



Orthognathic Surgery Successful-Way of Smile Correction

Vaibhav Shah*

Certified Endodontist CTCS Specialist Non-Surgical Facial Cosmetologist, Lucknow, India

***Corresponding Author:** Vaibhav Shah, Certified Endodontist CTCS Specialist Non-Surgical Facial Cosmetologist, Lucknow, India.

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Orthognathic Surgery is the corrective jaw surgery or simply jaw surgery, Orthognathic Surgery is surgery designed to correct conditions of the jaw and lower face related to structure, growth, airway issues including conditions like sleep apnea, TMJ disorders, malocclusion problems primarily arising from skeletal disharmonies and other orthodontic dental bite problems that cannot be treated easily with braces as well as the broad range of facial imbalances, disharmonies, asymmetries, and malproportions where correction may be considered to improve facial aesthetics and self-esteem.

There are three types of orthognathic surgery -Maxillary/Upper Jaw Surgery, Mandibular surgery/Lower Jaw Surgery, Maxillo-mandibular surgery also called bimaxillary surgery. Orthognathic surgery is done for patients who are too old for growth modification and for dentofacial conditions that are too severe for either surgical or orthodontic camouflage. Best age for orthognathic surgery is typically ages 17 to 21 for boys and ages 14 to 16 for girls. Orthognathic Surgery typically last between 3 and 4 hours to perform. If both upper and lower jaws need orthognathic surgery. Orthognathic Surgery can be used to correct: Gross jaw discrepancies (anteroposterior, vertical, or transverse discrepancies Skeletofacial discrepancies associated with documented sleep apnea, airway defects, and soft tissue discrepancies. Skeletofacial discrepancies associated with documented temporomandibular joint pathology. A disproportionately grown upper or lower jaw causes dentofacial deformities. Chewing becomes problematic, and may also cause deformities range from micrognathia, which is when the mandible does not grow far forward enough (over bite), and when the mandible grows too much, causing an under bite; all of which are uncomfortable. Also, a total maxilla osteotomy is used to treat the "long face syndrome", known as the skeptical open bite, idiopathic long face, hyper divergent face, total maxillary alveolar hyperplasia, and vertical maxillary excess. Mandible osteotomies, or corrective jaw surgeries, benefit individuals who have difficulty chewing, swallowing, TMJ pains, Excessive wear of the teeth, open bites, overbites, underbites, or a receding chin. The deformities listed can be perfected by an osteotomy surgery of either the maxilla or mandible (whichever the deformity calls for), which is performed by a specialized oral Maxillofacial surgeon.