Introduction
Approximately 600,000 animal bites require hospital treatment and estimates suggest that more than 200,000 occur every year in the US. They require special attention that may not be sensitive to the standard antimicrobial therapy. Animal bite injuries involve children who are less than 12 years old.

Case report
A 7-year old boy presented with severe and multiple avulsion of facial injury with (wolf) animal bite in Charmahal Bakhtiari, referred to 15 Khordad Hospital from Esfahan University. After primary management, the patient was prepared for facial reconstruction. On physical examination: upper lip, RT lower eyelid totally distracted, total avulsion of nose and forehead. Destruction of RT upper bucal mucosal lining. Avulsion of Rt forehead and Rt cheek. Destruction of Rt and Lt vestibule of nose. Destruction of Rt upper gingiva (Figure 1).

Surgical method
Reconstruction of severe facial destruction was performed in a step by step fashion. Forehead scalp flap was used for reconstruction of dorsal nose and split thickness skin graft for forehead. We used an extended cervicoshoulder flap (with delay) for upper lip (Figure 2). Cheek and nasal tip were reconstructed. L-shaped rib cartilage graft was used for dorsal caudal septal nose reconstruction (Figure 3). Full thickness skin graft was used in lower eyelid releasing scar tissue. Nostril reconstruction was accomplished with released scar and split thickness skin graft and preserved with tube (Figure 4). Tissue expander was used for forehead reconstruction. We used tissue expander in scalp for scalp defect reconstruction. Tissue expander was used in neck for scar contracture. The patient was followed up for 5 years (Figure 5).
Irrigation of the wound with copious amounts of saline and sharp debridement of devitalized tissue permit excision of the contaminated wound edges. Significant differences in the structure of facial skin in different areas require different methods for the repair and reconstruction.

As with any injury, the return to normal function and appearance is the essential aim of treatment. This is feasible with meticulous debridement and step-by-step surgical reconstruction. The face presents a human's identity to others. Defects of the patient include:

1. Midface destruction (nose, cheek, Rt lower eyelid)
2. Forehead destruction
3. Upper lip defect

Reconstruction options, however, have been greatly expanded through the introduction of various procedures during the last few decades. It is important preoperatively to evaluate the type of defect present and the anatomic location; a complete understanding of the function and esthetic relationship between normal face units is also indispensable. For example, the midface represents the control portion of the face and includes a wide area of soft tissues and musculature supported mainly by maxillary and zygomatic bony scaffolds.

Three-dimensional structures of the midface consist of various elements, such as skin and subcutaneous, muscles, bones, and oronasal mucosal lining, which make reconstruction complex and difficult. It is made more difficult by the need for optional esthetic reconstruction as well as functional restoration. We preferred to use local and regional flaps. Tissue expander, skin graft and rib cartilage for reconstruction of severe defects of face.

References