

Subcutaneous emphysema before extubation in mandible fracture: case report

case report

Abstract

Introduction: Subcutaneous emphysema refers to the presence of air or gas in the subcutaneous tissue, which creates the sense of creptosis when touched.

Case report: A 4-year-old boy was hospitalized for pediatric medical center Tehran university of medical sciences, due to left-wing condyle fracture and mandibular symphysis. Following the completion of surgeries and surrogate procedures, and before the tube was removed, a sudden bilateral swelling of the face and neck from the Temporal to Supraclavicles area was observed, the patient was under precise and momentary supervision at the ICU for three days and was able to control the potential pneumothorax for the patient, Chest Tube It was embedded and discharged due to decreased symptoms of emphysema and facial swelling.

Conclusion: Patients with SCE due to the potential for the development of complications, such as blockage of airway, should be closely monitored and the simultaneous deviation of tissues can make it difficult to intubate. Knowing these factors and understanding this can have a very effective role in patient management.

Keywords: Subcutaneous emphysema, Mandibular fracture, Intubation

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