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Different perspective to different Maxillofacial types

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Many imaging devices are used in dentistry today. Especially in orthodontics, three-dimensional imaging (3D) is gaining popularity and maintains its currency. Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) is frequently used in orthodontics to examine tooth movements in all three planes of space and to analyze the state of skeletal structures in all aspects of space.

When Class 1, 2 and 3 anomalies are evaluated with 3D modalities such as CBCT, stereophotogrammetry and oral scanning, they can show quite different characteristics both among each other and within themselves. When skeletal anomalies were compared both maxilla and mandible volumes are greater in Class 2 and 3 short face type than long face type. Studies evaluating Class III individuals within themselves have also shown that those with a hypodivergent facial pattern have a greater mandibular volume compared to those with a hyperdivergent pattern. Studies have shown that there is a statistically significant relationship between facial growth pattern and alveolar bone height and thickness.

When the relationship between tooth size anomalies and malocclusion is examined, class 2 individuals have higher mesiodistal and buccolingual tooth dimensions than class 1 and 3. In studies evaluating the mesiodistal dimensions of the teeth, statistically significant differences were found in patients with Class III malocclusion.

Mastering the morphological features of various anomalies is very important to create an accurate treatment plan and prediction. 3D technology enables us to do this. The clinical evidence to support the efficiency and effectiveness of these appliances is varied, as no single system emerging clearly superior.
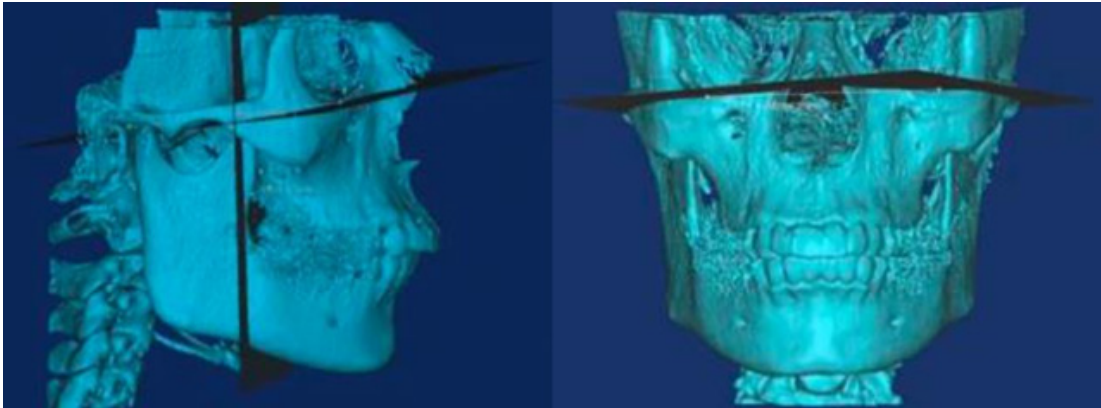
Recent Publications

1. Deguchi T, Katashiba S, Inami T, Foong KWC, Huak CY; Morphologic quantification of the maxilla and the mandible with cone–beam computed tomography, Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop. 2010; 137:218-22

2.   Karadede B. "Farklı Iskeletsel Yüz Tiplerine Sahip Bireylerin Maksilla ve Mandibula Hacimlerinin Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi Yöntemi Ile Incenmesi." DoctoralThesis, December 2015.

3.   Gaffuri F, Cossellu G, Maspero C, Lanteri V, Ugolini A, Rasperini G, Castro IO, Farronato M. Correlation between facial growth patterns and cortical bone thickness assessed with cone-beam computed tomography in young adult untreated patients. Saudi Dent J. 2021 Mar;33(3):161-167.

Biography

Associate Professor Beyza Karadede Unal has two PhD about Orthodontics and Histology-Embryology. In 2016, she continued part of her academic and clinical education in the Maxillafacial Department at St. George's University Hospital and Kingston Hospital. During this period, she increased her experience in dentofacial deformities and orthognathic surgery. She transfers her clinical experience and knowledge gained during her academic career in her domestic and international experiences to her students. She supervised 3 PhD students and 6 specialist training studen ts and still refers 3 PhD students. Dr. Dr. Karadede Unal, who has many peer-reviewed publications, has original, rational, systematic, objective, open to criticism and consistent working principles. Kawwradede Unal's works include 18 national, international refereed articles, 44 oral and poster presentations, chapter authorship in 1 international book, chapter authorship in 4 national books, editorship in 1 national book, speaker in 14 meetings, participant in more than 50 congresses and course programs.

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