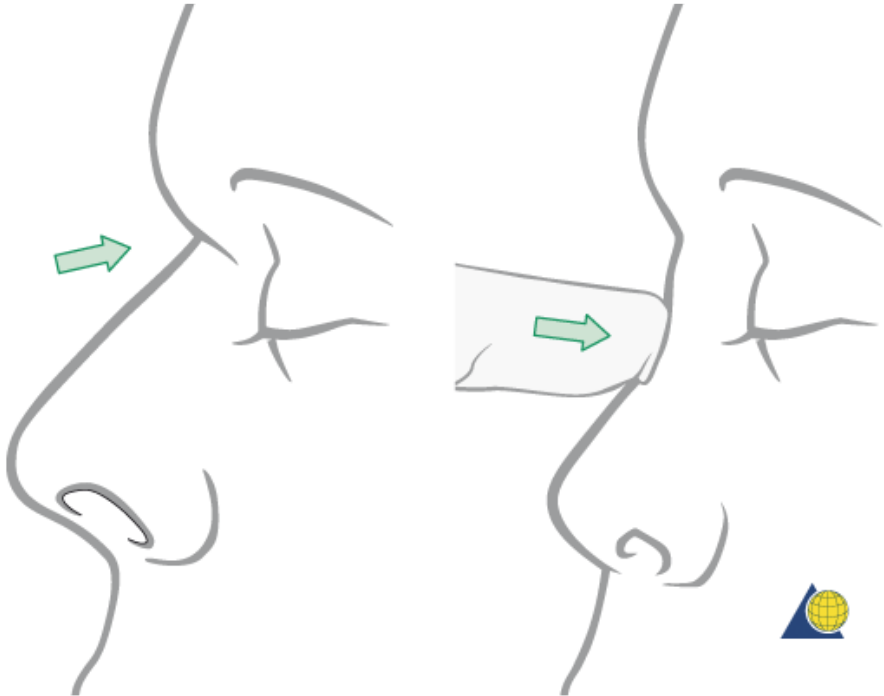
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# Naso-Orbital-Ethmoid Fractures

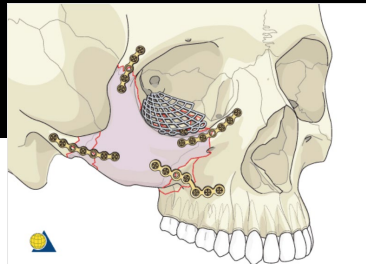
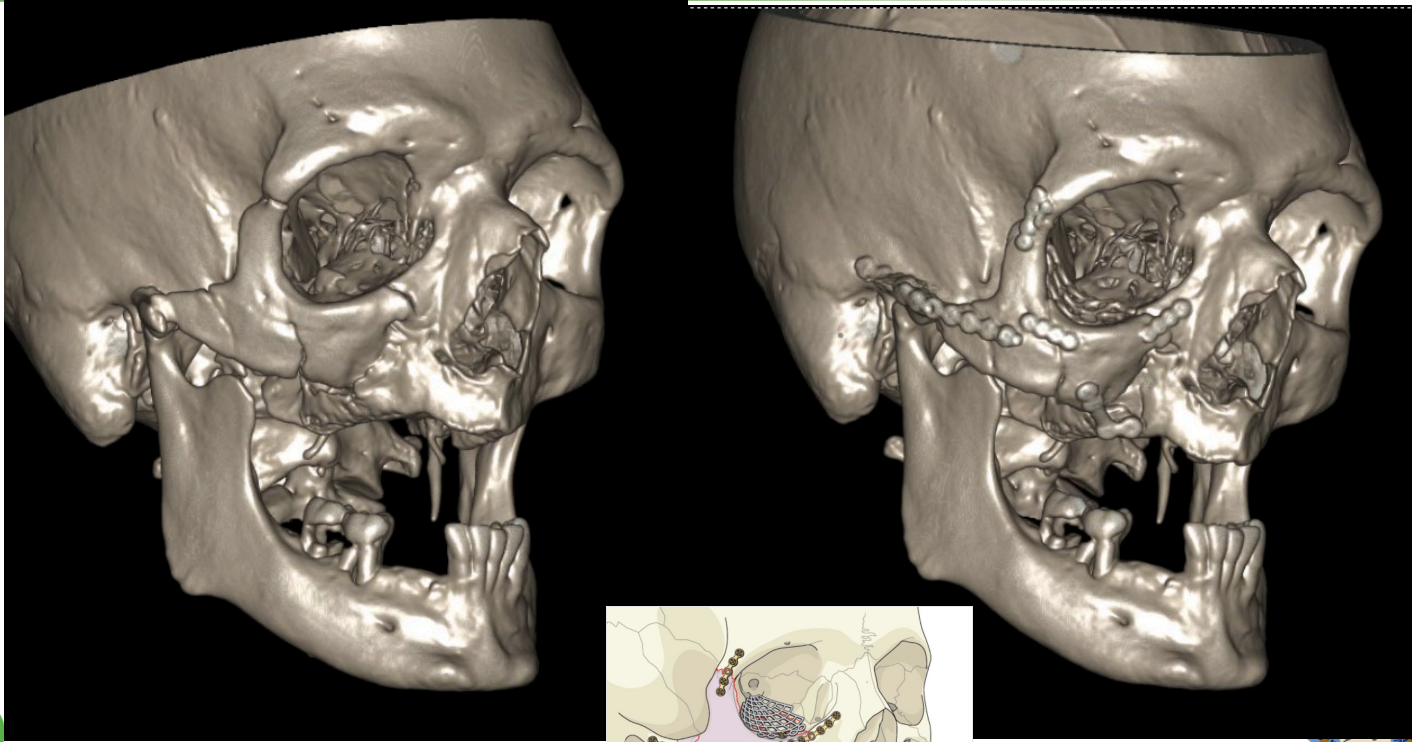


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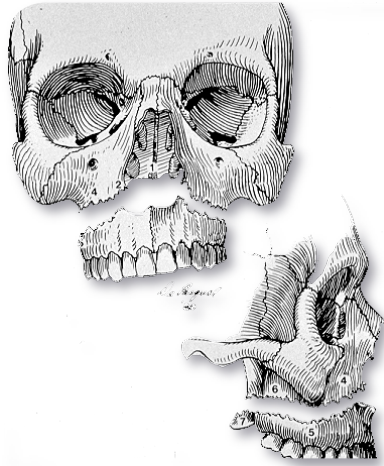
# Zygomaticomaxillary Complex



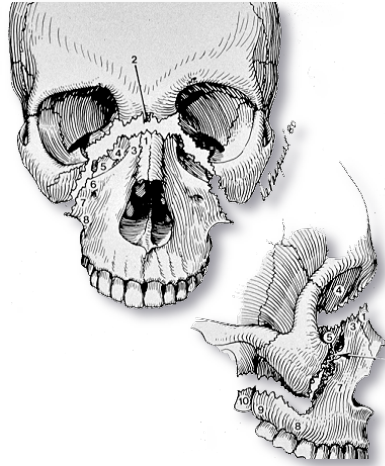


# LeFort

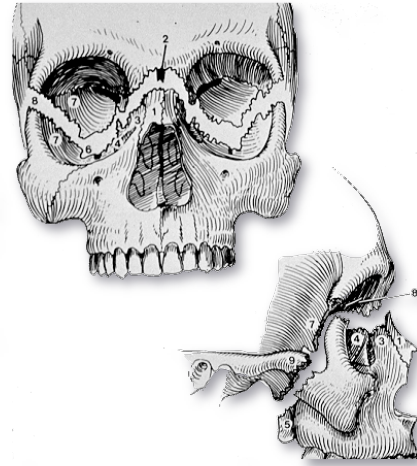
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LeFort I



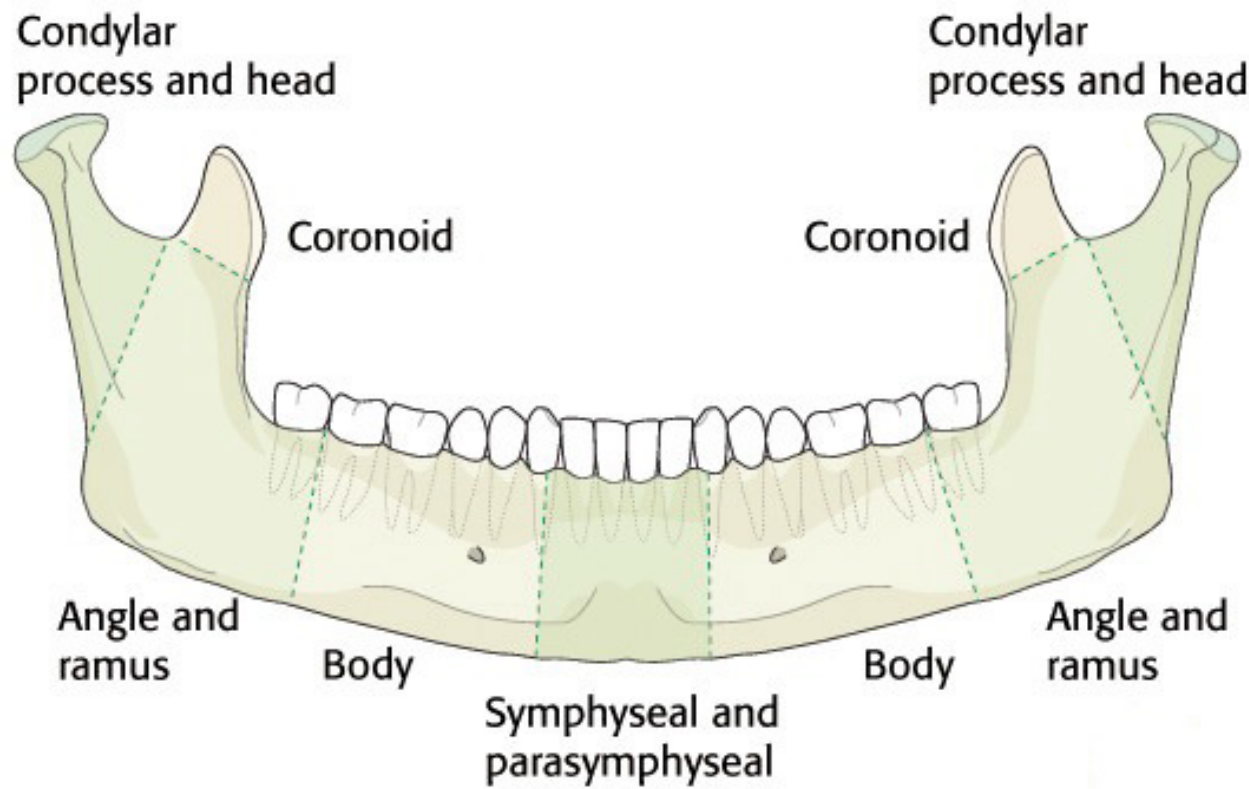
LeFort II



LeFort III

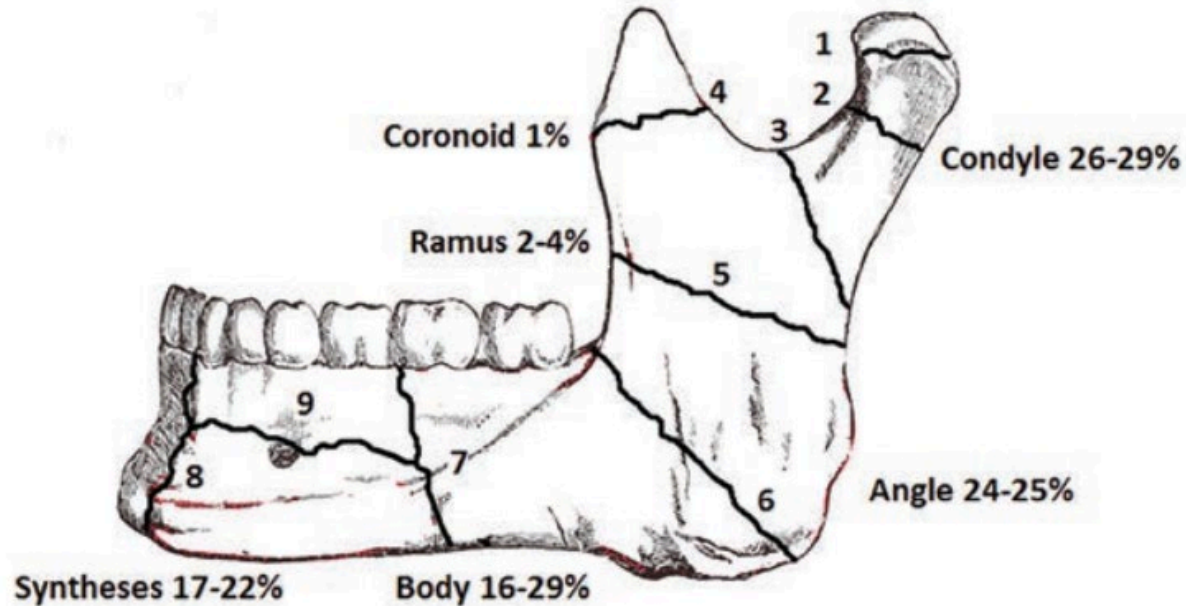


# Mandibular Anatomy





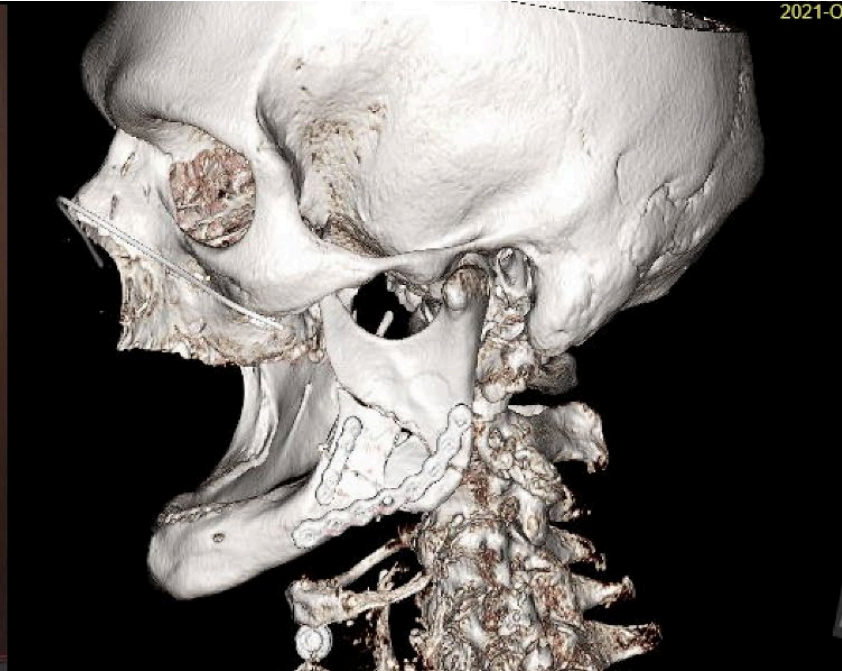
# Mandibular Anatomy





# Mandibular Anatomy

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# Examine the patient

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# Get The story

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- ▶ mechanism
- ▶ pain
- ▶ numbness
- ▶ diplopia
- ▶ malocclusion
- ▶ trismus







# Observe the face

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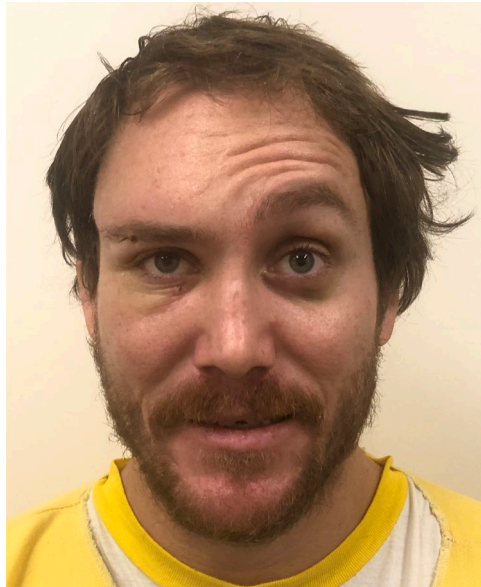
- ▶ symmetry
- ▶ facial width
- ▶ facial paralysis
- ▶ malar position
- ▶ canthal position
- ▶ scleral hematoma
- ▶ ecchymosis
- ▶ swelling





# Motor exam

▶ Raise your brows.





# Motor exam

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- ▶ Close your eyes tight





# Motor exam

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- ▶ Open your eyes wide.





# Motor exam

- ▶ Extra-ocular movements
- ▶ Follow my finger.





# Motor exam

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▶ smile





# Motor exam

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Bite down and show me your teeth.





# Motor exam

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Open wide







# Sensation exam

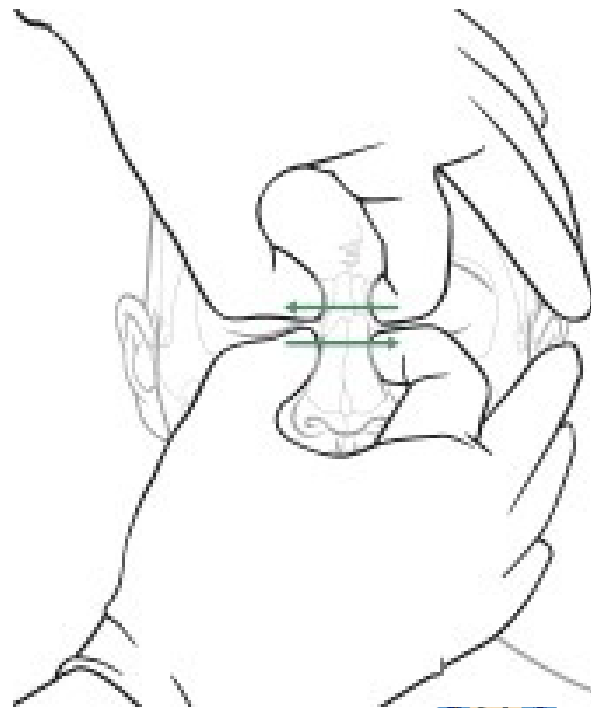
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- ▶ Touch both sides of...
- ▶ forehead
- ▶ cheeks
- ▶ lower lip



# Palpate the face

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# Palpate the face

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Remember to palpate inside the mouth





# Parotid Duct

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- ▶ at risk along the middle third of a line from tragus to middle of upper lip.
- ▶ at risk where it traverses over the masseter

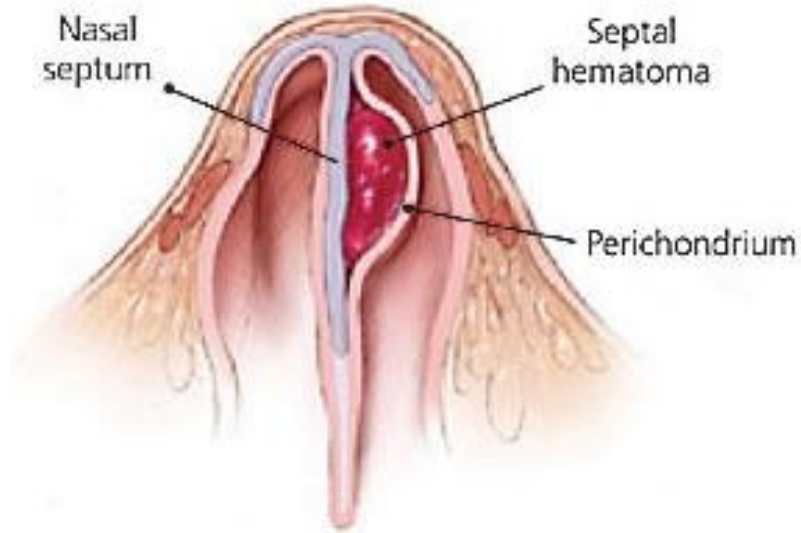


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# Septal Hematoma

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# Auricular Hematoma

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Courtesy of Dr. Reid Mueller

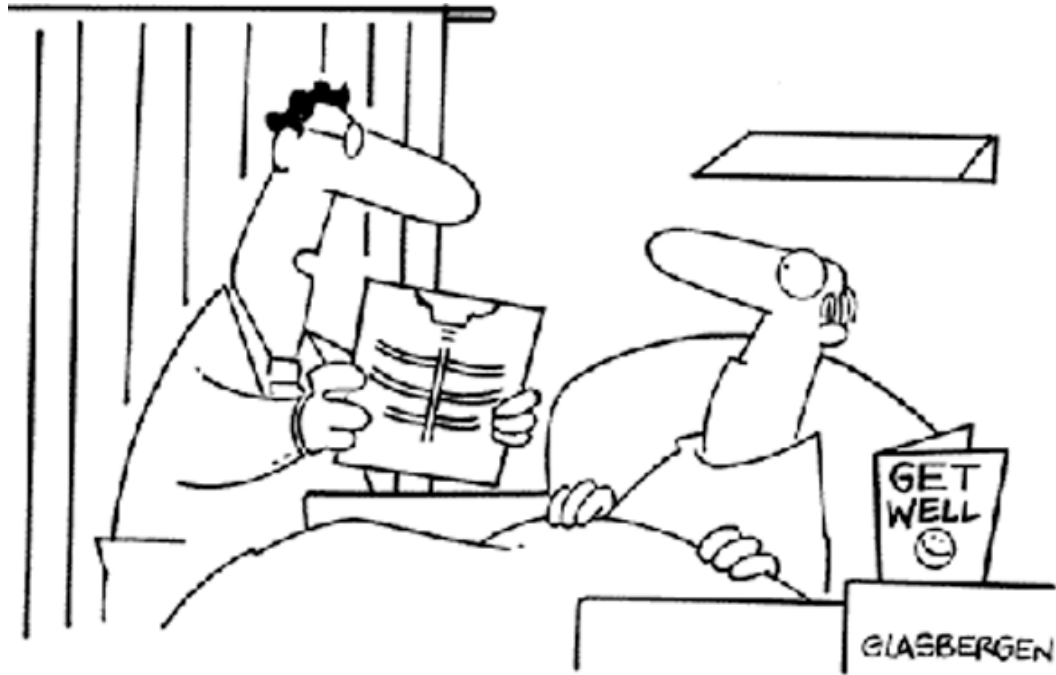


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# Imaging?

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“Your x-ray showed a broken condyle  
but we fixed it with Photoshop”



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# Imaging

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- ▶ Gold standard in imaging
- ▶ Maxillofacial CT
- ▶ 1-3mm cuts
- ▶ Allows for later 3D reconstruction and modeling if needed



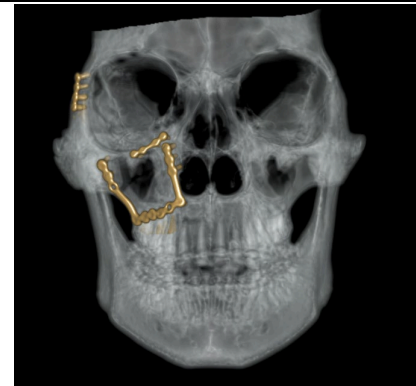
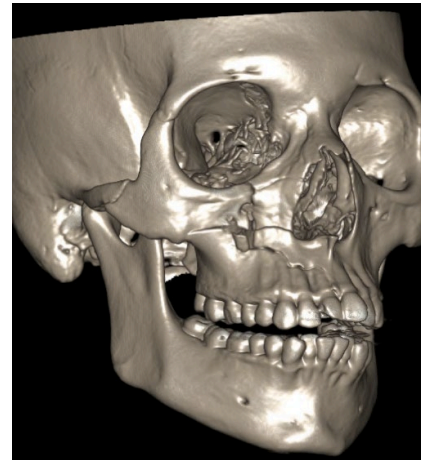




# Timing

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- ▶ Emergency?
- ▶ 72 hrs?
- ▶ Weeks?





# Emergencies

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- ▶ True orbital entrapment
- ▶ Salvable soft tissue

## Amputations

- ear
- nose
- scalp





# 24hrs

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- ▶ Septal hematoma
- ▶ Auricular hematoma

Courtesy of Dr. Reid Mueller



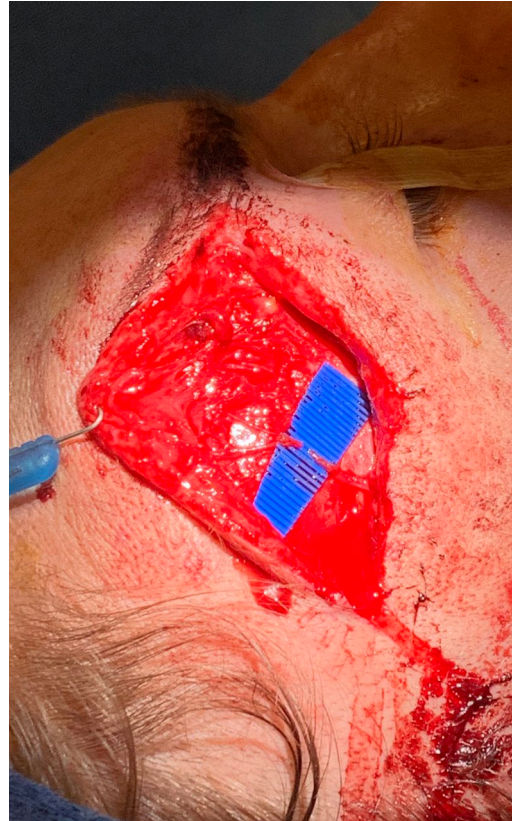
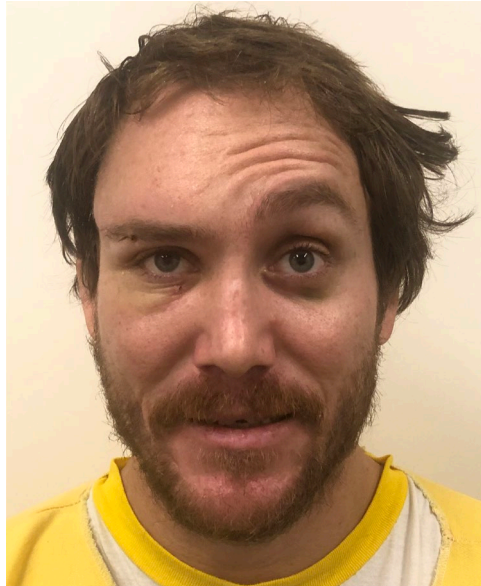
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# OR within 72hrs

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## ▶ Facial Nerve injury

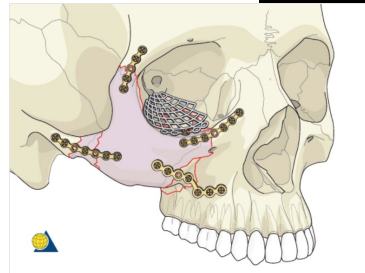
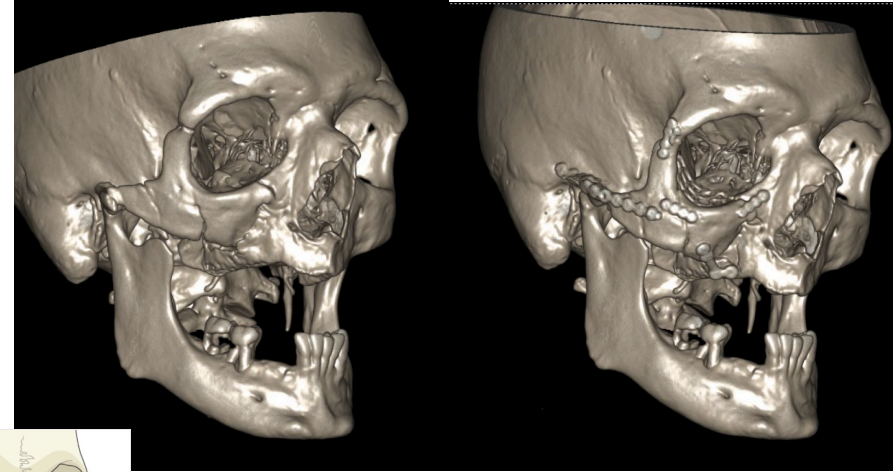




# OR within 1-2 weeks

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- ▶ Almost all facial fractures
- ▶ Should have specialist follow up within a few days
- ▶ Should have definitive repair within 7-14 days



# Its ok to wait

- ▶ Surgeons like to wait for swelling to resolve about 7-10 days, orbit maybe longer
- ▶ Head injuries and other life threatening traumas often preclude craniofacial repair

Hurrell, M. J. L., M. C. David and M. D. Batstone (2018). "A prospective study examining the effects of treatment timing in the management of mandible fractures." *Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg.*

Hurrell, M. J. and M. D. Batstone (2014). "The effect of treatment timing on the management of facial fractures: a systematic review." *Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 43(8): 944-950.



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# Pediatric Dog Bite

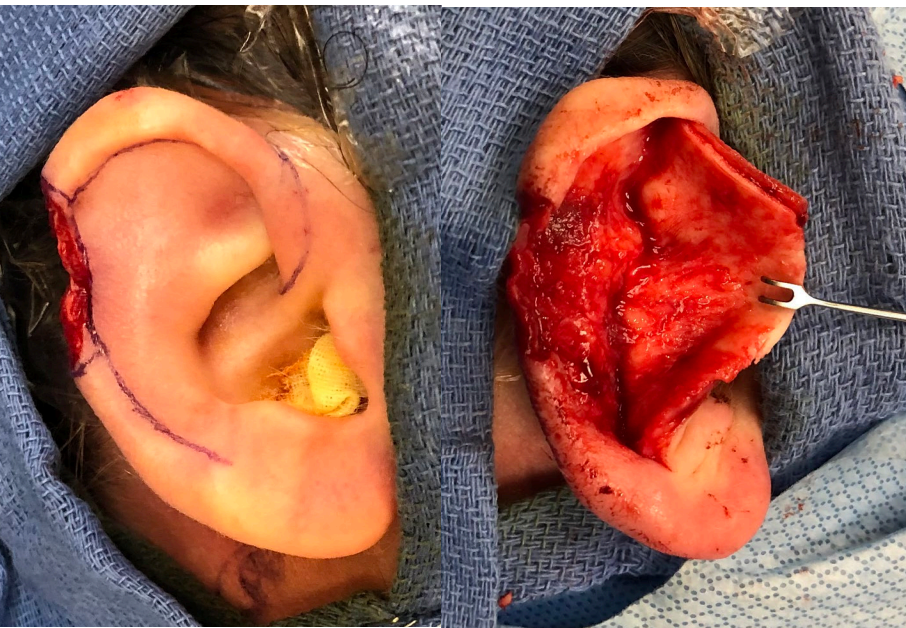
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# Adult Dog Bite



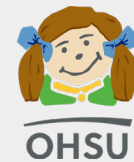
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# Adult- Soft Tissue Facial Trauma

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# Adult- Bony Facial Trauma



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# GSW

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# Questions & Feedback

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Thank you

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Email: [wolfswin@ohsu.edu](mailto:wolfswin@ohsu.edu)



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