



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Epidemiology of orbital fractures in a large hospital in the Netherlands: results of implementation of a multidisciplinary orbital trauma team

Kooger, T.J.A.; Joosse, M.V.; Minderhout, E.M. van; Hergaarden, K.; Khouw, Y.L.

Citation

Kooger, T. J. A., Joosse, M. V., Minderhout, E. M. van, Hergaarden, K., & Khouw, Y. L. (2021). Epidemiology of orbital fractures in a large hospital in the Netherlands: results of implementation of a multidisciplinary orbital trauma team. *Open Ophthalmology Journal*, 15, 122-128. doi:10.2174/1874364102115010122

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

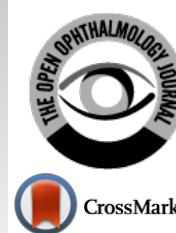
Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3277650>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).



The Open Ophthalmology Journal

Content list available at: <https://openophthalmologyjournal.com>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Epidemiology of Orbital Fractures in a Large Hospital in the Netherlands: Results of Implementation of a Multidisciplinary Orbital Trauma Team

Tamar J. A. Kooger^{1,*}, Maurits V. Joosse², Ellen M. van Minderhout³, Kenneth Hergaarden⁴ and Yu-Lan Khouw⁵

¹Medical Intern at the Haaglanden Medical Centre Lijnbaan 32, 2512 VA Den Haag, The Netherlands

²Department of Ophthalmology, Haaglanden Medical Centre, Lijnbaan 32, 2512 VA Den Haag, The Netherlands

³Department of Orthoptist, Haaglanden Medical Centre, Lijnbaan 32, 2512 VA Den Haag, The Netherlands

⁴Department of radiology, Radiology resident Leiden University Medical Centre, Albinusdreef 2 2333 ZA Leiden, The Netherlands

⁵Department of Oral-Maxillofacial Surgery, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon Haaglanden Medical Centre, Lijnbaan 32, 2512 VA Den Haag, The Netherlands

Abstract:

Introduction:

This study aims to describe the epidemiology, aetiology and therapy of orbital fractures in a large municipal hospital in The Hague, the Netherlands, and to demonstrate the effectiveness of an integrated approach of orbital trauma care with a team consisting of an ophthalmologist, an orthoptist and an oral and maxillofacial (OMF) surgeon.

Methods:

We obtained data from patients with an orbital fracture between June 2015 until July 2018. Primary outcomes were the classification of orbital fractures and treatment (conservative or surgical).

Results:

182 patients were included in this study. The most common type of orbital fracture was an isolated orbital floor fracture (n=56, 30.8%). In most cases, therapy was conservative (69.2%). When surgical repair was indicated, a polydioxanone (PDS) plate was most commonly used (11.5%). The main cause of an orbital fracture was a fall accident (38.5%), followed by assault (32.4%). 32.4% of the patients were intoxicated with alcohol.

Conclusion:

In our study population, almost 70% (69.2%) of the patients were treated conservatively in our study. Compared to the international literature, this percentage is considerably higher than in other studies. In our opinion, our integrated approach to orbital trauma has led to a justifiable reduction of the proportion of cases receiving surgical intervention in orbital fractures. We would like to advocate the implementation of a similar team in other hospitals to improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of treatment in patients with orbital fractures.

Keywords: Orbital fracture, Orbital trauma, Maxillofacial trauma, Epidemiology, Orbital care, Integrated approach.

Article History

Received: February 6, 2021

Revised: April 11, 2021

Accepted: May 6, 2021

1. INTRODUCTION

Yearly, on average, 54.000 patients visit the emergency room (ER) of the Haaglanden Medical Centre (HMC) Westeinde in the Hague (the Netherlands). From June 2015 until July 2018, nearly 4600 patients were triaged in the ER with a diagnosis of 'maxillofacial injury' and 'head injury'.

Over the last years, the diagnostic measures to analyse neurocranial trauma have become more optimized in our hospital because of the protocolized usage of computed tomography (CT) at the ER with each maxillofacial trauma. Moreover, the introduction of emergency physicians in the ER has raised a greater awareness of orbital fractures.

Orbital fractures may be isolated (often broadly called 'blow-out' fractures); however, many orbital fractures are part of the more extensive maxillofacial injury. In the United States, about 3% of the ER visits are related to the trauma of the eye or

* Address correspondence to this author at Medical Intern at the Haaglanden Medical Centre Lijnbaan 32, 2512 VA Den Haag, The Netherlands;
Tel: +31 651791992; Fax: +31 703125993; E-mail: tamarkooger@gmail.com

orbit [1]. A large European study showed that approximately 16% of maxillofacial fractures were orbital blow-out fractures [2]. The majority of orbital wall fractures occur in males in their thirties and are often the result of blunt maxillofacial trauma [3 - 5]. In adults, the main cause of orbital trauma is assault, followed by motor vehicle accidents and falls [3 - 9]. In paediatric patients, activities in daily life and sports injuries are more common [10, 11]. Typical symptoms of orbital wall fractures are periocular hematoma (and/or oedema), tenderness of the orbital rim, diplopia and reduced sensibility in the area of the infraorbital nerve [3].

Alcohol consumption may cause patients to be predisposed to assault or motor vehicle accidents, which can cause an orbital fracture. Alcohol consumption in young adults in the Netherlands is decreasing; however, it is still above the international average of alcohol consumption [12]. Literature reveals that the risk of ocular trauma is increased in patients with alcohol intoxication [13]. Also, in 20-25% of patients with maxillofacial fractures, including orbital fractures, alcohol intoxication has been noted [6, 14].

In our hospital, the ophthalmologist and oral maxillofacial (OMF) surgeon are the primary specialists to analyse and treat orbital fractures. However, the number and type of specialists involved in the treatment of orbital fractures can differ between countries as well as between hospitals [15, 16]. The literature is still inconclusive regarding when and/or in which cases surgical repair of orbital fractures is indicated. A recent study shows that the majority of patients with conservatively treated orbital blowout fractures show spontaneous radiological improvement [17]. Early surgical intervention in less than 24 hours (lateral canthotomy or orbital floor repair) in orbital fractures is primarily indicated when vision is threatened because of compression or traction of the optical nerve (because of a retrobulbar hematoma) and because of entrapment of the eye musculature [3, 18]. The latter mostly occurs in paediatric patients. This fracture is commonly known as a so-called 'greenstick'- or 'trapdoor' orbital floor fracture, where entrapment of the inferior rectus muscle occurs due to the elastic bone in children. This is an indication of surgical intervention in less than 6 hours to prevent necrosis of this muscle which may cause lifelong vertical diplopia [19 - 21]. Enophthalmos and diplopia are the most common indications for later surgical repair in patients with orbital fractures (after 1-4 weeks, but preferably within 2 weeks) [3, 15, 22].

Since 2015, our hospital has an integrated orbital trauma team at the outpatient clinic, where patients with an orbital fracture receive a combined appointment with the orthoptist, ophthalmologist and OMF surgeon. This collaborative approach was established because of the large proportion of facial trauma in our hospital and the need to standardise care for these patients. In the past, most of these patients would be seen either by an OMF surgeon and/or an ophthalmologist, but usually not on the same day. In the current protocol, the emergency specialist plans consultations on the same day with all three specialties. Because of this protocolized multidisciplinary approach, patients are analysed and followed up in a standardised manner.

There are many studies concerning the epidemiology and

aetiology of maxillofacial trauma and orbital fractures, but most studies have been conducted in Asia. Moreover, there are no recent reports on the incidence and aetiology of orbital fractures in the Netherlands or in Western Europe. Therefore, this study aims to describe the incidence, aetiology, types and treatment of orbital wall fractures in our hospital over a period of three years.

2. METHODS

2.1. Integrated Approach of the Orbital Trauma Team

When a patient visits the ER at the Haaglanden Medical Centre with clinical symptoms of an orbital fracture and when confirmed by facial CT scan, the ER doctor will consult a member of the orbital trauma team (OMF surgeon or ophthalmologist). When no immediate intervention is necessary, the patient will visit the outpatient clinic of the orbital trauma team within a few days. A thorough examination by both the OMF surgeon, ophthalmologist and orthoptist will take place on one day, and a joint decision will be made whether the patient will be treated conservatively or surgically (usually within two weeks following the orbital trauma). The surgery is performed by the OMF surgeon in our hospital. All patients will be followed up by a member of the orbital trauma team at least twice. Indications for surgical intervention (within two weeks) are enophthalmos more than 2 mm and/or diplopia and the willingness of the patient to undergo surgical treatment.

2.2. Study Population

This study was conducted at Haaglanden Medical Centre, located at Westeinde at the Hague, the Netherlands. The medical records of patients with ICD-10 code 'orbital fracture' were reviewed at the Department of Ophthalmology between June 2015 and July 2018. Patients were excluded from participation in this study when there was an absence of orbital fracture on facial CT scan, when they did not visit the ophthalmology outpatient clinic for ophthalmological assessment, or when there was only one visit at the outpatient clinic following the trauma and no show on further follow-up visits (or telephone contact). Ophthalmological follow-up consisted of at least two outpatient visits. The outpatient visit at the OMF department was also conducted twice. Of these patients, information was also received from ER charts. The diagnosis 'orbital fracture' was based on a maxillofacial CT scan.

The collected data included gender, age, ophthalmologic examination after trauma, type of orbital fracture (including the site of injured eye), mechanism of trauma, modality of treatment (surgical or conservative), and intoxication during trauma. Mechanism of trauma was assigned to 5 categories: motor vehicle related (MVR) accident (pedestrian, bicyclist, scooter/moped or electric bicyclist), assault, sports, fall or 'other'.

The ophthalmologic examination at the outpatient clinic consisted of visual acuity, examination of the anterior and posterior segment of the eye, analysis of the eye muscle motility, pupil reaction, examination of the sensibility of the infraorbital nerve, Hertel exophthalmometry and assessment of diplopia in all primary eye positions by the ophthalmologist

and orthoptist.

We re-assessed our patient cohort according to the former treatment protocol (before the integrated approach). We based this analysis on the former practice styles of two of the older and one retired OMF surgeon from our hospital. We thereby could give a hypothetical estimate of the proportion of surgical intervention in the past (before 2010). The main difference between the former treatment protocol and the current integrated protocol is that previously most patients with prolapse of orbital fat and/or one or more extraocular muscles were operated regardless of diplopia or enophthalmos, and that ophthalmological assessment was not the standard procedure. In the present protocol, these patients are treated conservatively, when they do not have diplopia and/or enophthalmos more than 2 mm after two follow-up visits.

Furthermore, we reviewed the medical records of patients with maxillofacial injury at the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery between June 2015 and July 2018. Noted diagnosis included zygomatic fracture, maxillary sinus fracture, mandibular fracture, orbital fracture, nasal fracture, Le Fort I, II and III, facial contusion, dental injury and isolated soft tissue damage.

2.3. Study Parameters

The primary study parameters were types of orbital fractures and the treatment (conservative as well as surgical). Secondary outcomes were aetiology of orbital fractures, intoxication during the orbital trauma (alcohol or drug use at the time of the accident, according to the ER chart), and hypothetical intervention based on the former protocol.

2.4. Ethics

In the Netherlands, the Medical Research Involving Human Subjects Act (WMO) applies to all medical scientific research in which humans are subjected to procedures or follow rules of behaviour. All other research (with medical data or interviews) is not subjected to the WMO. The medical research ethics committee of our hospital was consulted, and a 'non-WMO declaration' was received, since this has been a retrospective observational study.

2.5. Statistical Analysis

All data were imported in Castor Electronic Data Capture, the data management system of our hospital. The data was analysed using SPSS version 25. *Descriptive statistics* was used to analyse patient characteristics. We analysed differences in baseline characteristics between the two groups using the independent *t*-test. Outcomes were considered statistically significant if the two-sided *P*-values were <0.05 .

2.6. Type of Study

Retrospective analysis on the aetiology, types, clinical symptoms and treatment of orbital fractures of maxillofacial trauma was conducted in a period of three years at HMC Westeinde (the Netherlands).

3. RESULTS

Between June 2015 and July 2018, 314 patients were

selected from the registration system of HMC Westeinde. Of them, 200 had an orbital wall fracture, according to their medical chart. After reviewing, 18 patients were excluded because there was no visible fracture on CT scan or because of loss to follow up.

In total, 182 patients were included with 287 fractured orbital walls. The mean age of the patients was 48.3 years, and 70.3% of the patients were male (Table 1). Female patients were significantly older than male patients (58.4 years versus 44.0 years, $p<0.005$). The outcomes of ophthalmological examination are presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Patient characteristics of 182 patients with an orbital fracture.

Characteristic	N = 182
Mean age at trauma (SD)	48.3 (21.9)
Motor vehicle related accident	48.9 (18.2)
Assault	34.3 (13.4)
Sports accident	23.7 (22.3)
Fall	62.6 (20.3)
Gender	-
Male (%)	128 (70.3)
Female (%)	54 (29.7)

Table 2. Ophthalmologic examination.

Examination	N = 182
Vision OD after trauma; mean (SD)	0.9 (0.24)
Vision OS after trauma; mean (SD)	0.9 (0.27)
Difference OD-OS Hertel in millimetre; mean (SD)	0.88 (0.98)
Impaired eye motility (%)	39 (21.4)
Impaired sensitivity infraorbital nerve (%)	35 (19.2)
Impaired pupil reaction (%)	7 (3.8)
Impaired Ishihara test (%)	3 (1.6)

In this period, 680 patients were seen at the OMF outpatient clinic with maxillofacial injury (Table 3). The most common injury was zygomatic fracture (31.4%, $n=214$), followed by orbital fracture (29.2%, $n=198$) and mandibular fracture (17.5%, $n=119$).

Table 3. Maxillofacial injury at the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery from June 2015 until July 2018.

Diagnosis*	N = 680 (%)
Zygoma fracture	214 (31.4)
Maxillary sinus fracture	63 (9.2)
Mandibular fracture	119 (17.5)
Orbital wall fracture	198 (29.2)
Nasal fracture	51 (7.5)
Le fort I	21 (3.0)
Le fort II	16 (2.3)
Le fort III	13 (1.9)
Facial contusion	47 (6.9)
Dental injury	43 (6.3)
Isolated soft tissue injury	14 (2.0)

*=multiple diagnosis possible.

Table 4. Types of orbital fracture according to the injured walls, compared with performed surgical intervention and hypothetical surgical intervention before integration of the orbital trauma team.

Type of fracture	N (%)	Surgical intervention*		Hypothetical surgical intervention ^o	
		Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
Lateral wall (isolated)	5 (2.7)	1 (20)	4 (80)	1 (20)	4 (80)
Lateral wall + zygoma	13 (7.1)	5 (38.5)	8 (61.5)	10 (76.9)	3 (23.1)
Orbital roof (isolated)	12 (6.6)	2 (16.7)	10 (83.3)	2 (16.7)	10 (83.3)
Orbital roof + medial wall	9 (4.9)	0 (0)	9 (100)	1 (11.1)	8 (88.9)
Orbital roof + lateral wall	2 (1.1)	0 (0)	2 (100)	1 (50)	1 (50)
Orbital roof, medial wall + lateral wall	3 (1.6)	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)
Orbital floor (isolated)	56 (30.8)	16 (28.6)	40 (71.4)	35 (62.5)	21 (37.5)
Orbital floor + medial wall	23 (12.6)	11 (47.8)	12 (52.2)	17 (73.9)	6 (26.1)
Orbital floor + zygoma	15 (8.2)	7 (46.7)	8 (53.3)	10 (66.7)	5 (33.3)
Orbital floor, lateral wall + zygoma	15 (8.2)	10 (66.7)	5 (33.3)	13 (86.7)	2 (13.3)
Orbital floor, medial wall + lateral wall	2 (1.1)	1 (50)	1 (50)	2 (100)	0 (0)
Orbital floor + lateral wall	5 (2.7)	1 (20)	4 (80)	2 (40)	3 (60)
Medial wall (+ nasal bone fracture)	21 (11.5)	1 (4.8)	20 (95.2)	9 (42.9)	12 (57.1)
Zygomatic fracture (isolated)	1 (0.5)	0 (0)	1 (100)	0 (0)	1 (100)
Total	182 (100)	56 (30.8)	126 (69.2)	104 (57.1)	78 (42.9)

* Indication for surgical intervention: enophthalmus > 2mm and/or diplopia

^oHypothetical intervention based on former practice style of three OMF surgeons in our hospital: moderate to severe prolapse, with or without diplopia or enophthalmus >2mm

3.1. Types of Orbital Fractures and Treatment

The most common type of orbital fracture was an isolated orbital floor fracture (n=56, 30.8%), followed by a combination of the orbital floor and medial wall fracture (n=23, 12.5%) (Table 4). The left eye was more often injured than the right eye (50.5%, n=92 versus 44%, n=80). In 5.5% (n=10) of the patients, both eyes were injured. The treatment of orbital fractures is presented in Table 5. Most patients with orbital fracture were treated conservatively (69.2%, n=126). When surgical orbital wall reconstruction was performed, a PDS (polydioxanone) plate was used most frequently (11.5%, n=21). In 7 patients (3.8%), an emergency canthotomy was performed to decompress the orbit. When we re-assessed our

population based on the former protocol, we estimated that 57.1% (n=126) of the patients would be treated surgically (Table 4).

3.2. Mechanism of Injury and Presence of Intoxication

A fall was the main cause of orbital fractures (38.5%, n=70), followed by assault (32.4%, n=59) and motor vehicle related accidents (24.2%, n=44). In traffic, most patients were bicyclists (65.9%, n=29), followed by scooter/moped drivers (22.7%, n=10) (Table 6). Fig. (1) illustrates the intoxications combined with the mechanisms of orbital trauma. In total, 32.4% (n=59) of the patients had a reported alcohol intoxication. Intoxication with drugs was reported in 4 patients.

Table 5. Treatment of 182 patients with an orbital fracture.

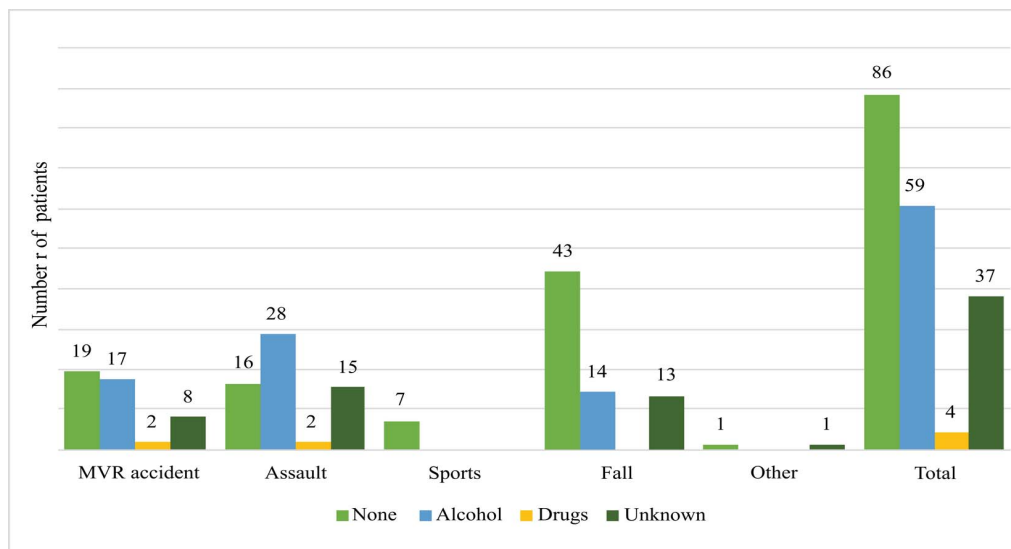
Treatment	N=182 (%)
Conservative	126 (69.2)
Zygomareposition without fixation	12 (6.6)
PDS plate	21 (11.5)
Zygomareposition with fixation	18 (9.9)
Autologous bone transplantation	2 (1.1)
Referral to academic centre	3 (1.6)

Table 6. Aetiology of orbital fractures.

Cause	N=182
Motor vehicle related accident (%)	44 (24.2)
Pedestrian	3
Bicycler	29
Electric bicycler	2
Scooter/moped	10

(Table 6) contd.....

Cause	N=182
Assault (%)	59 (32.4)
Sport accident (%)	7 (3.8)
Fall (%)	70 (38.5)
Other (%)	2 (1.1)

**Fig (1).** Intoxications of 182 patients with an orbital fracture.

4. DISCUSSION

This study provides more insight into the incidence, aetiology and treatment of orbital fractures in a large municipal hospital in the Netherlands. Between June 2015 and July 2018, 182 patients with an orbital fracture were seen by the orbital trauma team. Isolated orbital floor fractures were the most common type (30.8%), and most patients were treated conservatively (69.2%). In our study population, a fall was the main cause (38.5%), and 32.4% of all patients were intoxicated with alcohol at the time of the injury. We found that since June 2015, 91.1% (182/198) of the patients with an orbital fracture were seen by the collaborative team of OMF surgeon, ophthalmologist and orthoptist in our hospital.

In our study population, the mean age was 48.3 years, and most patients were male. In previous literature, most patients have been found to be younger [4 - 7, 9, 23]. However, this can be explained by the fact that in our population, a fall was the main cause of an orbital fracture, and the mean age of this group was 62.6 years. In the Netherlands, there are many elderly cyclists. The mean age of patients with an orbital fracture due to assault was 34.3 years, which is more comparable to previous literature. Also, we found that a fall was the main cause of orbital fracture (38.5%), followed by assault (32.4%), which is in contrast with most studies where assault is the main cause of orbital fractures [4, 7, 9, 23].

We found that 32.4% of the patients were intoxicated with alcohol. However, when examining separate groups of the mechanism of injury, we found that 38.6% of the patients due to MVR accidents had an alcohol intoxication. Moreover, 47.5% of the assault patients were intoxicated with alcohol, and in 25.4% of these patients, alcohol consumption was not

reported, so this percentage could be even higher. Our results are in line with the literature concerning maxillofacial trauma and alcohol consumption, where higher rates of alcohol intoxication are found in patients due to assault [6, 14, 24, 25].

In our population, 3.8% showed signs of traumatic optic neuropathy. This is a remarkable detail, given the fact that the trauma had an impact significant enough to break the orbital walls; however, it still caused little damage to the eye and/or the optic nerve. Kreidl *et al.* suggest a protective mechanism of orbital fractures for ocular injury [26]. He *et al.* showed that traumatic optical neuropathy was associated with orbital blowout fractures in 3% [27]. Previous literature shows that 22-29% of orbital trauma is associated with a finding of ocular injury [4, 26, 27]. Fortunately, most of the ocular injuries (mostly commotio retinae) are not severe and usually recover without any permanent damage [27].

In our study, the majority of the patients were treated conservatively (69.2%). Previous studies show that 54.4%-63.2% of the patients with an orbital fracture were treated by surgical orbital wall reconstruction [9, 28, 29]. In the seventies, this percentage was 80% [30]. These percentages are considerably higher than that in our study. However, the hypothetical percentage of our study based on the former protocol would be 57.1%, which is in line with these numbers. In our study, the integrated protocol mainly lowered the percentage of surgical intervention on the medial wall and orbital floor fractures.

A few limitations have to be considered. Firstly, the retrospective study design could possibly lead to selection bias. However, we found that since June 2015, 91.1% (182/198) of the patients coded with the diagnosis 'orbital fracture', were

seen by the collaborative team of OMF surgeon, ophthalmologist and orthoptist in our hospital. Secondly, all data was gathered from a single, large level 1 trauma centre. The case-mix might be different in other parts of the world. The presence of intoxication was only based on the subjective description in the charts and no blood alcohol and/or drug measurements were performed.

CONCLUSION

This study was the first large study on the epidemiology of orbital fractures in the Netherlands, which included both conservatively as well as surgically treated patients. We recommend a large multicentre study to confirm our results. Also, prevention of falls in the elderly may lead to a diminishment of orbital fractures in the elderly, and prevention of aggression and alcohol consumption in young men may lead to less orbital fractures caused by assault.

Another limitation is that we cannot provide a valid comparison between the surgical interventions based on the former and the current protocol. There are no historical control groups since there was a gradual evolution in the assessment of the patients with an orbital fracture; therefore, we based our hypothetical surgical intervention on interviews with three of the elderly OMF surgeons. An advantage of this is that the cases are similar in the re-assessment with a historical view.

We think that the integrated care path of the orbital trauma team has contributed to the low percentage of surgical intervention in this study. By bringing knowledge and experience of different disciplines together into one path of care, patients are analysed in a more efficient manner. We think that close cooperation between ophthalmologist, OMF surgeon and orthoptist can lead to a significant improvement in efficiency of the treatment of orbital fractures. Through the results of this study, we hope to motivate other hospitals to implement a multidisciplinary orbital trauma team for a more structured and thorough analysis of patients with orbital fractures and apply surgical intervention more efficiently.

ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

The medical research ethics committee of our hospital was consulted, and a 'non-WMO declaration' was received, since this has been a retrospective observational study.

HUMAN AND ANIMAL RIGHTS

Not applicable.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Not applicable.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIALS

The data supporting the findings of the article is available in the [Castor EDC] at [https://data.castoredc.com/].

FUNDING

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Declared none.

REFERENCES

- [1] Bord SP, Linden J. Trauma to the globe and orbit. *Emerg Med Clin North Am* 2008; 26(1): 97-123, vi-vii. [vi-vii]. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.emc.2007.11.006] [PMID: 18249259]
- [2] Boffano P, Rocca F, Zavattoni E, *et al.* European Maxillofacial Trauma (EURMAT) project: a multicentre and prospective study. *J Craniomaxillofac Surg* 2015; 43(1): 62-70. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcms.2014.10.011] [PMID: 25457465]
- [3] Boyette JR, Pemberton JD, Bonilla-Velez J. Management of orbital fractures: challenges and solutions. *Clin Ophthalmol* 2015; 9: 2127-37. [http://dx.doi.org/10.2147/OPTH.S80463] [PMID: 26604678]
- [4] Shere JL, Boole JR, Holtel MR, Amoroso PJ. An analysis of 3599 midfacial and 1141 orbital blowout fractures among 4426 United States Army Soldiers, 1980-2000. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 2004; 130(2): 164-70. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.otohns.2003.09.018] [PMID: 14990911]
- [5] Chi MJ, Ku M, Shin KH, Baek S. An analysis of 733 surgically treated blowout fractures. *Ophthalmologica* 2010; 224(3): 167-75. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1159/000238932] [PMID: 19776656]
- [6] Chiang E, Saadat LV, Spitz JA, Bryar PJ, Chambers CB. Etiology of orbital fractures at a level I trauma center in a large metropolitan city. *Taiwan J Ophthalmol* 2016; 6(1): 26-31. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tjo.2015.12.002] [PMID: 29018706]
- [7] Erdmann D, Follmar KE, Debruijn M, *et al.* A retrospective analysis of facial fracture etiologies. *Ann Plast Surg* 2008; 60(4): 398-403. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/SAP.0b013e318133a87b] [PMID: 18362568]
- [8] Ellis E, El-Attar A, Moos KF. An analysis of 2,067 cases of zygomatico-orbital fracture. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 1985; 43(6): 417-28. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0278-2391(85)80049-5] [PMID: 3858478]
- [9] Hwang K, You SH, Sohn IA. Analysis of orbital bone fractures: a 12-year study of 391 patients. *J Craniofac Surg* 2009; 20(4): 1218-23. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/SCS.0b013e3181acde01] [PMID: 19553835]
- [10] Oppenheimer AJ, Monson LA, Buchman SR. Pediatric orbital fractures. *Craniomaxillofac Trauma Reconstr* 2013; 6(1): 9-20. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0032-1332213] [PMID: 24436730]
- [11] Losee JE, Afifi A, Jiang S, *et al.* Pediatric orbital fractures: classification, management, and early follow-up. *Plast Reconstr Surg* 2008; 122(3): 886-97. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/PRS.0b013e3181811e48] [PMID: 18766055]
- [12] Laar M. Jaarbericht Nationale Drug Monitor 2017. Utrecht: Trimbos instituut 2018.
- [13] Han SB, Yang HK, Woo SJ, Hyon JY, Hwang JM. Association of alcohol consumption with the risk of ocular trauma. *J Korean Med Sci* 2011; 26(5): 675-8. [http://dx.doi.org/10.3346/jkms.2011.26.5.675] [PMID: 21532860]
- [14] Salentijn EG, van den Bergh B, Forouzanfar T. A ten-year analysis of midfacial fractures. *J Craniomaxillofac Surg* 2013; 41(7): 630-6. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcms.2012.11.043] [PMID: 23419413]
- [15] Alinasab B, Ryott M, Stjärne P. Still no reliable consensus in management of blow-out fracture. *Injury* 2014; 45(1): 197-202. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.injury.2012.09.009] [PMID: 23141204]
- [16] Cruz AA, Eichenberger GC. Epidemiology and management of orbital fractures. *Curr Opin Ophthalmol* 2004; 15(5): 416-21. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/01.icu.0000136113.56288.87] [PMID: 15625903]
- [17] Young SM, Kim YD, Kim SW, *et al.* Conservatively treated orbital blowout fractures: Spontaneous radiologic improvement. *Ophthalmology* 2018; 125(6): 938-44. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ophtha.2017.12.015] [PMID: 29398084]
- [18] van der Wal KG, de Visscher JG. [Blow-out fractures of the orbit]. *Ned Tijdschr Geneesk* 1989; 133(44): 2164-7. [PMID: 2682287]
- [19] Phan LT, Jordan Piluek W, McCulley TJ. Orbital trapdoor fractures. *Saudi J Ophthalmol* 2012; 26(3): 277-82.

- [20] [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sjopt.2012.05.008] [PMID: 23961006]
Kemps PG, Frank MH. Football causes orbital trapdoor fracture with restricted eye movement. *Lancet* 2020; 395(10221): 370.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)33223-4] [PMID: 32007171]
- [21] Tan J, Simonsz HJ, Koudstaal MJ. [Blunt trauma to the eye in children: more than a black eye]. *Ned Tijdschr Geneesk* 2012; 156(40): A5262.
[PMID: 23031241]
- [22] Burnstine MA. Clinical recommendations for repair of isolated orbital floor fractures: an evidence-based analysis. *Ophthalmology* 2002; 109(7): 1207-0. discussion 10-1; quiz 12-3.
- [23] Boffano P, Roccia F, Gallesio C, Karagozolu KH, Forouzanfar T. Diplopia and orbital wall fractures. *J Craniofac Surg* 2014; 25(2): e183-5.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/SCS.0000000000000437] [PMID: 24621766]
- [24] Laverick S, Patel N, Jones DC. Maxillofacial trauma and the role of alcohol. *Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 2008; 46(7): 542-6.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bjoms.2008.01.021] [PMID: 18687507]
- [25] Conway DI, McMahon AD, Graham L, *et al.* The scar on the face of Scotland: deprivation and alcohol-related facial injuries in Scotland. *J Trauma* 2010; 68(3): 644-9.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/TA.0b013e3181a5ed18] [PMID: 19918199]
- [26] Kreidl KO, Kim DY, Mansour SE. Prevalence of significant intraocular sequelae in blunt orbital trauma. *Am J Emerg Med* 2003; 21(7): 525-8.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ajem.2003.08.009] [PMID: 14655229]
- [27] He D, Blomquist PH, Ellis E III. Association between ocular injuries and internal orbital fractures. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 2007; 65(4): 713-20.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.joms.2006.09.006] [PMID: 17368368]
- [28] Chen HH, Pan CH, Leow AM, Tsay PK, Chen CT. Evolving concepts in the management of orbital fractures with enophthalmos: A retrospective comparative analysis. *Formosan Journal of Surgery* 2016; 49(1): 1-8.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fjs.2015.06.002]
- [29] Beigi B, Khandwala M, Gupta D. Management of pure orbital floor fractures: a proposed protocol to prevent unnecessary or early surgery. *Orbit* 2014; 33(5): 336-42.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/01676830.2014.902475] [PMID: 24987818]
- [30] Greenwald HS Jr, Keeney AH, Shannon GM. A review of 128 patients with orbital fractures. *Am J Ophthalmol* 1974; 78(4): 655-64.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0002-9394(14)76304-4] [PMID: 4411734]