

Ahmet Mahmut TEKİN¹

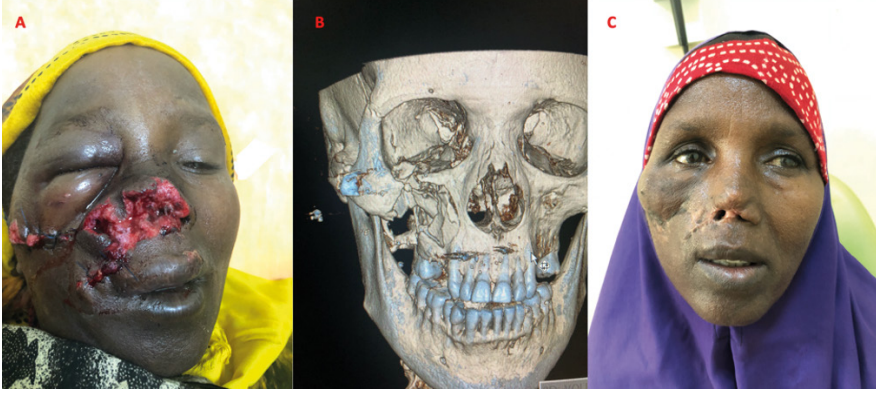
GİRİŞ

Maksillofasiyal travmaların önemi, maruz kalınan bu bölgenin hayati tehlike arz eden hava yollarına ve beyne yakın olmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Ciddi travmaların, temel ve ileri yaşam desteği ilkeleri takip edilerek travmanın erken döneminde yönetilmesi gerekmektedir. Yüz travmasına bağlı orta derecede kanamalar sık görülmüşse, ancak nadiren hemodinamik instabilite nedenlerinden biri olarak karşımıza çıkar. Ek olarak yüz yaralanmaları sonucunda duyuşsal kayıplar yanında tabloya görme kayıpları da eklenebilir. Bu klinik durumda uzuv kaybı olabileceğinden dolayı derhal müdahale etmek gerekmektedir (1). Maksillofasiyal travmalara bağlı yüz kırıkları, hasta stabilize edildikten sonra ince kesit bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntülemelerinin rehberliğinde onarılır. Maksillofasiyal travmalar önlenemez bir yaralanmadır ve nedenselliğini anlamak olası önlemler için oluşturulacak halk sağlığı programlarını şekillendirmeye yardımcı olabilir (2).

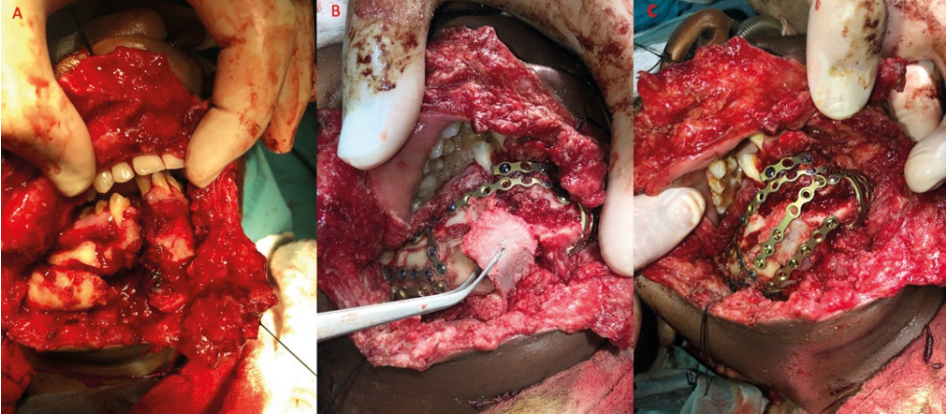
EPİDEMİYOLOJİ VE ETYOLOJİ

Maksillofasiyal travmaların sonuçları fonksiyonel, estetik ve psikolojik açıdan önem taşımasının yanında, bu bölgenin maruz kaldığı yaralanmalarda eşlik eden ciddi morbiditeler ve maliyet kaybıda önemlidir (3,4). Bu hastalardaki maksillofasiyal kırıklara, ekstremiteler veya abdomen yaralanmaları ve diğer kemik kırıklarında eşlik edebilir (5-7). Hastaların hastane yatış süresi, tedavisi, ekonomik ve sosyal hayata tekrar kazandırılması düşünüldüğünde maksillofasiyal kırıkların toplum için ciddi bir halk sağlığı problemi olduğu düşünülmektedir (5,6,8-10). Maksillofasiyal bölge insan vücudunun kişiler arası şiddet, motorlu araç kazası, düşme ve birçok farklı yaralanma tipinde öncelikle etkilenen kısımdır (11). Maksillo-

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Resim 4. Genç bayan hastada bomba patlaması sonucu maxillofasial yaralanma A) Ameliyat öncesi B) Sağ maksilla, zigoma ve orbita taban kırığı 3 boyutlu BT rekonstrüksiyonu C) Ameliyat sonrası 3. ay kontrolü



Resim 5. Genç erkek hastada ateşli silah yaralanmasına bağlı mandibula kırığı A) Kemik rekonstrüksiyonu öncesi B) Osteosentez için mikroplak kullanılması ve iliak kemik otopreftinin yerleştirilmesi C) Kemik rekonstrüksiyonu sonrası

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