

Research Article**Epidemiology of Referral Nose Bone Injuries Referred to the Boyer Ahmad
Legal Medicine Office in the First Six Months of 2016****Zafar Masoumi Moghaddam^{1*}, Kamrooz Amini²,****Fatemeh Yarinassab³ and Ali Samanpour⁴,**¹Assistant professor of Radiology Department, Clinical Research Development Unit,
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Corresponding Author: Email:zafar_maasoumi@yahoo.com**ABSTRACT**

Introduction: The prominent and delicate structure of the nose causes the nasal fracture that is the most common fracture in the face and this research was conducted with the aim of investigating the epidemiology of referral nasal bone injuries refer to the Boyer Ahmad Legal Medicine Office in the first six months of the year 2016.

Materials and Methods: This study was a descriptive-cross sectional study. The research population of all individuals referred to the forensic medicine during the first six months of 2016 of age who had been injured and examined in the nose. The required information was extracted from their files and analyzed through SPSS21 software.

Results: The most frequent age group was 20-30 years old. 74.1% were males and 25.9% were females. Often, at the level of education, the diploma (36.7%) and the highest frequency of occupation were occupied (40.4%) among the respondents. The most abundant habitat is in the city (60.8%). The most common cause of injury was 49.4% after the conflict, and after that the accident was 42.8%. In the type of injury to clients in forensic medicine, respectively, 24.1%, the nasal bridge is 22.3%, nose inflation is 21.7% and nose bone fracture is 15.7% of the majority of patients.

Conclusion: The results showed that the greatest cause of conflict and crash injuries in the youth group was that by solving the problems of employment and providing a suitable platform for studying can greatly reduce the magnitude of these problems in this age range and, therefore, in general, in society.

Keywords: injuries, nose bone, accident, conflict

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The face is one of the most vulnerable parts of the body, so that at the time of the accident, due to its proximity to vital organs such as the brain and its curtains, the spine, cervical and ocular spinal cord, and also due to physiological problems (airway control and respiration of patients), beauty and mental health can cause serious and dangerous complications for patients (1). The fracture of the nose, due to its prominent and elegant structure, causes the most common fracture of the face (2, 3) and one of

the most frequent visits to the Ear, nose and throat clinic. The appearance of nose is one of the most effective issues involved in the beauty of the face, and the lack of proper diagnosis and treatment for nasal fractures leads to structural deformities and nasal function (2).

Major complications such as nasal congestion, apparent deformity, nasal septum perforation, and chronic sinusitis can be attributed to the inappropriate or late nasal fracture treatment (2). In addition, nasal bone damage in a child can

result in the growth of the growth of the nasal bones and the midline of the face.

Proper diagnosis and proper handling of nasal damage, reduces the risk of these complications and also the need for regenerative surgeries such as delayed septoroplasty (4). According to the studies, the most apparent symptoms at the time of visit are based on a clinical examination and patient complaint, visual deformity, sensitivity to touch, swelling and pain. Other symptoms include bleeding, cryptancies, nasal congestion, and orthitic periosteum (5 and 6).

Face and nose trauma can have various causes, including disputes, vehicle accidents and occupational accidents (7). In developing countries, the most common cause of injury is by accident with vehicles (8). Based on studies conducted in Iran and the most common type of trauma due to conflict and conflict among young people (7) and the most common cause of fracture is accidental driving (9). Epidemiological studies are necessary to determine the needs of each population in order to improve the quality of life and the health of citizens in any society.

It should also be noted that nasal bone fractures account for a significant amount of blood money in the Islamic Penal Code therefore, the diagnosis and confirmation of the recent fracture of the nasal bone is essential for the effectiveness of the right of the parties to the lawsuit.

Considering the above mentioned factors and despite the high rate of mortality and disability caused by facial fractures, especially nose damage in Iran, quantitative studies have been done in this regard and given the fact that there is no accurate report on the frequency and epidemiology of nasal dysfunction in Yasuj, in the present study, we study the epidemiologic examination of nasal injuries in patients referred to forensic medicine in the first six months of the first 2016 to provide better management and treatment plans more effectively in dealing with these patients.

METHODOLOGY

This research was a descriptive cross-sectional study. In this study, all referrals to the forensic medical center of Boyer Ahmad city were examined for six months due to nasal injuries which were surveyed in a total number of 166 people. The data collection tool was a researcher-made questionnaire and this questionnaire contained information such as age, level of education, marital status, place of residence, type of injury and cause of injury, extracted from the records of these individuals and then the information is collected and entered into the software and analyzed using descriptive analysis and spss 21 software.

RESULTS:

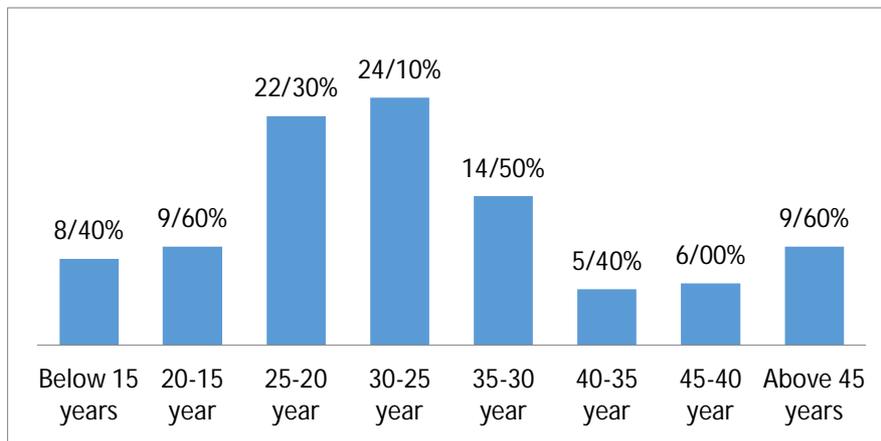
In this study, 166 cases were investigated. Patients between the ages of 15 and over were 45 years old. The most frequent age of the clients was forensic medicine in the age group of 25-30 years old (24.1%), and then the age group was 20-25 years old (22.3%) (Chart 1). In terms of gender, the highest frequency of people referring to forensic medicine was male (74.1%) and the rest (25.9%).

Regarding the level of education, the highest frequency of referral to forensic medicine was at the level of diploma education (36.7%) and illiterate (18.1%) and the lowest frequency of education was observed in the master's degree and higher (1.2%).

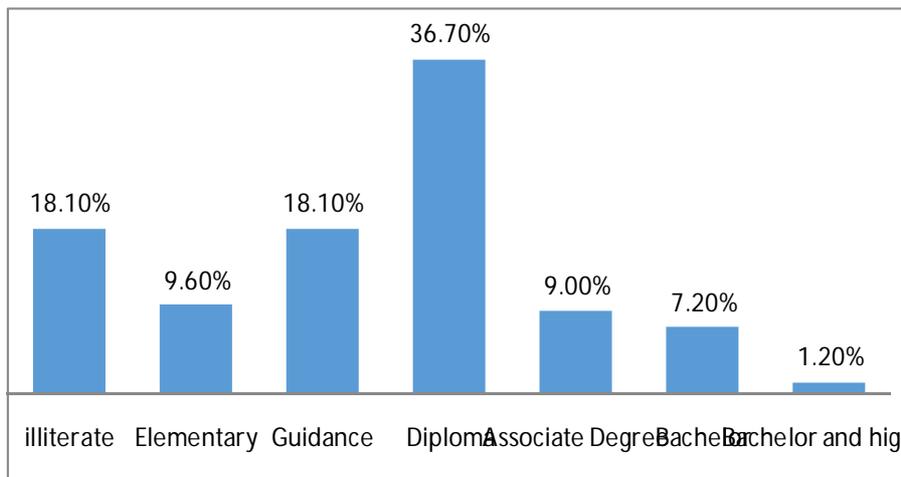
30 unemployed people (40.4%), and then 19 (11.4%) unemployed had the highest occupational frequency among those referring to forensic medicine. The most frequent place of residence in the city is 101 people (60.8).

The most frequent cause of injury was 82 cases (49.4%), accident (71%), spouse abuse (9.4%) and car accident (2.4%). The most frequent types of injuries to clients are fortnightly injuries (24.1%), nasal bridge (22.2%), nasal swelling (21.7%), and neck fracture (7015%).

The most frequent rate of inflation in people referring to forensic medicine is mild swelling of 10.2%.



Charts (1) Distribution of patient age



Charts (2) The level of education of individuals

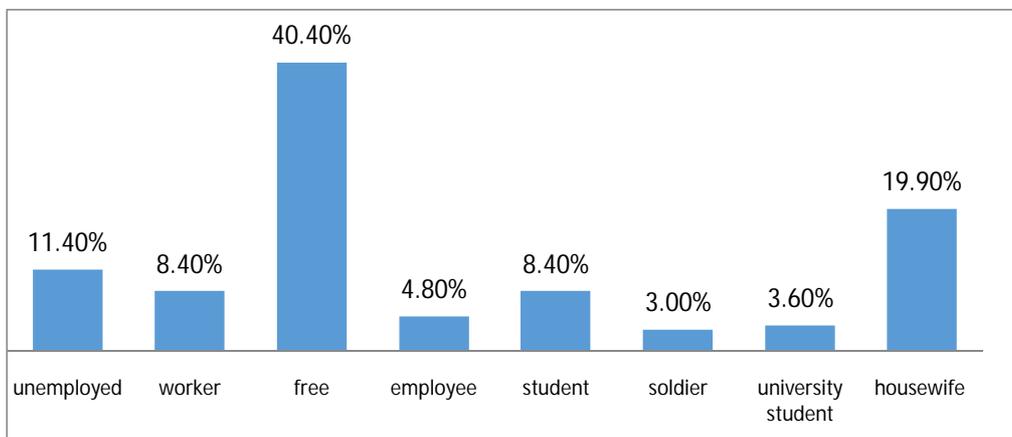


Chart (3) based on job status

Table (1) Distribution table frequency and frequency of cause of injury

Cause of referral	Number	Percent
Crash	71	42.8
Dispute	82	49.4
Work accident	4	2.4
Teasing wife	9	5.4
total	166	100%

Table (2) Table of distribution frequency and percentage of damage type

Damage location	Frequency	Percent
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Bridge bridge	37	22.3
Nose bone fracture	26	15.7
Inflation Nose	36	21.7
Nose mucosa	2	1.2
fracture of the multiple nasal bone	14	8.4
Bruise nose	11	6.6
Nose injury	40	24.1
total	166	100%

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

The prominent and elegant structure of the nose causes the nasal fracture is the most common fracture of the face (2,3) and one of the most frequent visits to the ENT clinic. The appearance of nose is one of the most effective issues involved in the beauty of the face and the lack of proper diagnosis and proper treatment for nasal fractures leads to structural deformities and nasal function (2).

In this study, 157 cases were investigated. Of these, the highest frequency of referring to forensic medicine was sex, male patients (74.1%) and the rest was female (25.9%). Given that men are involved in hard and hard work outside and more tense are justifiable. The result of the study was consistent with the studies of Gharehdaghi et al (10), Kiajori (7) and Adami Dehkordi (5). The age group was 23-25 years old (24.1%) and 20-25 years old (22.3%). In most studies, similar results were obtained (1 and 9). A higher frequency in the youth group may be due to the fact that people in this period of life more than other age groups in sports activities and they have strong businesses, or use high-speed vehicles. In other studies, the average age was 20 years (10) and in decadent human studies 10 to 20 years (5).

According to the results of the study, the highest frequency of referrals to the forensic medicine was at the level of diploma education (36.7%), and illiterate and guidance (18.1%), and the lowest frequency of education was observed in master's degree and higher (1.2%). It shows the effect of increasing the level of education on reducing the number of conflicts and accidents that were among the main causes of nasal dysfunction in the patients. Therefore, it can be reduced to a large extent by creating the appropriate facilities for raising the level of education. The results of the research were consistent with the results of Gharehdaghi et al

(10). Based on the results, 30 occupations (40.4%) and then 19 (11.4%) unemployed had the highest occupational frequency among those referring to forensic medicine. The results of the study were consistent with the Gharehdaghi and Kiajori studies (7 and 10) which could be due to the higher vacancy rate for other businesses and the low level of education as a result, having a type of free job that requires bargaining and communication with people with a different cultural and social level and sometimes low is justifiable. The most frequent place of residence in the city is 101 people (60.8) which can be due to the abundance of means of transport and as a result of accidents. Meanwhile, villages are often family members, and conflicts and conflicts that lead to harm are less likely to happen. Studies show that the highest frequency of cause of injury was 82 cases (49.4%), followed by accident (71%) (42.8%) based on the results of low-educated young people, the result was a low level of occupation, which provides the basis for the issues of conflict and accidents. Because, given the active participation of young people and the feelings of sentiment, passion and pride of the young age and having an aggressive spirit, and, on the other hand, lack of adequate education and jobs and inadequate income is a good basis for high-risk and high-speed street-driving conflicts and without regard to traffic laws. With the elimination of the problems of employment and marriage and the provision of a suitable educational environment, it is possible to reduce the magnitude of these problems in this age range and, therefore, in general, in society. In studies by Kiajori et al (7), fighting was one of the major causes of nose injury in the patients. However, in Abarghouee (9) and Ansari (1) studies has the greatest number of accidents mentioned. According to the results, the most frequent types of injuries to clients were

fortnightly injuries (24.1%), nose bridge (22.2%), nasal swelling is 21.7% and neck fracture is 7015% and the most frequent rate of inflation in people referring to forensic medicine is mild swelling of 10.2%.

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