A Four-Year Study of the Demographic Distribution and Treatment of Maxillofacial Fractures Admitted at the Philippine General Hospital

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ABSTRACT
The epidemiologic data and management done to patients with maxillofacial fractures admitted at the Philippine General Hospital from January 2004 to December 2007 were studied. Methods: The records of 512 patients were reviewed. The data obtained included age, gender, date of the injury, etiology and types of fractures, and management done. The relationship between the patient age and the etiology of the injury as well as the relationship between the etiology and the type of fracture was determined through a single factor analysis of variance (ANOVA) using STAT-EASE Design Expert Statistical Software Version 7.1.5.
Results: The data obtained from the study is consistent with international data, however, some differences may be noted. Maxillofacial fractures were most common among young adults aged 21 to 30 years old (34.8%), followed by adults aged 31 to 40 years old (22.1%). Men were injured more than women with a 7:1 ratio (males = 87% females = 13%). The most common etiology of maxillofacial fracture was traffic-related accidents (63.7%) in contrast to physical assault as what was apparent a couple of decades back. Other common causes were physical assault or mauling (14.5%), falls (11.5%), gunshot wounds (6.4%) and hacking (3.1%). Mandibular fractures were the most common (32.8%, n=168) in contrast to nasal bone fractures as what is reported in international literature. Other fractures included frontal (30.9%, n=158), orbital (24%, n=123), maxillary (16.4%, n=84), zygomatic (15%, n=77), and nasal bone fractures (14.1%, n=72). Open reduction with internal fixation using titanium miniplates is the most common treatment for displaced fractures. A statistically significant relationship was noted between etiology and type of fracture, as well as age and etiology of fracture.
Conclusion: In the last 30 years, a change in the epidemiologic trends of patients consulting for maxillofacial trauma was noted. Presently, traffic-related accidents overshadow interpersonal violence as the cause of facial fractures. Maxillofacial fractures are more common amongst 21-30 year-olds. The frontal bone is second only to the mandible as the most commonly involved bone in maxillofacial fractures. Miniplate osteosynthesis is the method of choice of fixation, mainly due to its functional and technical advantages. The significant relationship between age and etiology of injury as well as etiology of injury and type of fracture indicates that maxillofacial fractures and their extent can be brought about and influenced by some other factors such as age, etiology and type of injury which have statistically established their own interactions.

Key Words: fractures, maxillofacial fractures, facial injuries, Le Fort, Tripod

Introduction
The Philippine General Hospital is a state-owned tertiary hospital. It is also a major referral center for trauma patients from all over the country. At any given month, a variety of trauma patients are seen at the emergency department. A spectrum of maxillofacial injuries, be it an isolated injury or in conjunction with other injuries of traumatic origin, comprise a number of these consults.
Despite the number of maxillofacial cases seen in our institution, the demographics as well as the management have not been adequately reviewed. This study aims to augment the one-year pilot study done by Marquina et. al.

Significance of the study
The epidemiologic data gathered may prove useful in mapping out both treatment strategies for different maxillofacial injuries as well as the preventive measures which can be instituted. These data may also aid in decision-making for patient care and in creating optimal treatment protocols. The Division of Trauma of the Philippine General Hospital is already working on data that may eventually influence legislative changes, this epidemiologic study may serve as an adjunct providing necessary figures and data. An initial study done by Marquina et. al. served as the pilot study, however, results of his study varied from the results from international studies done. This study provides a larger population which may reconcile the results with international values.

Methods
This is a retrospective study on 512 patients admitted at the Philippine General Hospital from 2004 to 2007 treated for maxillofacial fractures whose medical histories were encoded using the Integrated Surgical Information System (ISIS), a computerized database of the Department of Surgery.
The study includes the retrieval and presentation of different patient data in terms of their age, gender, date of
injury, etiology and types of fracture, treatment done and outcome of management of each maxillofacial case. This also includes the determination of the relationship between the age of the patient and the etiology of the injury, as well as the relationship between the type of injury and etiology of injury.

Respondents

Respondents of the study were 512 male and female patients admitted at the Philippine General Hospital from January 2004 to December 2007 whose records can be retrieved using the ISIS.

The computerized registry had been updated and the new ISIS interface does not include a search engine as of the writing of this paper. The old interface had a built-in search engine, where the following keywords were used: fractures, maxillofacial fractures, and facial injuries. The official hospital charts were cross-referenced for patients with incomplete data sets gathered from the ISIS. Management for the maxillofacial trauma cases were either instituted by the Division of Plastic Surgery, Department of Neurosurgery or the Department of Otorhinolaryngology.

The data gathered included age, gender, date of the injury, etiology and types of fractures, the treatment done (operative or non-operative) and outcome of the management of each maxillofacial case.

Statistical treatment of data

The demographic patient profile in terms of age, gender, date of injury, etiology and types of fracture, treatment done and outcome of management were statistically evaluated using weighted mean and % relative frequency computations for statistical data presentation.

The relationship between the patients’ age and the etiology of the injury as well as the relationship between the etiology and the type of fracture was determined through a single factor analysis of variance (ANOVA) using STAT-EASE Design Expert Statistical Software Version 7.1.5.

Guide to interpretation of fishers F-test value (F not)

The P-value approach has been adopted and used by the software indicating that the probability that the test statistical value will take on a value least extreme as the observed value of the $\alpha$=error. Thus:

If the $P$-value $> \alpha$, the null hypothesis is accepted.

If the $P$-value $< \alpha$, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Objectives

This study aims to provide a description of maxillofacial fractures admitted at the Philippine General Hospital based on available epidemiologic data from 2004 to 2007. It is also the aim of this paper to review the present management procedures for these injuries. In addition, this study may provide a framework on predicting possible injuries and outcomes based on individual characteristics and mechanisms of injury.

Results

A total of 512 patients were included in the study. Men were injured more than women with a 7:1 ratio (males = 87%, females = 13%). Maxillofacial fractures were most common amongst young adults aged 21 to 30 years old (34.8%), followed by adults aged 31 to 40 years old (22.1%). (Table 1).

Admissions for facial fractures were lowest during the months of May, June and July (6.3%, 7.2 and 5.3%)

Figure 1. Research Paradigm.
respectively). It then increased steadily and peaked during the months of August and September (9.0%, 8.8%) and reached another peak during January and February (12.1% and 10.7%). (Table 2).

Table 2. Monthly distribution of maxillofacial fractures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE (in years)</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – 10</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 20</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 30</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 – 40</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 – 50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 – 60</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 60</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most common etiology of maxillofacial fracture was traffic-related accidents (63.7%). Other common causes were physical assault or mauling (14.5%), falls (11.5%), gunshot wounds (6.4%) and hacking (3.1%). (Table 3)

Table 3. Distribution of maxillofacial fractures based on etiology.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ETIOLOGY</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traffic-related accidents</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>63.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falling Debris</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault/Mauling</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blast</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunshot wound</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hacking</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mandibular fractures were the most common (32.8%, n=168). Other fractures included frontal (30.9% n=158), orbital (24%, n=123), maxillary (16.4%, n=84), zygomatic (15%, n=77), and nasal bone fractures (14.1%, n=72). Among the combined fractures of the maxillofacial complex, tripod fractures occurred most often (10.7%), while Le Fort fractures I, II and III occurred in 0.2%, 0.8% and 0.4%, respectively. (Table 4).

Table 4. Distribution of maxillofacial fractures based on type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Fractures</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>% in population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isolated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontal</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orbital</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zygomatic</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxillary</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandibular</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angle</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramus</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condyle/Subcondylar</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symphysis/Parasympheal</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripod (lateral orbital, inferior orbital/) maxillary, zygoma</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Fort I (Maxillary/alveolar)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Fort II (Maxillary + naso-ethmoidal)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Fort III (maxillary + naso-ethmoidal + Fronto-zygomatic)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thirty five percent (35.5%, n=182) of all patients underwent treatment of fractures. Open reduction with internal fixation using titanium miniplates was done in 56% (n=102) of all the treated patients, wire osteosynthesis combined with titanium plates was done in 3 patients with multiple facial fractures, wire osteosynthesis was done in 9 patients with maxillofacial fractures, and interdental wiring with maxillary-mandibular fixation alone was done in 11 patients. Closed reduction of nasal bone fractures was done in 11 patients and open reduction of the zygoma was done in 2 patients. Of the treated patients, 45 patients were managed by the Neurosurgery Department, majority of which involved frontal bone fractures. Of the treated population, 123 were done by the Division of Plastic Surgery, and 14 were done by the Department of Otorhinolaryngology. Treatment protocols were the same in the two services, and miniplate osteosynthesis was preferred in both. The interdental wiring procedures and arch bar fixations were referred by both services to the Dental Service of the hospital.

Sixty four percent (64.5%, n=330) of patients did not undergo treatment of fractures. Of the untreated patients, 32.5% were managed conservatively, 24.5% were unable to undergo operations due to an unstable condition or had no consent for surgery, and 42.7% had no funds to secure the materials for surgery. (Table 5)

Unfortunately, long term follow-up was not available for analysis in ISIS.

A significant relationship was noted between age and etiology of fracture. A Fisher’s test value of 3.63 was obtained with a P-value of 0.0095 indicating that the age of the patient has a direct bearing on the etiology of injury or fracture. There is a very small (0.95%) probability that the
Table 5. Distribution of patients based on treatment/non-treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent in Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed reduction (nasal bone fracture)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open reduction (zygomatic fracture)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDW-MMF alone</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiring</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium plates w/wo IDW-MMF</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiring + Titanium plates w/wo IDW-MMF</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Treatment (specify reason)</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>64.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undisplaced / conservative management</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unstable/no consent</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No funds</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

The type of fracture encountered in the emergency department setting varies with the demography of the patient population studied. Apparently, geography, socio-economic status and even the season of the year can greatly influence the type, mechanism and frequency of the injuries seen. Recent data report road traffic accidents as the leading cause of mandibular fractures in many third world countries. In developed countries, however, assault and interpersonal violence are the major etiological factors. The differences may relate to the lack of seat-belt regulations in the third world countries. On the other hand, alcohol abuse appears to be a major factor responsible for interpersonal violence in developed countries.

In the last 30 years, a change in the etiology of injuries have been noted in the country. There has been a shift from interpersonal violence as the most common cause of facial fracture 30 years ago to traffic-related event as the present most common cause of fracture. However, this paper was not able to note when the change took place. A plausible explanation could be that technological advances, political and economic events, lifestyle changes and other factors may have brought about this shift. Supporting international data confirm this fact. The production of faster cars, mass production of relatively affordable vehicles, superhighway construction, population growth, crowding of streets, reckless lifestyle (alcohol, without seatbelts) and among others may have contributed to this.

However, the predominance of facial injuries of the male population over the female remained constant. The male: female ratio was 9:1 in patients following interpersonal violence (IPV) and 7:3 following motor vehicle accidents (MVA).

Similar studies had shown that maxillofacial fractures are more common among young adults particularly those within 21 to 35 years old. In another study, 16 to 30-year-olds accounted for the greatest proportion of injuries (48 and 68%, respectively).

With regard to the type of fractures, the shift in the etiology of the injury also affected the predominance of the involved facial structure. In our time, superhighways, and the resulting increase in high-speed motor vehicle accidents, produced a shift from mandible to midface and craniofacial fractures. However, in the Philippines, mandibular fractures still predominate.

Maxillofacial injuries were lowest during the latter part of the summer vacation and takes another dip during the Christmas holiday season, probably because this is when the populace tend to flock to the provinces, and highest during two peak periods, August and September then January and February when the populace tend to go back to the Metropolis after their out-of-town vacations.

In the emergency department, patients consulting for facial injuries should be cleared for maxillofacial fractures. Swelling and bruises may make the fractures not readily apparent. A healthy level of suspicion on patients with...
facial abrasions, lacerations and hematomas must always be entertained. The attending physician should always have in the back of his mind that less than 20 percent of cases will have a palpable or visible bony deformity.

After the initial survey and resuscitation, plain radiographs and computed tomography scans are the most commonly ordered diagnostics. Plain radiographs include Water’s view, Towne’s view, mandible anteroposterior and lateral oblique views, submentovertex views; and other views such as a panoramic radiograph (PANOREX) of the mandible. Equivocal radiographic results would entail a cranial CT Scan with axial and coronal facial cuts for confirmation.

Currently, with regard to midface injury, orbital and maxillary fractures are the most common fractures versus nasal bone fractures which were more common two and a half decades ago. This, again, may be due to high impact collision in vehicular crashes. Another explanation could be the introduction of the CT scan that can detect even small, undisplaced fractures.

Management of maxillofacial fractures is influenced by a variety of factors. The type, etiology, socio-economic factors and the surgeons’ experience are considered in the treatment choice. Treatment can range from conservative to definitive operative management. Stable favorable fractures may be addressed by soft diet alone. Closed reduction using archbar fixation with interdental wiring and maxillo-mandibular fixation (IDW-MMF) for simple fractures of the maxilla and mandible. Open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF) with plates and screws or medical grade wire for displaced or comminuted fractures. In gunshot/blast injuries, wound debridement and initial immobilization is done prior to a definitive ORIF or bone grafting as the situation requires. Treatment of maxillofacial fractures in children is a separate category in itself. Immobilization is difficult, on the other hand, any internal fixations applied may affect facial development.

The titanium plate and screw system for fixation of maxillary and mandibular fractures greatly changed the way maxillofacial fractures are treated. Before, internal fixation was limited to the use of wire osteosynthesis with or without arch bar fixation. Arch bar fixation is simple and economical. However, weight loss, speech difficulty and periodontal complications are significant drawbacks.

The relative ease of application, stability and biomechanical compatibility of titanium miniplates or microplates, as well as faster recovery time and return of function is rapidly making this the treatment of choice for most surgeons. The major disadvantage of this system is its price. Surgeons’ preference and the desire of patients for a more comfortable post-operative course usually lead to a lag in the treatment while plates are being acquired thru charitable groups. Eventually, this leads to a delay in treatment, longer pre-operative hospital stay, and even to no treatment at all when patients decide to go home and are lost to follow-up.

Physical examination findings are sometimes difficult to be objectified. Reported findings are variable and are dependent on the attending physician’s experience. The findings of intoxication/substance abuse are often circumstantial since objective means of documenting are not readily available locally. Long-term complications were difficult to monitor partly due to poor patient follow up. The information obtained from ISIS is usually dependent on the diligence of the person encoding the information and efforts to correlate the paper trail of the patients’ hospital record can be difficult. Also, logging of patient’s data in the ISIS was limited to in-patients, and out-patient follow-up system will have a palpable or visible bony deformity.

Conclusion

In the last 30 years, a change in the epidemiologic trends of patients consulting for maxillofacial trauma was noted. Presently, traffic-related accidents overshadow interpersonal violence as the cause of facial fractures. Maxillofacial fractures are more common among 21 to 30 year-olds. The frontal bone is second only to the mandible as the most commonly involved bone in maxillofacial fractures. The top two involved areas in mid-facial fractures are orbital and maxillary fractures. Treatment protocols do not vary among plastic surgeons and otorhinolaryngologists, the basic tenet being reduction, and if necessary, fixation. Miniplate osteosynthesis is the method of choice of fixation, mainly due to its functional and technical advantages.

The significant relationship between age and etiology of injury, as well as etiology of injury and type of fracture indicates that maxillofacial fractures and their extent can be brought about and influenced by some other factors such as age, etiology and type of injury which have statistically established their own interactions.

The emergence of a very high statistical interaction seen on traffic-related injury with age and type of fracture can signify two important statistical scenarios. First is that the high incidence of traffic-related injury neutralized randomization error, establishing interactions with the rest of etiology indicators. This means that the high values observed for traffic-related injuries influenced the other etiologic indicators and has distributed the error evenly to come up with a statistically significant relation. Another is that the high values of traffic-related injuries influenced the other etiologic indicators but was still able to project itself as an outlier. This means that high values generated for traffic related injuries must be treated independently from the rest of the etiologic indicators, and, as such, should be treated as the highest and top-most priority in any change or development on Maxillofacial Treatment and Care Protocols.

Recommendations

Researches which involve epidemiology of maxillofacial trauma can be used as frameworks in establishing clinical as well as research protocols. These protocols may be directed...
to both treatment and prevention of these injuries.

Therefore, the following are the researchers’ recommendations:

1. The development of a maxillofacial patient treatment and prevention protocol focusing on age and etiology, and etiology and type of injury.

2. Instituting changes in the maxillofacial patient treatment and prevention protocols directing them to be focused on Traffic-related injury, and such changes be organized into categories of age and type of injury because of its relationship with the aforementioned.

3. The addition of new modules in the Integrated Surgical Information System (ISIS) to improve data collection, that is, to minimize encoding of incomplete data sets and reduce the necessity to perform patient-record counterchecks which might influence statistical data collection. (e.g. maxillofacial registry checklist, see Appendix A)

4. Further studies to be undertaken with the treatment of Traffic-related injury as an independent etiologic indicator, to be compared with age and type of injury.

5. The addition of modules in ISIS dealing with the long term follow-up on an out-patient basis of patients with these injuries.

6. The implementation of an objective measure of alcohol in the emergency department setting may also be useful, taking into consideration that most traffic related and interpersonal violence related events are also alcohol related.

References


## Study of the Demographic Distribution and Treatment of Maxillofacial Fractures Admitted At the Philippine General Hospital from 2004-2007

### DATA SHEET

**Name:** _____________________________________________  
**Age/Sex:** _______________________  
**Case Number : __________________**

### I. History

**A. Date of Injury :**  
_ / _ / _

**B. Etiology**  
- Traffic accident  
- Fall  
- Falling Objects/Debris  
- Assault/Mauling  
- Hacking  
- GSW  
- Animal-inflicted  
- Work accident  
- Sports-related

**C. Nature of Injury**  
- Accidental  
- Homicidal  
- Self-Inflicted (Suicidal)

### II. Fractures

- Frontal
- Nasal
- Orbital
- Zygomatic
- Maxillary
- Mandibular (specify below)
  - Angle
  - Ramus
  - Body
  - Condyle/Subcondylar
  - Symphysis/Parasymphyseal
  - Condyle + symphysis/parasymphyseal: O contra O ipsilateral
  - Condyle + body :
  - Condyle + angle :
  - Condyle + ramus:
  - Angle + body :
  - Angle + ramus:
  - Angle + symphysis/parasymphyseal :
  - Body + ramus :
  - Body + symphysis/parasymphyseal :
  - Ramus + symphysis/parasymphyseal :
  - Combination (specify below)
    - Tripod (lateral orbital, inferior orbital/maxillary, zygoma)
    - Le Fort I (Maxillary/alveolar)
    - Le Fort II (Maxillary + naso-ethmoidal)
    - Le Fort III (maxillary + naso-ethmoidal + Fronto-zygomatic)

### III. Treatment

- IDW-MMF alone
- Wiring
- Titanium plates w/wo IDW-MMF
- Wiring + Titanium plates w/wo IDW-MMF
- No Treatment (specify reason)
  - undisplaced / conservative management
  - unstable patient / co morbidities (spinal/CNS)
  - no consent
  - no funds
- Others : (specify) __________

### IV. Complications

- None
- Bleeding
- Infection
- Others : __________

### IV. Outcome

- Improved
- Not Improved
- Died
- Repeat operation _______
APPENDIX B
Figures and Computations

Age and etiology

ANOVA for RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND ETIOLOGY
Analysis of variance table [Classical sum of squares - Type II]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F-value</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
<td>24442.21</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2715.80</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>0.0095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-Age</td>
<td>4658.00</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1552.67</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>0.1391</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-Etiology</td>
<td>19784.21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3297.37</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>0.0065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>13457.50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>747.64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cor Total</td>
<td>37899.71</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Std. Dev. 27.34  R-Squared 0.6449
Mean 18.29  Adj R-Squared 0.4674
C.V % 149.53  Pred R-Squared 0.1408
PRESS 32563.83  Adeq Precision 6.863

Response RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ETIOLOGY AND TYPE OF FRACTURE
ANOVA for selected factorial model
Analysis of variance table [Classical sum of squares - Type II]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F-value</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>8</td>
<td>2654.31</td>
<td>56.43</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0001</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-Type of Fracture</td>
<td>159.52</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>79.76</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>0.2246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-Etiology</td>
<td>21074.95</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3512.49</td>
<td>74.67</td>
<td>&lt; 0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>564.48</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>47.04</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cor Total</td>
<td>21798.95</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Std. Dev. 6.86  R-Squared 0.9741
Mean 21.38  Adj R-Squared 0.9568
C.V % 32.08  Pred R-Squared 0.9207
PRESS 1728.71  Adeq Precision 22.961

Figure A. Interaction between Age and Etiology of Injury.

Graph of etiology of injury versus average age revealed that over the age group range, traffic-related injury is the topmost cause of maxillofacial fractures. This is related moreover to the occurrence of the other causes of injury such that if traffic-related injuries prevailed at different age groups, other causes can be considered as secondary causes.

Figure B. Normal plot of residuals.

All the points almost hit or touch the trend line indicating the actual error is not as large as expected. This indicates that the design has a very small error as compared to $\alpha=0.05$. Thus, no unusual behavior.
Figure C. Normal Plot of Residuals for the Relationship between Etiology and Type of Fracture

The normal plot of residuals for the relationship between Etiology and Type of Fracture is shown. It is observed that majority of the points lie on the straight line, indicating that the actual error is less than that of the expected error which is set at $\alpha = 0.05$. This means that the error in the design is very small to interfere with the significant relationship of the factors.

Figure D. Relationship between Etiology and Type of Fracture (Orbital Fractures)

Orbital fracture can be clearly seen common among traffic-related cases but also occasionally seen in other Etiologies.
Figure E. Relationship between Etiology and Type of Fracture (Mandibular Fractures)
Majority of the mandibular fracture cases were seen on traffic-related injuries.

Figure F. Relationship between Etiology of Injury and Type of Fracture (Frontal Fractures)
Frontal fractures are most commonly seen in traffic related injuries.