ABSTRACT

Dislocation of mandibular condyle into the middle cranial fossa is rare but diagnosis and treatment timely is very important due to significant complications. In this paper, we present a very rare case of asymptomatic intrusion of the mandibular condyle into the middle cranial fossa after orthognathic surgery in a 23 year old man from Iran.

KEYWORDS

Mandibular condyle, Middle cranial fossa, Orthognathic surgery

INTRODUCTION

Intrusion of the mandibular condyle into the middle cranial fossa is a rare complication of mandibular trauma1-4. The most common cause is traffic accident 5. According to our knowledge, this complication is not reported yet after orthognathic surgery. Clinical examination, computerized tomography (CT)-scan and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) can be useful for diagnosis2, 4. In this paper we present a case of asymptomatic intrusion of mandibular condyle into the middle cranial fossa after orthognathic surgery discovered accidentally during follow up of patient.

CASE REPORT

We present a 23 yr old man with chief complaint of facial asymmetry. He had past medical history of left hemifacial lymphatic malformation that underwent surgery in childhood. During surgery buccal branch of left facial nerve was injured. After surgery gradually patient developed dentofacial deformity. After puberty patient underwent prolonged orthodontic treatment (pre and post-op), bimaxillary surgery, genioplasty, mandibular body and angle implants. In clinical examination his facial countur was not optimal and there was no mouth opening limitation and his occlusion was acceptable with slight deviation of the mandible to the left. Totally patient was asymptomatic. We requested maxillofacial CT-scan. CT-scan revealed intrusion of left mandibular condyle into middle cranial fossa (Figure 1). Because
In our case in fact we believe that there may have been a defect in the structure of the glenoid fossa that was related to the left hemifacial lymphatic malformation which weakened the glenoid fossa. There are several clinical findings that help for diagnosis of this type of condylar dislocation such as: restriction of mandibular mobility, unstable occlusion, deviation of the jaw toward the side of injury, posterior open bite on the opposite side of injury, cerebrospinal leakage or external auditory canal hemorrhage, facial asymmetry, reduce height of ramus on the side of injury and empty glenoid fossa in examination of temporomandibular joint\textsuperscript{1,3,4,6,10}. Because these symptoms are non-specific and can be seen in other mandibular condyle fracture we need to use other diagnostic tools such as CT-scan and MRI\textsuperscript{2,4}. However, the inferior part of the temporal lobe is a relatively silent area of the brain and epilepsy and other cerebral deficits are uncommon in this region but patient should be evaluated for neurosurgical complications such as cerebrospinal fluid leakage, extradural hematoma and meningitis because the roof of the glenoid fossa is floor of the cranial base and placement of the middle meningeal artery in the floor of the middle cranial fossa in close proximity of the penetration\textsuperscript{3,4,11}. In our case, the patient complained of facial asymmetry. At the time of referral there was no history of limitation in the mandibular mobility or trauma to the mandible. His occlusion was acceptable and he had no neurologic symptoms. After clinical and radiographic evaluation we concluded that the main reason for the facial asymmetry was the
intrusion of the mandibular condyle into the middle cranial fossa although previous buccal nerve injury caused slight asymmetry. In the similar studies, different treatments have been recommended according to the existing conditions such as osteotomy of the mandibular condyle and remaining of the condylar head in the middle cranial fossa, condylectomy through the craniotomy, closed reduction and open reduction with removal of the condylar head as well as reconstruction of the glenoid fossa$^{1,3,5,9}$. We informed patient his main problem and after talking with him and his parents, we did not do any surgical intervention. We decided to follow him regularly because many years had passed since his orthognathic surgery and he was asymptomatic. At the time of writing this paper, the patient had been followed for 2 years. At recent follow up appointment his maximum mouth opening was 40 mm with slight deviation of the mandible to the left. To our knowledge this is the first case of the asymptomatic intrusion of the mandibular condyle into the middle cranial fossa as a complication of orthognathic surgery that is reported.

**CONCLUSION**

Although the prevalence of intrusion of mandibular condyle into middle cranial fossa as one of the complications of orthognathic surgery is very rare but it should be considered.

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**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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