CHAPTER 1

1.1 ABSTRACT

1.1.1 Introduction

Trauma is a leading cause of death in all persons except those above 60 years according to the WHO. Trauma patterns and etiology differ among various age groups and geographical regions. About 11.3% of all pediatric emergency room visits are due to facial trauma. Pediatric facial fractures constitute only 5% of all facial fractures. However, they present unique challenges in management compared to similar injuries in adults. Pediatric maxillofacial trauma has not been studied in our region and in the country.

1.1.2 Objectives

The main objective of the study will be to determine the pattern and management of pediatric maxillofacial trauma at three selected referral hospitals in Nairobi.

1.1.3 Methodology

The study will be a cross-sectional descriptive study carried out at three referral hospitals in Nairobi. A clinical record form will be used to document the age, gender, etiology and patterns of maxillofacial trauma, associated injuries and management protocols prescribed at these hospitals.

1.1.4 Data management

Data will be analyzed using Statistical software SPSS version 23 (IBM) will be used for data management and statistical analysis. Data will be presented in graphs and pie charts. Logistic regression with univariate and multivariate analyses will be used to find association between study variables.