

Craniofacial fracture classification

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LeFort fracture

see [LeFort fracture](#)

All [complex craniofacial fractures](#) are craniofacial fractures, not all craniofacial fractures are necessarily complex. The term “complex” is used to emphasize the intricate and challenging nature of certain fractures that may require specialized expertise and a comprehensive treatment approach. The severity, specific bones involved, and associated complications play a role in determining whether a craniofacial fracture is classified as complex.

Craniofacial fractures can be classified based on various factors, including the specific bones involved, the location of the fractures, and the complexity of the injury. The classification systems aim to provide a standardized way to describe and categorize these fractures for better communication among healthcare professionals and to guide treatment decisions. Several classification systems exist, and the choice of classification may depend on the specific context and the preferences of the medical team. Here are a few commonly used classification systems for craniofacial fractures:

Le Fort Classification:

Le Fort I: Horizontal fracture that involves the maxilla above the level of the teeth. Le Fort II: Pyramidal fracture that extends from the nasal bones, through the maxilla, to the orbit and across the midface. Le Fort III: Craniofacial disjunction with fractures involving the zygoma, maxilla, and orbits, causing separation of the facial skeleton from the cranial base. Zones of the Face:

Zone I: Central facial area involving the nose and upper lip. Zone II: Maxillary area including the infraorbital rims and zygoma. Zone III: Mandibular area, including the lower lip and jaw. AO/ASIF

Classification:

The AO/ASIF (Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteosynthesefragen/Association for the Study of Internal Fixation) system classifies fractures based on the anatomic location and type of fracture pattern.

Panfacial Fracture Classification:

This classification considers fractures involving all three parts of the face: upper, middle, and lower face. Mandible Fracture Classification:

Classifies fractures based on the location of the mandibular fracture (e.g., condylar, body, angle, symphysis). It's important to note that these are general classification systems, and specific cases may require a more detailed and individualized assessment. The management of craniofacial fractures often involves a multidisciplinary team, including oral and maxillofacial surgeons, plastic surgeons, neurosurgeons, and ophthalmologists, among others.

Complex Craniofacial Fracture.

Nasoorbitoethmoid fracture.

Fronto-ethmoid-naso-orbital depressed skull fracture

Frontal Sinus Fracture

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