

 Cirugía Maxilofacial

Cirugía de la órbita

¿Qué es?

Hay casos en los que por secuelas de trauma, tumores y otras enfermedades específicas, los huesos de la órbita se ven afectados conllevando a alteraciones en la forma y la función de la cavidad orbitaria y del ojo.

¿Cuáles son los beneficios?

El objetivo de esta cirugía es restablecer la anatomía de la zona utilizando diferentes técnicas y materiales devolviéndole al paciente una armonía facial, una mejora en el contorno de la región alrededor de los ojos y mejorando su función.

¿Cuánto tiempo dura esa cirugía?

El tiempo y las cicatrices dependerán de la patología y el caso específico.

¿Qué dolor o molestias se presentan?

Una inflamación y un dolor leve, que duran aproximadamente una semana. A los 15 días el paciente ya está muy recuperado y a las tres semanas estará volviendo a su vida normal.

¿Cuáles son los cuidados posteriores?

Seguir las recomendaciones específicas que le da el médico en cada caso.

¿En qué consiste el procedimiento?

Dependiendo de cada patología, se escoge el procedimiento, los materiales a colocar y las cicatrices.

Orbital Surgery

There are cases in which by sequels of trauma, tumors and other specific diseases, the bones of the orbit are affected leading to changes in the contour and function of the orbital cavity and eye. According to the pathology it will be the type of surgery and scars. The objective is to restore the anatomy of this area using different techniques and materials giving the patient a facial harmony, an improvement in the contour of the region around the eyes and improving function as well.

Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the Jaw and Maxilar Bone

Due to the passage of time or for traumas, dental losses or degenerative diseases, the upper and the lower jaw are losing the quality and quantity of available bone affecting in an important way the masticatory function and preventing the use of prothesis and the placement of dental implants. The object is to improve the quantity and quality of the bone to make possible these treatments. For it there is in use bone of the same patient and the maxillary ones are fixed, stopping a prudent time between this procedure and the beginning of the complementary treatments of rehabilitation (implants, prothesis, etc).

Orthognathic Surgery or Corrective Jaw and Maxilar

When there is an alteration in the occlusion or bite, they can present also alterations in the proportions and relations of the bones of the face as the upper jaw, the

lower one or both. Sometimes these alterations need surgeries to place the bones and consequently the teeth in a position and more suitable relation and to achieve this way an improvement in the harmony and in the facial profile. The surgery can compromise the upper jaw, the lower one or both. The scars go within the mouth and when a minimum is needed it goes in the cheek.

The Temporomandibular Joint Surgery

The TEMPOROMANDIBULAR joint is the one that takes charge allowing the mobility of the lower jaw or jaw and relating her to the base of the cranium. It can be affected by many causes presenting local pain and referred to the ear limitation for the opening of the mouth and noises in the joint. The surgery seeks to restore and to re-position the injured structures and to improve the present symptoms (pain and limitation for the mouth opening). The scars are left behind the ears, are easily concealable and virtually undetectable.

Cranial Reconstruction

For congenital diseases, sequels of trauma, tumors, and infectious diseases of the head, the bones of the cranium can be affected producing from slight deformities up to even major ones, when this one is not present and the brain can remain exposed, unprotected and inclined to injuries. The surgery seeks to restore the normal form and give a suitable protection to the brain. It is possible to do with tissue of the same patient or with specific implants done for every patient. The scar is like a diadem that goes from side to side of the head. If there is a previous scar in this zone, it takes advantage and more incisions are not done.

Facial Fractures Treatment

The bones of the face can fracture as consequence of multiple reasons. The treatment can be sharp or delayed and of variable complexity. To restore the continuity, form and previous volume performs it is vital importance to maintain the original facial proportions. The fixing depends on each case and material is used of osteosynthesis (plates and screws) for the stability of the patient. The objective of the surgery is to achieve that the patient after the surgery achieves a suitable social adjustment, a physical appearance similar to his(her,) previous condition and with minor or no functional disability depending the case.

Treatment for Wounds with Firearms in the Face

This type of pathology deserves special attention. The wounds can be of variable complexity according to the type of weapon, impact and involved tissues and there is always going to be necessary a careful and complex treatment. Depending on the impact, distance and type of projectile, the needs of every patient will change and likewise their results will change. The managing of this pathology needs of special training and a multidisciplinary team.