

AB126. SOH22ABS057. The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic effects on Maxillofacial Trauma at the National Maxillofacial Unit: evidence of a potential increase in domestic violence?—This study reviews maxillofacial trauma patients (MFT) during the COVID pandemic

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Background: This study reviews maxillofacial trauma patients (MFT) during the coronavirus disease (COVID) pandemic.

Methods: The study reviewed two cohorts: Group 1 pre COVID, Group 2 COVID (March–June 2020, and November–May 2020/2021). Group 1 matched with the COVID cohort one year earlier. The following information was recorded: demographics, fracture aetiology and type.

Results: The study population included 1,566 patients: Group 1 n=917 (male 634, female 283), Group 2 n=649 (male 434, female 215), representing a 30% reduction in MFT. Falls and assaults were the most common aetiology in each group: Group 1: falls 39% n=357 (male n=169, 47%, female n=188, 52%), Group 2: falls 40.2% n=261 (male n=113, 43%, female n=148, 57%), Group 1: assault 37% n=338 (male n=290, 86%, female n=48, 14%), Group 2: assault 34% n=220 (male n=195, 89%, female n=25, 11%). Sports MFT decreased from 10% (n=95) to 4% (n=25). Bicycle MFT increased from 4% (n=37) to 11% (n=69). Females had an increase in mandibular 8–16%, zygomatic

7–17% and orbital fractures 19–28%. This pattern of mid face fractures suggests assault from a known assailant.

Conclusions: There was a reduction in MFT during COVID lockdown, with a change in injury mechanism: falls in women and bicycle related injuries increased. Sporting injuries reduced. Female fracture pattern differed during COVID lockdown, with a greater proportion of midface face fractures suggesting a known assailant injury.

Keywords: Assaults; coronavirus disease-10 pandemic (COVID-10 pandemic); domestic violence; falls; maxillofacial trauma

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Footnote

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