Proposal of the classification of midface fractures Based on anatomical buttresses.



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Introduction

The kinematics of midface injuries have changed over the last decades.¹ The distribution of fractures dependent on the location, direction and magnitude of force, as well as on the surface and consistency of the object; The facial bones have different tolerance levels, mainly due to their thickness, density and relation to air cavities, which causes a great variability in fracture lines.²

Materials and methods

The classification is based on 4 vertical lines (A, B, C, D) that coincide with the lateral and medial buttresses; three horizontal lines (X, Y, Z) that correspond to the upper, middle and lower buttresses. A corresponds to the right lateral buttress, B the right medial buttress, C the left medial buttress, D the left lateral buttress, X for the upper buttress, Y the middle buttress and Z the lower buttress.



Figure 1 horizontal and vertical butresses

Clasification

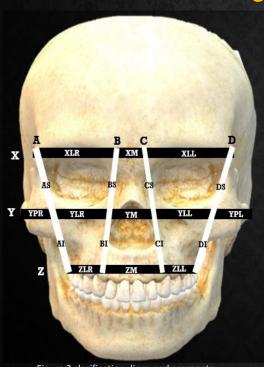


Figure 2 clasification, lines and segments

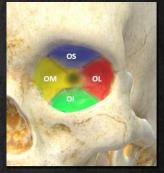


Figure 3 orbital clasification

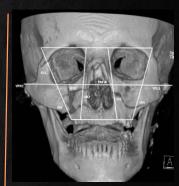


Figure 4 example of clasification

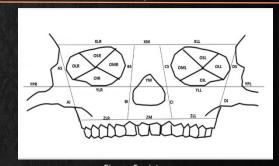


Figure 5 pictogram

Vertical components

LINES	SEGMENTS	COMPONENTS
А	Superior (AS)	Right zygomatic process of the frontal Frontal process of the right zygomatic bone
	Inferior (AI)	Process zygomatic of the right maxillary Right zygomatic body
В	Superior (BS)	Frontal process of the right maxilla Right maxillary process of the frontal
	Inferior (BI)	Alveolar region of the right canine Right piriformis opening
С	Superior (CS)	Left zygomatic process of the frontal Frontal process of the right zygomatic bone
	Inferior (CI)	Process zygomatic of the left maxillary Left zygomatic body
D	Superior (DS)	Frontal process of the left maxillary Left maxillary process of the frontal
	Inferior (DI)	Alveolar region of the left canine Left piriformis opening

Discussion

Fractures of the middle third have been divided into anatomical subunits with multiple classifications and variations of each one.^{3,4} Multiple subunits can be seen involved in high-energy trauma, creating fracture lines that cannot be pigeonholed into them.

Horizontal components

LINES	SEGMENTS	COMPONENTS
х	Lateral right (XLR)	Right superior orbital rim
	Medial (XM)	Frontal nasal process and nasofrontal suture
	Lateral left (XLL)	Left superior orbital rim
Y	Posterior right (YPR)	Right zygomatic arch
	Lateral right (YLR)	Right inferior orbital rim
	Medial (YM)	Nasal bones
	Lateral left (YLL)	Left inferior orbital rim
	Posterior left (YPL)	Left zygomatic arch
	Lateral right (ZLR)	Alveolar region laterals to the right canine Palatine region lateral to the right canine
	Medial (ZM)	Alveolar region medial to the canine Palatine region medial to the canine
Z	Lateral left (ZLL)	Alveolar region laterals to the left canine Palatine region laterals to the left canine

Conclusion

The classification uses alphabetic and numerical codes that facilitate statistical recording, create a sequence that guides the clinician in the diagnosis, simplifies the description in the medical record, and facilitates communication between maxillofacial surgeons.

Bibliography