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БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ



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RESULTS OF THE CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS WITH CONDYLAR PROCESS FRACTURES

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Introduction. Condylar process fractures (CPF) are frequent complications of road accidents, criminal situations, less frequently – domestic and sports injuries.

The aim of the study. To analyze the results of clinical examination of patients with condylar process fractures.

Materials and methods. To achieve the purpose of the study, 71 patients with CPF at the age from 20 to 60 years were examined including 54,93 % males and 45,07 % females. The highest occurrence of CPF was registered in individuals at the age of 31-50 years including 30,99 % – at the age of 31-40 and 33,80 % – at the age of 41-50. Occurrence of this traumatic injury among patients at the age of 20-30 years was a little lower – 19,72 % as well as in the older age group (51-60 years) – 15,49 %. At the same time, CPF occurrence did not differ much in gender comparison.

Results. Analysis of etiological origin of CPF found that the most frequent were injuries got due to road accidents (28,17 %) and criminal deeds (42,25 %). Domestic and sports injuries were registered in 18,31 % and 11,27 % individuals respectively. It should be noted that in females sports injuries occurred 2,5 times less than in males (6,25 % against 15,38 %, respectively). On the contrary, criminal injuries were found 1,2 times more frequently than among men (46,87 % against 38,46 %, respectively). On admission to hospital, 100 % of patients complained of continuous pain in CPF area, intensifying with movements of the lower jaw, occlusive disturbances, and difficult mouth opening. At the same time, 22,54 % of them complained of pain in the lower jaw, and 25,34 % of patients admitted bleeding from the oral cavity. Chin pain was found in 14,08 % of patients, including those 9,86 % individuals with a wound in the chin. 11,27 % of patients complained of disturbed sensitivity of the lower lip. Objective examination found that 100 % of patients experienced difficulty in mouth opening, disturbed contacts between teeth and swelling of the soft tissues on the site of affliction. 67,60 % of patients presented displacement of the central line of the incisors of the lower jaw. 53,59 % of patients presented displacement of the central line of the chin. 54,92 % of the examined patients presented the absence of CPF head excursion, and 16,90 % of individuals had broken integrity of the mucous membrane of the cellular part of the lower jaw. At the same time, 5,63 % of patients presented swelling of the zygomatic areas on the site of affliction, and 9,86 % – chin wound. All the patients after taking subjective and objective history underwent computed tomography of the maxillofacial part followed by further reconstruction in Dolphin Imaging Program. According to the results of computed tomography, the final diagnosis was made with determination of the localization of CPF line. Unilateral CPF of the base with dislocation of fragments and unilateral CPF of the neck and base were the most spread. They were found among men and women on an average in 19,72 % and 16,90 % respectively.

Conclusions. The results of the study found that unilateral CPF of the base with dislocation of fragments was the most frequent: in 20,51 % of men and in 18,75 % of women. Unilateral CPF of the neck and base were found in 17,95 % of males and 15,63 % of females. The results of the study evidenced that patients of both genders at the age of 31-50 years are the most susceptible to CPF resulting from road accidents and criminal deeds. The most common objective symptoms of CPF were swelling of the soft tissues on the site of affliction, difficult mouth opening and disturbed contact between teeth found in 100 % of the examined individuals.