

Assessment of Maxillofacial Trauma by Facial Injury Severity Score (FISS) System

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To assess severity of maxillofacial trauma with help of Facial Injury Severity Score (FISS) System.

Subject and Methods: This is a Cross sectional study conducted at Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department of Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences, Jamshoro/Hyderabad, Pakistan from August 2017 to August 2018. Data was collected from 167 patients admitted in Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery Department, Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences, Jamshoro/Hyderabad, who met inclusion criteria. The FISS score was taken as the sum of all individual scores then final score was done and grouped according to mild, moderate and severe injuries.

Results: Minimum age was found 18 years and maximum age was 60 years with mean and standard deviation of the age was 37.29 ± 12.65 years. The minimum FISS Score was 1 and maximum was 14. Males were 100/167 (59.9%) while females were 67/167 (40.1%). There was no significant association found between Severity Score and all effect modifiers like gender and age.

Conclusion: It was concluded that in maxillofacial trauma the minimum FISS Score was 1 and maximum was 10 at Liaquat university hospital Hyderabad, Pakistan. The Severity of FISS score was found Moderate (FISS score 4-7). There was no significant association found between Severity Score and effect modifier like and gender.

KEYWORDS: Maxillofacial Trauma, Facial Injury Severity Score (FISS) System, Assessment

INTRODUCTION

Injuries to maxillofacial regions are amongst the most complicated issues to be tackled by health care professionals globally. Prevalence and diversity of facial lesions have generated a special interest in this field [1,2]. Facial skeleton fractures are mostly connected with major morbidity, functional defect and a

very high cost of treatment [1]. Just like the etiology of trauma in other body regions, etiology in facial trauma is also the same. But because of compact and intricate facial anatomy, the consequences are worse than ones imaginations³. The most frequent causes include natural disasters, firearm injuries, assaults, sports and motor vehicle accidents [3-5]. Occurrence and epidemiological

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causes of maxillofacial trauma vary in various regions of the world due to different economic, social and cultural status, acceptance of traffic regulation and consumption of alcohol [1,4,6]. Recent studies demonstrate that the major cause of maxillofacial trauma in more economically developed countries is interpersonal violence, whereas in underdeveloped and developed countries road traffic accident is the leading cause [1,5,6].

Sometimes these injuries are isolated fractures but mostly connected with other serious and fatal injuries including head injuries, upper and lower limb injuries and chest injuries [5,7]. A study shows that 50-80% cases include head injuries and thus may involve a team of various medical professionals.

Patients of 20-29 years and especially males are the most affected ones with maxillofacial trauma. Fractures of mandible (with condylar region as most usual) followed by maxilla, isolated zygomatic bone and nasal bone are the most common forms of maxillofacial trauma [7].

Maxillofacial fractures are treated by close reduction and open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF) which also depends upon patient's age, kind and severity of fracture, status of teeth, fracture of other body organs and availability of resources. Techniques used for closed reduction are Erich bars, Ivy loops, Risdon's method of wiring, Inter-maxillary fixation screws and splints [8]. Methods for open reduction include mini plates and trans-osseous wiring [9].

Since 1970, a number of scoring systems have evolved for measuring severity level in trauma patients. Most of them only evaluate trauma in general, but with the advancement of Science, many effective systems have evolved for evaluating maxillofacial trauma in simplest way. Facial Injury Severity Score (FISS) is one of such examples [10,11].

FISS, first suggested by Bagheri et al in 2006, has pre-defined values with variables responsible for various facial fractures [10-12]. This system has been introduced in many journals. But due to the unfamiliarity of its advantages, it is not seemed to be in usual practice [10,11]. It categorizes and grades maxillofacial fractures which in turn are based on their anatomic location in lower, middle and upper 3rd of face. Its primary benefit is that it is not just an effective indicator of facial fractures but also a valuable predictor for economic burden to the patient and hospitalization of patient [10-12].

In the study conducted by Kesuma et al. [11] the severity of Maxillofacial Trauma with FISS scoring system, the mild cases were 18.3%, moderate were 9.1% and the severe injuries were 1.4%. The basic objective of our study is to categorize the fractures in accordance with FISS system so that surgeons can not only solve the complexities of maxillofacial anatomy but also warn the patients and their family in advance about the economic liability and days of hospitalization. It will also allow the surgeon to predict the severity of injury so that they can make appropriate treatment planning for better prognosis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a cross sectional study with Non-probability consecutive sampling technique conducted at Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department of Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences, Jamshoro/Hyderabad, Pakistan from August 2017 to August 2018. Sample Size: Sample size was calculated by using WHO sample size calculator, taken statics for moderate (FISS score 4-7) as 9.1% and margin of error as 4.5%, the calculated sample size was 167.

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Irrespective of gender.
- Age Range 18 - 60 years.
- Patient having facial soft tissue injuries (lacerations).
- Patient having clinical and radiographic evidence of facial bone fracture and are presenting within one week.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Isolated nasal bone fracture (Evaluated by CT\3D scan of face).
- Isolated dental injuries (Evaluated by CT\3D scan of face).
- Patients suffering from debilitating diseases.

Data Collection Procedure

Data was collected from patients admitted in Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery Department, Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences, Jamshoro/Hyderabad, who meeting inclusion criteria. Informed consent was taken from the patient/attendant by researcher. Patients with maxillofacial trauma will be diagnosed by significant clinical and radiological evaluation. Any injury to the face either soft tissue or hard tissue were examined and scored according to FISS system. CT scan and 3D scan of the face is taken for diagnosis. Anatomical region and type of fracture is noted, four parameters are designated to classify the facial injuries and after that these are given a particular score.

For example, facial laceration less than 10cm is given point zero while above 10cm given point one. If dento-alveolar injury of maxilla present point one is given. The final FISS score will be the sum of all individual scores. This final score is then grouped according to mild, moderate and severe injuries. Data was analyzed by statistical software package SPSS version 22.0.

Parameters

- Facial Laceration
- Upper Facial Injuries (fracture orbital roof/rim, fracture into frontal sinus)
- Injuries to The Mid-Face (dento-alveolar, fractures)
- Injuries to The Mandible (dento-alveolar, fractures); (Table 1).

RESULTS

From 167 patients, it was observed that the minimum age was found 18 years and maximum age was 60 years with mean and standard deviation of the age was 37.29 ± 12.65 years. The minimum FISS Score was 1 and maximum was 10. Males were 100/167 (59.9%) while females were 67/167 (40.1%), see Table 2. Males were in high numbers as compared to females, see Figure 1.

The Severity of FISS score was found as Mild (FISS score 1-3) in 54/167 (32.3%), Moderate (FISS score 4-7) in 80/167 (47.9%) and Severe injuries (FISS score 8-15) in 33/167 (19.8%), see Table 3. When the Chi-square test was applied, there was no significant association between Severity Score and gender having p -value = 0.803 see Table 4.

After applying Chi-square test, it was found that there was no significant association exists between Severity Score and age having p -value = 0.362 see Table 5.

Table 1:

Parameter	Finding	Points
Facial laceration	≤ 10 cm	0
	>10 cm	1
Fracture of the orbital roof or rim	Absent	0
	Present	1
Fracture into frontal sinus or bone	Absent	0
	Nondisplaced	1
	Displaced	5
Dento-alveolar injury of the maxilla	Absent	0
	Present	1
Le Fort fracture	None	0
	unilateral type I	1
	bilateral type II	2
	unilateral type II	2
	bilateral type II	4
	unilateral type III	3
	bilateral type III	6
Naso-orbital-ethmoid (NOE) fractures	None	0
	Present	3
Zygomatico-maxillary complex (ZMC) fracture	Absent	0
	Present	1
Nasal fracture (alone)	Absent	0
	Present	1
Dento-alveolar injury of mandible	Absent	0
	Present	1
Fracture of mandibular body, ramus and/or symphysis	Absent	0
	Present	2 × <number>
Fracture of mandibular sub-condyle, condyle or coronoid process	Absent	0
	Present	<number>

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics (n=167).

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	18	60	37.29	12.65
FISS Score	1	10	4.98	2.64

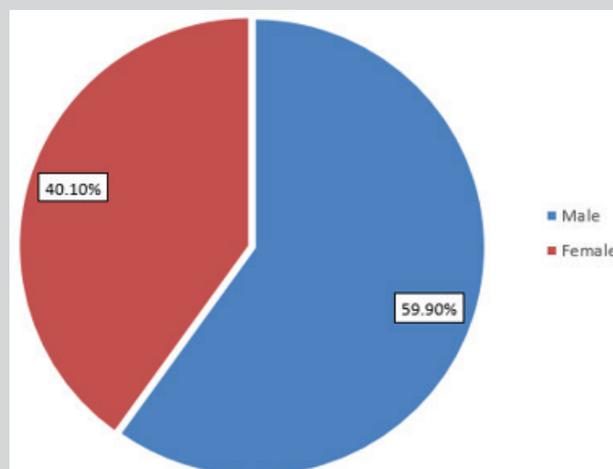


Figure 1: Pie chart of gender.

Table 3: Distribution of severity.

Severity	Frequency	Percent
Mild (FISS score 1-3)	54	32.3
Moderate (FISS score 4-7)	80	47.9
Severe (FISS score 8-15)	33	19.8
Total	167	100

Table 4: Stratification of Gender with respect to FISS ($n = 167$).

Gender	Severity Score (FISS)			Total	P-value
	Mild (FISS score 1-3)	Moderate (FISS score 4-7)	Severe injuries (FISS score 8-15)		
Male	31	50	19	100	0.803
Female	23	30	14	67	
Total	54	80	33	167	

Table 5: Stratification of age with respect to FISS ($n = 167$).

Age	Severity Score (FISS)			Total	P-value
	Mild (FISS score 1-3)	Moderate (FISS score 4-7)	Severe Injuries (FISS score 8-15)		
< 40 years	33	39	17	89	0.362
> 40 years	21	41	16	78	
Total	54	80	33	167	

DISCUSSION

In this present study, from 167 patients, it was observed that the minimum age was found 18 years and maximum age was 60 years with mean and standard deviation of the age was 37.29 ± 12.65 years. The minimum FISS Score was 1 and maximum was 10. In this current study, there were 59.9% male patients which were more than female patients were 67/ 167 (40.1%). Severity of FISS score was found as Mild (FISS score 1-3) in 54/167 (32.3%), Moderate (FISS score 4-7) in 80/167 (47.9%) and Severe injuries (FISS score 8-15) in 33/ 167 (19.8%).

In previous study, there is no relationship between FISS with head and cervical injury. However, FISS can still be used as a meaningful assessment of the severity of maxillofacial trauma and determine prompt and appropriate management. FISS can also be used as a tool of communication to other health personnel to accurately determine the severity and management in patients with maxillofacial trauma. The average FISS Score was 3.00 ± 1.43 with a minimum value of 1, a maximum score of 6, and the most patients had FISS 2 (25.8%) and 4 (25.8%) [13].

Same results were consistent with research conducted by Bangun [14] which states that the average FISS is 3.37 ± 1.9 with minimum value 1 and maximum 9, and most with FISS 2 (24.7%). From these results can be concluded that all trauma has a minimum score. The difference in the range of FISS values is not too far due to the low acceleration of trauma in Jakarta caused by the high rate of traffic, the discipline in obeying traffic signs, which in turn can lead to maxillofacial trauma.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that in maxillofacial trauma the minimum FISS Score was 1 and maximum was 10 at Liaquat university

hospital Hyderabad, Pakistan. The Severity of FISS score was found Moderate (FISS score 4-7). There was no significant association found between Severity Score and effect modifier like and gender.

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