INTRODUCTION

Fractures of the zygomaticomaxillary complex (ZMC) account for approximately 25% of all facial bone fractures, the second most common after nasal bone fractures, and their surgical treatment has been described extensively [1-3]. In addition, various postoperative complications, including functional (visual impairment, diplopia, malocclusion, and hypoesthesia involving the infraorbital nerve) and esthetic deformities (malar asymmetry, midfacial widening, and enophthalmos) have been
introduced for decades by a few studies, and efforts to reduce these have been continued [1-5].

ZMC has a protruded and convex shape. Its projection plays an essential role in determining the contour by affecting the width of the middle face [6-8]. It determines the height, width, and projection of the lateral face and shows racial characteristics. East Asian populations, especially Chinese, Korean, and Japanese, are characterized by high and broad cheekbones. Their overly protruding zygomas and zygomatic arches upset the harmony and make their facial contours appear rough, aggressive, and masculine [6-10]. In this context, ZMC reduction poses a continuing challenge for maxillofacial surgeons because of its significant position in facial esthetics and symmetry, requiring skills and expertise. Numerous studies have demonstrated quantitative and qualitative evaluations of the adequacy of facial symmetry recovery after ZMC fracture reduction surgery [2,11-13]. However, there are few quantitative studies on postoperative symmetry recovery after ZMC reduction in East Asian populations with characteristic zygoma shapes.

In this study, we performed a 3-dimensional analysis of the degree of recovery of malar asymmetry after ZMC reduction surgery in patients with unilateral ZMC fracture compared to patients without any facial bone fracture. The specific aims of our study were to (1) evaluate the adequacy of ZMC fracture reduction through quantitative analysis of postoperative computed tomography (CT) scans and (2) explore detailed directions for outcome improvement.

**METHODS**

**Patient selection**

We conducted a retrospective controlled cross-sectional study of 101 patients diagnosed with unilateral ZMC fracture due to trauma. We underwent ZMC reduction surgery in the Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery at a Sanggye Paik Hospital in Seoul, Korea, by five surgeons between January 2015 and May 2020. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB No. 2021-05-013). Written consent was obtained either directly from the patients or their legal representatives.

The inclusion criteria for the study group were: (1) patients who had unilateral ZMC fracture; (2) were fully dentate adults to minimize error caused by unilateral bone resorption and maxillary retrusion of the aging process [14]; (3) had undergone surgical treatment of the ZMC fracture at our institution within 2 weeks of fracture; or (4) had agreed to be enrolled in the study and underwent postoperative CT scan on the day of surgery or the day after. Patients were excluded from the study if they had congenital facial deformities, had a history of facial fractures or facial surgery, had low deviated ZMC fractures, had ZMC fractures with other facial fractures (nasal bone fractures, mandibular fractures, supraorbital rim fractures, etc.).

The control group was composed of patients referred to our institution with superficial facial lacerations, who underwent primary repair, and underwent a CT scan to evaluate the facial bone fractures. The inclusion criteria for the control group were patients who agreed to be enrolled in the study and were matched to the study sample for age and sex ratio. Cases with apparent facial asymmetry, including congenital anomalies, previous facial fracture history, or surgical history, were excluded.

**Surgical technique**

All surgeries were performed under general anesthesia via oropharyngeal intubation. A sublabial incision ranging from 4 to 5 cm was made above the gingivobuccal sulcus, from the lateral incisor to the first molar. Dissection along the subperiosteal plane to visualize the maxilla and expose the infraorbital nerve was performed [1,15]. An eyelid incision via the transcutaneous subciliary approach was also made to visualize fractures of the inferior orbital rim. Bevans and Moe [16] described the details of the orbital fracture surgery. After careful reduction of the body of maxilla followed by orbital floor alignment reduction, in most cases, fixation with a curved-shaped microplate with screws (Micro titanium plate 1.2, Micro screw 1.2 [4 mm], Leforte; Jeil Medical Corporation, Seoul, Korea) on the orbital rim and L-shaped microplate and screws (Midface titanium plate 1.6, Midface screw 1.6 [6 mm], Leforte; Jeil Medical Corporation) on the zygomaticomaxillary buttress were performed for optimal ZMC fracture stability (Fig. 1) [1].

**Fig. 1.** Frontal view of postoperative 3-dimensional computed tomography image demonstrating restoration of malar asymmetry.
Variables and data analysis

For the primary variable, we set the facial asymmetry measured by the difference in the position of malar eminence (ME). As in previous studies [2,17], we defined the ME position as the point of the zygomatic complex protruding from the final cephalo-facial midsagittal plane on CT scan (with the axial cut demonstrating most of the bilateral zygomatic complex region) (Fig. 2).

Before the measurements, 3-dimension reconstruction images after positional adjustment were acquired with commercial software (Aquarius iNtuition, version 4.4.7; Terarecon, Inc., Foster City, CA, USA) in order to reduce the error according to head position during CT scan. Using the software, each plane was determined based on anatomical landmarks. The midsagittal plane was first determined by nasion, sella and gnathion. The horizontal plane was then generated perpendicular to the sagittal plane and rotated until it was parallel to the Frankfort horizontal plane. The coronal plane was set perpendicular to the two existing planes [13].

We compared the 3-dimensional ME positions on both sides of the control group and the study group using postoperative

**Fig. 2.** The axial cut covering most of the bilateral zygomatic complex region. The position of the malar eminence (yellow circles) was defined as the most protruding point of the zygomatic bone on the zygomatic complex from the axial cut covering most of the bilateral zygomatic complex region.

**Fig. 3.** Symmetry evaluation of the malar eminence using an axial computed tomography view. The difference of bilateral distances from the malar eminence to the coronal plane passing through the anterior edge of the foramen magnum was defined as the anteroposterior distance, D_a.

**Fig. 4.** Symmetry evaluation of the malar eminence using an axial computed tomography view. The difference of bilateral distances from the malar eminence to the midsagittal plane was defined as the mediolateral distance, D_y.

**Fig. 5.** Symmetry evaluation of the malar eminence using a coronal computed tomography view. The difference of bilateral distances from the malar eminence to a transverse plane passing through bilateral superior orbital rims was defined as the mediolateral distance, D_z.
CT scans. The difference in the linear distances from the bilateral ME position to the reference planes was measured and marked according to the reference planes as follows: a coronal plane passing through the anterior edge of the foramen magnum (anteroposterior distance, \(D_y\)) (Fig. 3), the midsagittal plane (mediolateral distance, \(D_x\)) (Fig. 4), and the transverse plane passing through bilateral superior orbital rims (superoinferior distance, \(D_z\)) (Fig. 5). \(D_x\) and \(D_z\) were measured at the axial cut of the CT scan. In the case of \(D_y\), the ME point was converted from axial to coronal cut using a 3-dimensional cursor in the picture archiving and communications system viewer program (Marosim m-view 5.4; Marotech, Seoul, Korea), and the distance was measured. Finally, to compare the 3-dimensional position difference between bilateral ME positions, the asymmetry index (\(I_A\)) was measured according to the following formula as described by Ras et al. [18]

\[
I_A = \sqrt{(D_x^2 + D_y^2 + D_z^2)}
\]

The other variables of this study were demographic and anatomic variables. These variables included age (years) and sex (male or female) for explanatory purposes and were matched between the two groups. Anatomical variables included the fracture side (left or right).

All measurements were performed twice by one investigator at least 24 hours apart for internal validation. Data were analyzed using SPSS 25.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA) with the significance level set at \(p < 0.05\). The mean values of the variables were compared using an independent t-test between the two groups.

## RESULTS

During the study period, 101 patients with ZMC fractures and 54 non-fracture patients were enrolled. The mean age of the study sample was 43.49 years (range, 17–80 years), and the male-to-female ratio was 64.8:35.2, which was matched between the two groups (Table 1).

| Age (yr)          | Study group (n=101) | Control group (n=54) | \(p\)-value |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| <30               | 17 (31.5)           | 32 (57.6)            | <0.03       |
| 30–39             | 6 (11.1)            | 13 (24.1)            | >0.05       |
| 40–49             | 11 (20.4)           | 18 (33.9)            | >0.05       |
| 50–59             | 10 (18.5)           | 17 (31.5)            | >0.05       |
| ≥ 60              | 10 (18.5)           | 21 (39.3)            | >0.05       |

The mean age of the control sample was 43.35 years (range, 18–79 years), and the male-to-female ratio was 66.3:33.7. There were 53 and 48 patients with right and left ZMC fractures, respectively. The mean age of the control sample was 43.35 years (range, 18–79 years), and the male-to-female ratio was 64.8:35.2, which was matched with the study group. In addition, the age distribution was also matched between the two groups (Table 1).

Among the study group patients, six patients (5.94%) received microplate fixation only on the zygomaticomaxillary buttress, six patients (5.94%) received microplate fixation only on the orbital rim, and 89 patients (88.12%) received 2-point fixation by fixing both sites. Before receiving surgical treatment, the \(I_A\) and all other variables \((D_x, D_y, D_z)\) of the study group showed statistically significant differences compared to the control group \((p < 0.05)\), suggesting that asymmetry of the ME position was evident in patients with ZMC fracture.

The mean and standard deviations of the bilateral ME position differences in each dimension of the control and study groups after reduction surgery are indicated in Table 2. The results showed that there was malar asymmetry also in the control group in some extent. The mean \(I_A\) in control group was 4.10 ± 1.91 mm indicating that the ME position can show a difference normally as much as the corresponding value. The \(I_A\) in the study group (4.56 ± 2.26 mm) was not statistically different from that of the control group \((p > 0.05)\). In terms of position in each dimension, both \(D_y\) and \(D_z\) did not differ significantly \((p > 0.05)\), but \(D_x\) was significantly different between the two groups \((p < 0.03)\).

## DISCUSSION

In this study, we evaluated whether cosmetic surgery was appropriately performed by assessing ME symmetry after open reduction of ZMC fractures compared to those of healthy patients.
without fractures. We hypothesized that ME symmetry would be restored by reduction surgery for ZMC fractures. In addition, we tried to find detailed shortcomings through quantitative analysis of each dimension with a CT scan. We also attempted to find a method to improve the surgical results by this review.

There is no consensus on the ideal reference axis and plane using CT scans in the craniofacial system. Still, Rudderman and Mullen [19] suggested that there should be no translations or rotations of the x, y, and z axes to describe the location of the fracture and the deviation of the bone [13]. Otherwise, due to undetected rotation of the axis, the ZMC displacement may be ignored or inadequately evaluated. In this study, we used three-dimensional reconstruction images for positional adjustment with known landmarks (nasion, sella, gnathion and Frankfort horizontal plane) [13]. Three or more landmarks (Anterior border of foramen magnum, superior orbital rims and cephalo-facial midsagittal plane) were used to define the relative planes and axes. Results showed the adequacy of ZMC fracture reduction and present detailed suggestion for outcome improvement.

After ZMC reduction surgery, the symmetry of the ME position was significantly restored, but there were some bilateral differences. Still, these differences were found to be similar to those found in the control group of patients without fracture. Patients without fracture can also show a different position of ME of about 4.10 mm on average. Patients’ awareness of this fact can reduce their dissatisfaction.

Pau et al. [17] reported that normal subjects showed more malar position asymmetry in the anteroposterior dimension (1.83 ± 1.55 mm) than in mediolateral dimension and in superoinferior dimension through a study of patients admitted to a university hospital in California, USA. However, in our study, which included 54 East Asian (Korean) normal subjects without fracture, the anterior to posterior dimension showed less asymmetry (1.36 ± 1.08 mm) than in other two dimensions. The difference in distance was smaller in D1 than in D2 and D3, which can be attributed to differences in the shape of cheekbones according to race [6-8]

In the detailed description of malar asymmetry including soft tissue reported by Kim et al. [12], a statistically significant malar depression was observed even after surgery in anteroposterior dimension. Kim et al. [12] reported no significant difference in bilateral position of hard tissue landmarks after open reduction and internal fixation in patients with ZMC fracture, but soft tissue depression was confirmed after surgery. Soft tissue depression around zygoma would be more noticeable if reduction were not accurate and was more noticeable when titanium was used in comparison to biodegradable plates [12]. Considering the results of our study and the occurrence of soft tissue depression after surgery, we carefully suggest an overcorrection surgical technique and follow-up studies about the methods of overcorrection technique are needed.

Comparison of the outcomes of 2-point (at infraorbital margin and zygomaticofrontal buttress region) versus 3-point internal fixation (at frontozygomatic suture, infraorbital margin, and zygomaticomaxillary buttress region) in zygomaticomaxillary reduction remains controversial. We did not perform more than two fixations for reduction surgery. Nasr et al. [20] reported no significant difference between 2-point fixation and 3-point fixation for ME asymmetry, including zygomatic projection and width. In radiological assessment using CT scan 3 months after surgery to evaluate post-reduction displacement, backward displaced zygoma reduction in axial view was significantly better in the 2-point fixation group than in the 3-point fixation group. In addition, the total cost of the plates and screws used was significantly higher with 3-point repair than with 2-point repair. However, several studies have demonstrated that the 3-point rigid fixation of the fractured ZMC provides better stability against masticatory forces and maintains anatomic position with less linear and rotational translation [21,22].

This study had some limitations. It can be pointed out that the study did not include soft tissue, which may be of importance in determining aesthetic facial symmetry and appearance. In addition, the fact that the subjective evaluation and satisfaction of the outcome were not investigated is also a limitation. Gaziri et al. [11] evaluated hard tissue asymmetry in ZMC fracture patients and reported that patients often complained about their soft tissue asymmetry even though the bone fragments were accurately reduced. In postoperative malar asymmetry, the patient’s subjective satisfaction is essential because it is an aesthetic sequela rather than a functional sequela. In this study, we evaluated the adequacy of restoration of the symmetry of hard tissue. We also conducted a study on the restoration of soft tissue symmetry according to the patient’s subjective satisfaction and sought ways to improve the outcome.

NOTES

Conflict of interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Ethical approval

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Inje University Sanggye Paik Hospital (IRB No. 2021-05-013) and performed in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Written informed consent was obtained.
Patient consent
The patients provided written informed consent for the publication and the use of their images.

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