

## DENTAL MEDICINE SECTION

### STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF ISOLATED TRAUMA IN MANDIBULAR FRACTURES

Cazacu Cornel, Hîțu Dumitru, Șcerbatiuc Dumitru, Vasile Vlas

State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction:** During the last 23 years the isolated trauma in mandibular fractures decreased by 17.8% and this can be explained by the decreasing number of beds from 60 (1987) to 40 beds (2010) and decrease of population. The transition from state insured medicine to paid medical insurance is another factor that contributed to the reduction of number theof patients hospitalized with facial trauma. Isolated fracture of mandible constitutes 79.28% of all facial injuries. Angular region of mandible, being rather weak, it was involved in 70%.

**The importance of subject:** Trauma has lately become a social problem. These injuries have a delayed increase in importance and are difficult to be treated due to the complexity of trauma and possible complications (Burlibașa C., Hîțu D.). Statistical studies on facial trauma, appreciate their share at 10-15% of all injuries (Hîțu D.). Restoring the form and function is the main goal in treating disturbed trauma (Burlibașa C., Hîțu D.).

**Purpose:** Comparative analysis of facial trauma and fractures of the mandible with a gap of 23 years and existing methods of treatment.

**Objectives:**

- to establish a conclusion on progress in the treatment of patients with mandibular fractures
- to assess knowledge and attitudes of the population with mandibular fracture about its prevention.

**Research materials and methods:** To achieve the goal we examined and assisted 908 patients with facial trauma during the years 1987 to 2010. As study material I used the medical records.

**Results:**

Over 78.28% of patients (in 1987), were from Chisinau, but in 2010 the number of citizens decreased to 30.96%.

The cause of trauma in 48.11% cases was falling, followed by 47.28% - aggression, and in 4% of them road accidents. Falls increased 2 times and aggression decreased by 15.87%.

In the first 24 hours for help were registered 62.34% of accidents, the number increasing twice in this period, and after four days turned to 8.78%, 2.2% more than in 1987.

Alcohol was present in 8.8% in 1987 and 11.1% in 2010 in patients with mandibular fracture, who sought help within 24 hours, requiring diagnostic evaluation.

Orthopedic treatment used in maxillary fracture was recorded in 79.01% of cases during 23 years that has dropped by 31%, and has been widely implemented a new method – the surgical one

**Conclusions:**

- Individual splints were commonly used (in 79%) in the treatment due to the low cost and easy manufacturing technique.
- In 2010 a new method – the surgical Plate fixation has been widely implemented.
- Increased public awareness also increased the number of patients seeking medical help in the first 24 hours;
- Over 23 years of trauma isolated mandibular fractures decreased by 17.8%.