

**LEZIUNILE TRAUMATICE ASOCIAȚE ALE FEȚEI,
ASPECTE STATISTICE PE ANUL 2018**

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Introducere. Traumatismul facial generează un șir de probleme și elaborarea unui algoritm curativo-diagnostic al pacientului cu leziuni traumatici asociate ale feței ar duce la reabilitarea precoce.

Scopul lucrării. Evaluarea studiului retrospectiv epidemiologic al leziunilor traumatici asociate ale feței pe anul 2018.

Material și metode. Au fost colectate date de la 101 bolnavi cu traumatisme asociate ale feței, care au inclus: frecvența, repartizarea traumei, diagnosticul și tratamentul. Statistica: t-Student.

Rezultate. Leziunile traumatici asociate ale feței au constituit 6,82% cazuri. Leziunile traumatici faciale asociate ale mandibulei constituie $54,45\%\pm4,95\%$ și ale complexului zigomatico-orbital $16,83\%\pm3,72\%$. Traumatismul crano-cerebral constituie $92,08\%\pm2,68\%$ și coloanei vertebrale $1,98\%\pm1,38\%$. La un pacient au revenit 3,53 leziuni traumatici. La 57,29% din cazuri s-a utilizat tomografia compuuterizată. Tratamentul prin osteosinteza a fost aplicat la $18,81\%\pm3,88\%$ și cu atele la $77,22\%\pm4,17$. Tratamentul la locul de trai în $4,95\%\pm2,1\%$ și în secția de chirurgie $95,04\%\pm2,16\%$. Anestezia generală s-a utilizat la $21,78\%\pm4,10\%$ comparativ cu cea locală, la $78,21\%\pm4,10\%$.

Concluzii. (1) Leziunile traumatici asociate au constituit 6,82%. (2) Fracturile de mandibulă au ocupat 54,45%.

Cuvinte cheie: leziuni traumatici asociate, diagnostic, tratament.

**ASSOCIATED TRAUMATIC FACIAL INJURIES, STATISTICAL
ASPECTS FOR THE 2018 YEAR**

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Introduction. Facial injury causes a number of problems and the development of a curative-diagnostic algorithm for the patient with associated traumatic facial lesions would lead to early rehabilitation.

Objective of the study. The assessment of the retrospective epidemiological study of the associated traumatic facial injuries for 2018.

Material and methods. To reach the purpose for the 2018 year, 101 patients with associated facial trauma were examined and given medical aid, the study that consists of: frequency, trauma distribution, diagnosis and treatment. Statistics: t-Student.

Results. Associated traumatic facial lesions represented 6.82% of the number of treated patients. The associated facial traumatic lesions of the mandible accounted $54,45\%\pm4,95\%$ and the zygomatico-orbital complex – $16,83\%\pm3,72\%$. Cranio-cerebral trauma consist – $92,08\%\pm2,68\%$, followed by spinal column in $1,98\%\pm1,38\%$. A patient with associated traumatic facial lesions has got 3.53 injuries. Computed tomography was used in 57.29% of cases. Surgical treatment by osteosynthesis of associated traumatic lesions of the face was applied to $18,81\%\pm3,88\%$ and splints to $77,22\%\pm4,17\%$. Treatment at the place of residence – $4,95\%\pm2,15\%$ and in the surgery department – $95,04\%\pm2,16\%$. General anesthesia was used in $21,78\%\pm4,10\%$, compared to the local one in $78,21\%\pm4,10\%$.

Conclusions. (1) Associated traumatic facial injuries represent 6.82%. (2) 54.45% of mandibular fractures are on the first place.

Key words: associated traumatic injuries, diagnosis, treatment.