

# **Management of Anterior Mandibular Fracture Using Herbert Lag Screw Versus Double Plating Technique**

*Thesis submitted to the Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Ain Shams University. In partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master Degree in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*

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2018

## *Acknowledgments*

*I would like to give my appreciation and gratitude to Dr. Fahmy Abdel Aal Mobarak, Professor of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Cairo University, for his incredible help, great suggestions and encouragement that helped me in all time during this research.*

*I am also greatly indebted to Dr. Salah Abdel Fattah Ahmed, Professor of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his valuable advice and continuous evaluation and remarks during this work and the curriculum courses.*

*Last but not least, I would like to thank Dr. Mohamed Abdel Magid Katamish, Professor of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his help, kindness and suggestions throughout this study that were essential to dress this work to its final form.*

## *Dedication*

*To my father, you always have been my inspiration despite the distance between us.*

*To my mother and brothers thank you for your continuous support in good and bad times.*

*To my second family at oral and maxillofacial department at Nasser Institute Hospital, thank you my colleagues for your wonderful collaboration, support and help during the whole process of working on this study.*

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## **List of Abbreviations**

<b>AO</b>	Arbeitsgemeinschaft fur Osteosynthesefragen Association for study of internal fixation
<b>CT</b>	Computed tomography
<b>CBCT</b>	Cone beam computed tomography
<b>DICOM</b>	Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine
<b>DCP</b>	Dynamic compression plate
<b>ECG</b>	Electrocardiogram
<b>FFH</b>	Fall From Height
<b>IPA</b>	Inter-personal Assaults
<b>IV</b>	Intra-Venous
<b>IM</b>	Intra-Muscular
<b>IRD</b>	Inter-ramal Distance
<b>IMD</b>	Inter-mental Distance
<b>IMF</b>	Inter-maxillary fixation

<b>K-wire</b>	Kirschner wire
<b>MIMICS</b>	Materialise Interactive Medical Image Control Systems
<b>MMF</b>	Maxillo-Mandibular fixation
<b>MVA</b>	Motor Vehicle Accident
<b>NSAIDs</b>	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
<b>OPG</b>	Orthopantomogram
<b>ORIF</b>	Open reduction internal fixation
<b>RTA</b>	Road traffic accident
<b>SD</b>	Standard Deviation
<b>STL</b>	Standard Template Library
<b>SE</b>	Standard Error
<b>3D</b>	Three Dimensional

# Introduction

## **Introduction**

One of the most rewarding and demanding aspects of surgical practice is the management of the patient who suffered facial trauma. The abruptness of the injury can cause intense emotional distress even when only minor injuries are present. Therefore, the clinician must effectively deal with the patient physical injuries as well as the patient's emotional status.

Mandibular fractures constitute the bulk of the trauma treated by Maxillofacial specialty services because it is fracture occurs frequently more than any other facial bones, despite the fact that the mandible is one of the large and strong facial bone. These fractures result from a multitude of causes, including sports injuries, motor vehicle accidents, falls, and interpersonal violence. The management of mandibular fractures includes various techniques, depending on the surgeon's specialty and training, location, and geographical preferences.

The aim of mandibular fracture treatment is the restoration of anatomical form and function, with particular care to establish the occlusion. Traditionally, this has been achieved by immobilizing the jaws using various wiring techniques. In the past years, interest has increased for different methods of open reduction and internal fixation. Methods of ORIF have changed and diversified enormously in the past few years. They have become smaller and simpler to handle, and extra-oral incisions can be avoided.

Different approaches and fixation techniques are used. The extra-oral approaches carry particular risks, such as facial nerve damage and visible scars. These can be largely avoided by using the intraoral approach.

Rigid internal fixation of mandibular fractures eliminates the need for intermaxillary fixation and facilitates stable anatomic reduction while reducing the risk of postoperative displacement of the fractured fragments, allowing immediate return to function. However, it is not always easy to define what adequate fixation for a given mandibular fracture is. This is depending on the characteristics of the fracture, patient, and kind of postoperative function desired for the particular case.

anterior mandible, between the two mental foramina, is uniquely suited to the application of lag screw fixation. Many methods of osteosynthesis for anterior mandibular fractures have been described, including fixation of fragments with lag screws, reconstruction plates, compression plates and miniplates.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to compare between plates and Herbert screws in the fixation of anterior mandibular fracture.