ABSTRACT

PROFIL FRAKTUR MAXILLOFACIAL DI SMF BEDAH PLASTIK RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA PERIODE 1 JANUARI 2015 – 31 DESEMBER 2015

Background: A descriptive retrospective study assessing several parameters related to maxillofacial fracture, aims to provide useful data for further research.

Method: This is a descriptive retrospective research evaluating 124 patients treated for maxillofacial fractures from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015 using medical records of the patients. The parameters assessed are age, gender, domicile, occupation, type of maxillofacial fracture, concomitant bodily injury, cause of injury, treatment modalities, and duration of treatment managed at SMF Bedah Plastik RSUD Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya.

Results: Out of 124 patients, there were 95 (76.61%) male patients and 29 (23.39%) female patients. The patients ranged in age from 1 year – to 84 years old, with 64 (51.61%) patients in the 26-year and above age group. Regarding domicile of patients, 57.26% were from outside Surabaya, 42.74% from Surabaya. 45.97% patients were private employees. The most common type of single maxillofacial fracture on patient was mandibular fracture (40.68%), while multiple maxillofacial fractures were malar, maxillary, and zygoma fractures (83.1%). 61.29% patients had concomitant injuries. Approximately 81.45% maxillofacial trauma were caused by road traffic accidents.

Conclusion: The finding of this study, supported with other studies reported, provides useful data in order to manage programs aimed at reducing the incidence of maxillofacial fractures significantly.

Keywords: maxillofacial fracture, concomitant injury, trauma.