

Think, Treat & Teach

CONFERENCE TRANSACTION



13th International Congress of Cleft Lip & Palate & Related Craniofacial Anomalies

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Hall 4

Achievement Of Cranio-facial Symmetry in Isolated Unilateral Coronal Synostosis: Long -term Photometric Results

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Alms & Objectives:

Introduction:

The aim of surgery in isolated unitateral coronal synostosis is to prevent functional problems, if possible, and mainly to obtain a better cranial and facial shape in terms of symmetry of the fronto-orbital area and to normalize overlime the facial livisting. The keys to a successful morphologic result are the amount of hypercorrection, accuracy in modelling and repositioning of bone segments, and their appropriate fixation.

Material & Methods:

METI IODS. A sample of 54 patients affected by plagiocephaly documented with 3D cranial CT-scan were treated at our department from January 2001 to December 2014. The age ranged from 5 to 26 months. Our cranioplasty technique expected disconnection, reshaping and repositioning with titanium plates of the deformed bone segment to achieve a stable fixation aimed to drive a symmetric facial growth. All patients had pre and post op photometric serial pictures with the same projections and magnification. Craniofacial landmarks were provide to establish the degree of tronto-orbital and facial symmetry.

Results:

RESULTS All the patients underwent 18 to 25 mm advancement of the fronto-orbital bandeau on the affected side. The morphologic long-term follow up (range 1-12 years, average 62 month) demonstrated an immediate post-opnormalization of the fronto-orbital area and during the growth the achievement of a final facial symmetry in a 4-6 years period.

Discussion & Summary:

CONCLUSION However, very few long-term studies on the results on facial symmetry in plagiocephaly are available. We think that among the goals of craniofacial surgery in plagiocephaly there is the obtainment of cranio-facial symmetry.

Surgical Treatment of Tessier 30 facial cleft. When, what and how to operate?

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Aims & Objectives:

Midline clefts of the lower lip, mandible, tongue and neck are rare congenital abnormalities. I irst reported by Couronne in 1819. To date around one hundred cases have been published in the literature. There is a lack of consensus regarding the methods and the timing of corrective surgery. The aim of the presentation is to detail the treatment and follow-up of our patient and to discuss the timing of the surgical steps.

Material & Methods:

Our patient was referred to us on her day of birth with midline cleft of the lower lip, ankyloglossial, a polipoid structure in the pharynx, cleft palate and cleft of the mandible. She underwent removal of the polip, reconstruction of the tongue and the lower lip as a first operation. At age 16 months the patient underwent cleft palate repair (Furlow palatoplasty). At age 11- following orthodontic treatment- she had the reconstruction of the mandible, using 2 miniplates. Pre- and postoperative assessment included 3D CT and Cone Beam CT (CB CT).

Results:

By age 13 good soft tissue correction, good result of the velopharyngeal function and complete ossitication of the mandibular defect with acceptable mandibular chin contour was achieved.