

Analysis of 809 Facial Bone Fractures in a Pediatric and Adolescent Population

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Background Facial fractures are infrequent in children and adolescents and have different clinical features from those in adults. The low incidence in children and adolescents reflects the flexibility and underdevelopment of their facial skeletons, as well as their more protected environments. Only a few reports have reviewed such patients in Korea. The authors performed a retrospective study to analyze the characteristics of facial fractures in the Korean pediatric population.

Methods We conducted a retrospective review on a series of 741 patients, aged < 18 years, with facial fractures who had been treated at our hospital between 2006 and 2010. The following parameters were evaluated: age, sex, cause, location and type of fractures, associated injuries, treatment and complications.

Results A total of 741 consecutive patients met the inclusion criteria. The ratio of boys to girls was 5.7:1. Facial fractures most commonly occurred in patients between 13 and 15 years of age (36.3%). The most common causes of injury was violence. The nasal fracture was the most common type of fracture (69%) and the blowout fracture was the second most common (20%). Associated injuries occurred in 156 patients (21%).

Conclusions The incidence of pediatric facial fractures caused by violence is high in Korea. Our results show that as age increases, etiological factors and fracture patterns gradually shift towards those found in adults. This study provides an overview of facial fractures in these age groups that helps illustrate the trends and characteristics of the fractures and may be helpful in further evaluation and management.

Keywords Facial bones / Adolescent / Violence

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INTRODUCTION

As compared to adults, fractures of the facial skeleton are rare in the pediatric age group. Retrospective studies of maxillofacial trauma, involving both adults and children, have demonstrated that less than 15% of such fractures occurs in those younger than 16 years of age and less than 1% of all facial fractures occurs in children younger than 5 years of age [1,2].

Pediatric facial bones are protected by children's low face-to-head volume ratio, which allows the cranium, rather than the face, to absorb most of the traumatic impact. Furthermore, children's facial bones are more resistant to fractures due to their higher elasticity, lack of sinus pneumatization, thicker bony walls surrounded by adipose tissue, and stabilization of the mandible and maxilla by unerupted teeth [3]. Young children are usually in protected environments under parental supervision and are consequently less

likely to be exposed to the major injuries, occupational trauma, or interpersonal violence that are typical of adult facial fractures [4,5]. Understanding of the causes, severity, and specific characteristics of pediatric fractures is essential for preventing esthetic and functional deficits and will improve our ability to prevent such injuries [6].

The purpose of the present study was to provide a comprehensive overview of facial trauma in the Korean pediatric and adolescent population and to assist surgeons in further assessment and proper management.

METHODS

We retrospectively analyzed the medical records of 809 facial fractures in 741 patients aged 18 years or younger who had been treated at our hospital between 2006 and 2010.

Each patient sustained a fracture of one or more facial bones, which included the nasal bone, maxilla, orbit, zygoma, and mandible. Fractures were confirmed by computed tomography (CT). Patients were divided into 6 age groups: the 0- to 3-year-old, 4- to 6-year-old, 7- to 9-year-old, 10- to 12-year-old, 13- to 15-year-old, and 16- to 18-year-old groups. The following analyses were conducted for each age group: causes of injury (e.g., motor vehicle accidents, falling, bicycle accidents, violence, and sports), fracture type (e.g., nasal, orbital, zygomaticomaxillary, mandibular, and Le Fort fractures), associated injuries, and clinical outcomes.

Patient characteristics were analyzed using descriptive statistics and comparisons were made with the chi-squared test. A P-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Patient characteristics

A total of 741 patients were evaluated for the study. The mean age was 13.0 years (standard deviation [SD], 4.1 years). The annual distribution of patients during the 5-year period is shown in Fig. 1. There was no significant difference in the number of patients among the individual years. The overall ratio of males to females was 5.7:1. The ratio of males to females varied considerably among the age groups (Fig. 2). Older children were significantly more likely to sustain facial fractures ($P < 0.001$). Facial fractures occurred most frequently in the 13 to 15 age group (36.3%). The monthly distribution of facial fractures is shown in Fig. 3. The number of patients with facial fractures was the lowest during January ($n = 29$), increased in the spring and fall months, and peaked in October ($n = 88$). More than half (50.8%) of the patients visited our hospital between 1 PM and 6 PM (Fig. 4).

Cause of injury

The most common cause of injury was violence ($n = 278$, 38%), followed by falls ($n = 227$, 31%), and sports ($n = 123$, 17%) (Table 1). The mean age of the patients involved in violence was 14.4 years (SD, 2.5 years), while the mean age of those who

Fig. 1. Annual distribution of the facial fractures of the 741 patients

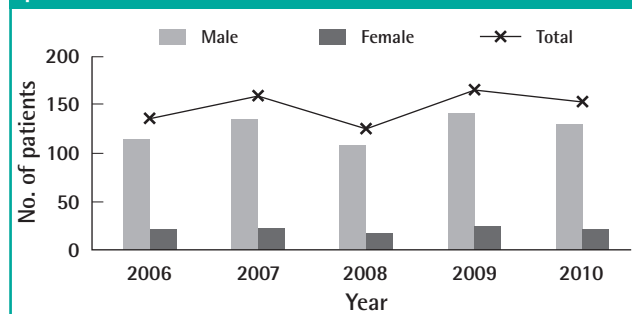


Fig. 2. Distribution of patients by sex in each age group

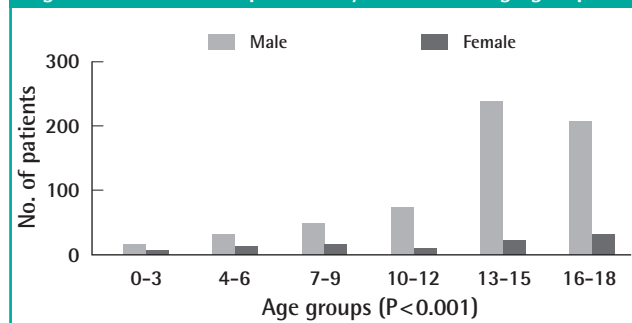


Fig. 3. Monthly distribution of facial injuries

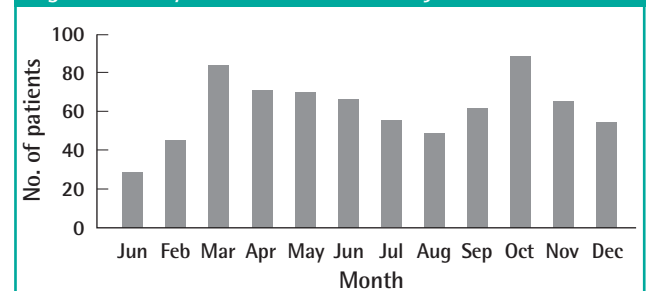


Fig. 4. Hours of emergency care

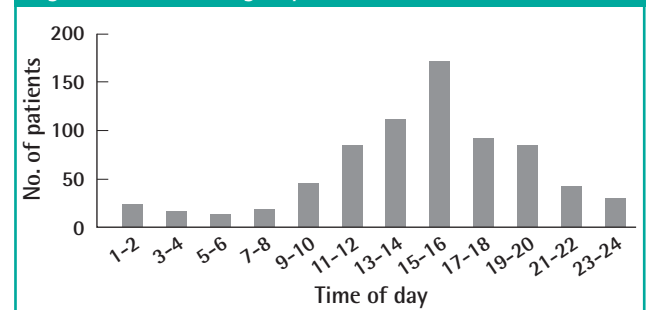
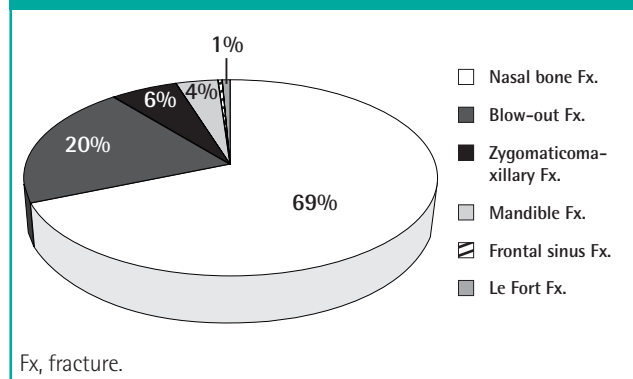


Table 1. Causes of injury and distribution in each age group

Type of accident	Number of patients (%)	Age group (yr)					
		0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18
Violence	278 (38)	1	2	9	33	134	99
Falling	227 (31)	25	34	26	38	53	52
Sports	123 (17)	-	1	4	17	52	49
Motor vehicle	60 (8)	-	7	7	7	12	27
Car	22 (3)	-	6	1	4	3	7
Motorbike	15 (2)	-	-	-	-	2	13
Car-pedestrian	24 (3)	-	1	6	3	7	7
Bicycle	31 (4)	-	2	9	3	10	7
Others	21 (3)	1	1	2	3	7	7
Total	741 (100)	27	47	69	88	269	241

Fig. 5. Locations of the 809 facial fractures in the 741 patients



were not involved in violence was 12.2 years (SD, 4.7 years). Approximately 91% of the patients involved in violence were male. Falling was a common cause of injury in children younger than 12 years of age. Violence was more common in those older than 13 years of age.

Localization and type of injuries

Nasal bone fractures were the most common among all facial bone fractures, accounting for 69% of all fractures, and the incidence decreased with age (Figs. 5, 6). Orbital fractures (20%) and zygomaticomaxillary fractures (6%) were the next most common. The medial wall was the most frequently fractured site among orbital fractures, accounting for about 48% of all orbital fractures (Table 2).

Treatment modalities

Surgical treatment was performed on the majority of the patients (67%) (Table 3). The frequency of surgical treatment increased with age, without statistical significance. The treatment modalities

Fig. 6. Distribution of facial fracture types in each age group patients

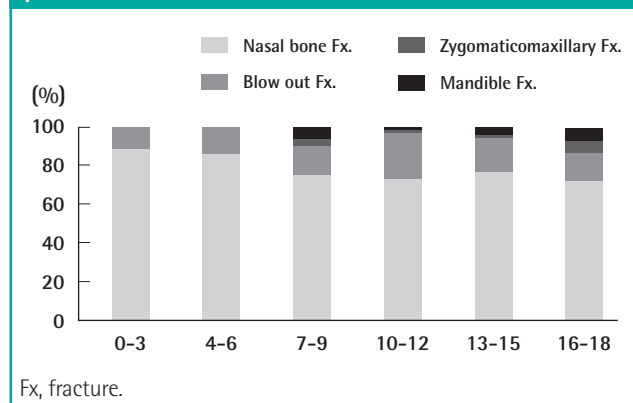


Table 2. Locations of 164 orbital fractures

Fracture location	Number of fractures (%)
Medial wall	78 (48)
Inferior wall	61 (37)
Inferomedial wall	25 (15)
Total	164 (100)

Table 3. Treatment in each age group

Treatment	Age group (yr)						Total
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	
Surgical	2 (7)	33 (70)	42 (61)	54 (61)	201 (75)	167 (69)	499 (67)
Nonsurgical	25 (93)	14 (30)	27 (39)	34 (39)	68 (25)	74 (31)	242 (33)
Total	27 (4)	47 (6)	69 (9)	88 (12)	269 (36)	241 (33)	741 (100)

Values are presented as numbers (%).

Table 4. Treatment of fractures

Fracture/treatment	Number of patients
Nasal bone fracture	
Observation	189
Closed reduction	351
Open reduction	16
Blow-out fracture	
Observation	61
OWR-absorbable	89
OWR-metal	8
Transconjunctiva I approach	65
Subciliary approach	31
Zygomaxillofacial	
Observation	4
O/R-absorbable plate	31
O/R-metal plate	7
both	5
GILLIES approach	12
Transconjunctiva I approach	8
Subciliary approach	16
Mandible fracture	
Observation	7
O/R	10
IMF with IMF screws	11
IMF with arch bars	2

O/R, open reduction; OWR, orbital wall reconstruction; IMF, intermaxillary fixation.

Table 5. Mean length of hospital stay in each age group

Age group (yr)	Length of hospital stay (day)
0-3	0.3 ± 1.3
4-6	4.4 ± 8.3
7-9	4.2 ± 5.2
10-12	3.6 ± 3.8
13-15	4.0 ± 4.8
16-18	5.6 ± 8.8
Total	4.7 ± 6.6

Values are presented as means ± standard deviation.

are shown in Table 4. Approximately 95% of nasal bone fractures were treated by closed reduction, while 91% of orbital wall fractures and 62% of zygomaticomaxillary fractures were treated by reconstruction with absorbable implants. The average length of hospital stay was 7.3 days with a range of 1 to 43 days (Table 5).

Associated injuries and complications

Patients with facial fractures often had other concomitant injuries. Associated injuries were seen in 21% of the children with facial fractures. These included facial lacerations (58%), neurocranial injuries (23%), tooth injuries (10%), extremity fractures (10%), and eye injuries (9%) (Table 6). The complication rate of pediatric facial fractures was rare (2% of the 741 patients) (Table 7). The complications included diplopia, facial paresthesia, ectropion, infection, and unsatisfactory fracture repair.

Table 6. Associated injuries

Injury	Number of patients
Facial laceration	90
Brain contusion	28
Tooth injury+other Fractures	17
Upper and lower extremity Contusion	16
Eye injury	15
Rib/sternum/clavicle	5
Skull fracture	5
Lung	5
Liver and spleen	5
Intracranial hemorrhage	3
Cervical spine	3
Pelvis	2
Scrotal laceration	1

Table 7. Postoperative complications of facial fractures

Complication	Number of patients
Diplopia	6
Facial paresthesia	6
Ectropion	4
Infection	2
Unsatisfactory fracture repair	1
Total	19

DISCUSSION

There have been several large studies regarding the epidemiology of facial bone fractures in the literature [7-9]. There is, however, a general lack of information on their clinical features, particularly the incidence and characteristics of facial fractures in the Korean pediatric population. In addition, we analyzed not only the patients who visited the outpatient clinic, but also those who visited the Department of Emergency Medicine. This study was performed at a tertiary center covering a city, several towns, and rural areas, thereby providing a sample that reflects the general population as closely as possible.

The mean age of our study population was 13.0 years, which is consistent with the findings of several other studies [10,11]. Similar to previous reports, our study showed a higher incidence of fractures in the 13 to 18 age group (68%) than in the 0 to 6 age group (10%) [2,4,5]. Patients aged > 13 years had developed more adult-like lifestyles. This lifestyle change results from increasing participation in socializing or contact sports, a significantly higher incidence of assaults, and a general decrease in supervision [12]. The male predominance in our study is also in agreement with that of several recent studies [13-15]. Compared to females, males are more likely to sustain trauma and violence due to participation in more physical activities than females. Our

study also found that boys were more likely to sustain fractures due to violence.

In our study, the monthly distribution of facial fractures peaked in the fall (October) and spring and was lower during summer and winter vacations, which is consistent with the results of a previous report [16]. This distribution may be attributed to children's engagement in new school terms in the spring and fall. Facial fracture occurred most frequently between 1 PM and 6 PM. This may be a consequence of the high incidence of violence while commuting home from school.

In our study population, interpersonal violence was the most common type of injury (38%), followed by falling (31%), sports (17%), motor vehicle accidents (8%) and bicycle accidents (4%). This differed from the results of previous studies, which reported that road accidents [1,7,17], bicycle accidents [15], and falling [18] were the primary causes. Violence was the most common cause of injury in the 13 to 18 age group, and violence-related fractures were more common in males, which suggests that the frequency of pediatric fractures is related to the degree of exposure to violence. The nasal bone was the most commonly fractured. As in adults, the reasons for this may be its prominent central position and the delicacy of the nasal bone. Nonetheless, nasal bone fractures are easily missed in children for the following reasons: 1) physical examination is difficult to perform, 2) crepitation of resilient bones may be missing, and 3) edema can conceal the deviation of the nasal dorsum [19]. But some previous studies have indicated that mandibular fractures are the most common facial bone fracture in children [1,15].

Methods of surgical treatment of pediatric facial fractures are quite diverse. Ferreira et al. [5] reported that 78% of pediatric patients with facial fractures undergo operative fixation, while Imahara et al. [19] reported an operation frequency of only 25.1%. In our study, most patients (70%) aged >3 years underwent surgery, and absorbable materials were also employed in a large number of patients. The absorbable materials avoided a secondary operation for material removal and prevented failures of bony growth due to the presence of metal materials. Older children required surgery more frequently than younger children, which is in accord with the results of previous studies [5,19]. These results may be explained as follows. First, increased mineralization, higher-velocity trauma, decreased fatty padding, and more pneumatized sinuses in older children make displaced bicortical injuries more common. Second, younger children are more frequently indicated for nonsurgical treatment due to their high healing and remodeling capacity or because surgical treatment on the immature skeleton can impair future growth. Third, the growing craniofacial skeleton possesses an inherent plasticity that may not require operative intervention [4].

The characteristics and manifestations of pediatric facial fractures differ among countries, and such differences are influenced by social, educational, and cultural factors. Oh et al. [16] reported, in a study of 201 Korean patients over a period of 10 years, that the incidence of pediatric facial fractures was higher in males (5.5:1), that the most common cause was violence, that the incidence reached the peak in March and November, and that nasal bone fracture was the most common type. These results are consistent with ours. In Japan, Iida and Matsuya [15] demonstrated that facial fractures were more common in males and that violence was more common cause in patients older than 13 years, while in all age groups taken together, bicycle accidents were the most common cause, which may have been associated with Japan's bicycle-based lifestyle. They also mentioned that the prevalence of bicycle accidents significantly decreased probably due to the recent popularity of TV and computer games, and thus resulting in children spending more time indoors than before. In contrast, Ferreira et al. [5] found in a study with 1,251 fractures in Portugal, that pediatric facial fractures were more frequent in males and in the summer, that traffic accidents were a main cause, and that mandible fractures were the most common type. Munante-Cardenas et al. [20] reported, in a study of pediatric patients with facial fractures, that facial fractures more frequently occurred in boys, that bicycle accidents were the most common cause of the fractures, and that mandible fractures were the most common among all types of facial fractures.

The frequency of complications was low in our patients. Post-operative infections, malunion, and nonunion are rare in children because of their greater osteogenic potential, faster healing rate, and less frequent requirement of open reduction and rigid internal fixation. However, the follow-up period of less than 1 year is thought to be too short to draw any conclusions about the effects of trauma and internal fixation on the growing skeleton.

In conclusion, we conducted a retrospective study of facial bone fractures in children and adolescents during the past 5 years. We found that pediatric facial fractures occurred most frequently in males and during the middle school years. In addition, violence was the most common cause of pediatric facial fractures. Since school violence is a serious social problem, we should develop measures to prevent its occurrence. This study provides an overview of facial bone fractures in pediatric age groups, which helps illustrate the trends and characteristics of the fractures. Insight into the epidemiologic data regarding pediatric facial fractures and concomitant injuries is integral to evaluating the quality of pediatric patient care, developing optimal treatment modalities, and making decisions on appropriate resource and manpower allocations.

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