TECHNIQUES OF REPAIR OF FRACTURES OF THE BEAK OF THE BIRDS.

INTRODUCTION

The fractures of the jaw in Psitacidae's low beak, Passerines and Birds of Prey and of the top and low beak (jaw and premaxilla) in birds like Cranes, Herons and Storks are frequent. To tiny these cases appear as opened wounds that need to be treated by antiseptic solutions and systemic antibiotics.

Before the great variety of beaks there are several techniques, often the birds learn to fix them up with an injury in the beak. In these cases one does not recommend to realize a restoration prosthetic.

CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION AND OPTIONS OF TREATMENT.

1.- Degree 1: Small grazes, fissures and cracks that they do not interfere with the functionality and need a minimal intervention.

   Treatment: Simple covering of acrylic autopolymerizable to protect the wound and to reinforce the beak during the healing.

2.- Degree 2: Fissures, cracks and fractures that need apposition, fixation and immobilization.

   Treatment: For longitudinal fractures in which the fragments have not separated an acrylic covering is sufficient. In more extensive fractures they are used wire of stainless steel introduced across orifices perforated before with the placement of a covering of acrylic.

   As soon as there is eliminated the necrotic tissues and disinfected the wound the edges of the fracture are aligned and supported in his place using acrylic cements (Technovit™, dental cements, all of polimethylmetacrilato of plotted rapidly not exothermic for use intraoral). To increase the power of subordinating of the acrylic one, important ruts can be done in the keratin of the beak and in big birds (> 1 Kg) Kirschner’s needles can be used, wires, pins parapulpars and acrylics.

   The acrylic ones must cover the edges of the beak to increase the power of support. To be careful of that the cement does not leak out inside the mouth not between the edges of the fracture for which he would interfere with the healing.

FRATURES OF THE JAW SYMPHYSIS.

These fractures often do not heal well. The symphysis has very slow ratio of cellular regeneration compared with other fabrics. The scantly and thin dermal vascularization is capable of a rapid necrosis that he leads to a non-union. A vigorous debridingment is recommended. In small birds an external acrylic coverage is sufficient. In big parrots, reptiles and cranes need to put wires together with cement to support the stability of the place of the fracture.

Technique Day 1:

Technique Day 2: Method of repair of fractures of symphysis to the jaw: it consists of scarifying the gnathotheca, covering the area scarified with calcic hydroxide, placing needles crossing the jaw and curling the end of the needles like hooks and small bands of rubber are placed across the hooks and it covers quite with cement.

Care post-surgery, disinfection with antiseptic, systemic antibiotics and nutritional support, if it is necessary places a tube of gastrointestinal nutrition. It is possible to use sedation with diazepam.