

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRANSCONJUNCTIVAL AND  
INFRAORBITAL INCISIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF  
ZYGOMATICO-MAXILLARY COMPLEX FRACTURES.

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INTRODUCTION :

Zygomatico-maxillary complex fractures are common facial injuries being second in frequency to nasal fractures. This high incidence relates to the zygoma's prominent position within the facial skeleton frequently exposing it to traumatic forces.

The pattern of the fractures of the zygomatico-maxillary complex depends on the direction and magnitude of forces incident on it at the moment of impact.

Since the gross shape of the face is largely influenced by the underlying osseous structures, the zygoma plays an important role in facial contour. Traumatic involvement of the zygomatico-maxillary complex not only mars the delicate beauty of the human face but also hampers its smooth functioning. This is usually manifested as interference with mandibular movements, lowering of the ocular level, obliquity of the palpebral fissure and pseudoptosis, enophthalmus, impairment in oculo-rotatory movements, permanent diplopia and so on.

Thus to restore this harmonious relationship between cosmesis and function it is imperative that the zygomatico-maxillary complex fractures be diagnosed.