

**STATISTICS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMON INJURIES
OF THE MIDDLE PART OF THE FACE**

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Abstract

Statistics of common midface injuries were studied and determined. The characteristics of common injuries of the midface were studied and determined. By analyzing the general description of the examined patients, the patients to be included in the study were accepted. Statistical studies were performed before the diagnosis was made and the results were analyzed.

Keywords: Mechanical injuries, alveolar obstruction, sagittal surface, sports injuries, household injury, double injury.

The problem of injuries is one of the current problems in the practice of clinicians and experts. Due to the increase in the total number of automobile and household injuries, the composition of injuries is also changing in the works of a number of scientists¹. Today, a large number of road traffic accidents, industrial and domestic injuries, which occur in the conditions of modern large cities, cause many social and economic problems.

In the researches of foreign and local authors, injuries take the third place among the main causes of death of the population, after cardiovascular diseases and tumor diseases. Among the population under the age of 45, death due to injuries is even in the first place. Among all types of mechanical injuries, injuries of the face-jaw area occupy an important place. Injuries of the ENT organs can lead to severe changes such as breathing disorders, blood loss, traumatic shock. In addition, due to the anatomical structure of these organs, they are located close to organs such as the brain and eyes, and their damage can lead to a number of complications. Therefore, timely and accurate diagnosis of ENT injuries, treatment and prevention of complications, as well as substantiation of forensic conclusions are one of the most urgent problems of modern medicine. A number of scientific researches are being carried out in the world to achieve high efficiency of forensic evaluation of injuries of otorhinolaryngological organs. In this regard, it consists of systematizing the composition and description of injuries of the nose, larynx, and auditory organs, evaluating the composition, types, duration, and severity of nasal injuries for expert evaluation. Evaluation of the composition, types, duration and severity of injuries of the larynx-bone complex for expert assessment It is important to develop recommendations aimed at developing practical recommendations for evaluation. [Rasulova M.R. 2019].

Injuries of the cheek-eye complex belong to the category of complex facial injuries and pose a serious threat to human health and his normal life in society. Fractures of the bones of the cheek-eye complex, which occur together with complications of eye diseases, affecting human health, can be forensically assessed for the permanent impairment of human health, as well as the percentage of total work capacity impairment.

A significant increase in the number of patients with chronic traumatic deformations of the lateral part of the middle zone of the facial skeleton led to the problem of insufficient diagnosis of these injuries in the departments dealing with this pathology and, accordingly, the lack of appropriate specialist doctors. All this leads to the formation of permanent deformations of the lateral face, functional and aesthetic

disorders. (A.I. Pantyukhin, 2000; Belchenko V.A., 2001; Ippolitov V.P., 2002; P.G. Sysolyatin, 2005; E.N. Kalashnikova, 2008).

The relevance of the problem of treatment of patients with a fracture of the cheek-eye complex is that the deformations caused by the damage of this complex include up to 20-42% of the cases of the middle part of the face (VP Ippolitov, 1986; V. A. Belchenko, 1996; B. A. Harin, 1997; Ia Kuznetsov, 2000; R Belledeoliveira, 2005; C. Chan, 2000; Ch. Tzungchen. 2006) and fractures, deformations and defects of the lateral part of the mid-face zone make up 3-4% of the total number of injuries. (Ippolitov V.P., 2000; V.A. Belchenko, 2006; D.O. Kikkawa, 1994; D.A. Bronstein, 2010; A.S. Karayan, 2008; D.He, 2007).

Based on the percentage of permanent impairment of human health and impairment of general working capacity, the damage levels of fractures of the bones of the cheek-eye complex affecting human health, which occur along with complications of eye diseases, can be divided into qualified types as mild, medium and serious damage. Depending on the seriousness of the damage to human health, a moderate damage to the face can be reassessed by the court as a serious type of damage. V.A. Klevno, E.N. Grigoreva, 2011; Ziccardi V.B., 1993).

"Cheek-eye complex" is a collective concept of anatomical, topographical, clinical and radiological conditions. From the point of view of the surgical approach, the problem of treatment of injuries of the cheek-eye complex (JCC) has recently acquired a very widespread concept among maxillofacial surgeons. For a long time, this problem has been narrowly studied as a fracture of the cheekbone (Medvedev, Yu. bir. 1992). There was an unspoken rule that the cheekbones had to be renewed first. For example, specific surgical reconstruction, stable strengthening and rehabilitation techniques have taken secondary roles (S. S. Koleskina, 2000; R. H. M. Sandaval, 2011).

A number of authors evaluate the statistics of injuries in the middle zone of the facial skull based on anatomical classification. Similarly, Lezgina, in the follow-up analysis of facial trauma, showed 16% frequency of cheekbone fractures, 15.5% nasal bone fractures, and 71% maxillary bone fractures. An analysis of the literature of the last three decades shows that the percentage range in the statistics of injuries in the middle part of the facial skull is very wide: from 13.9%-18.5% to 28.5-80% (R. H. M. Sandaval, 2011).

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