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FORTEZZA DA BASSO - FIRENZE, ITALY
NOVEMBER 11 - 13, 2021

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266	GARAGIOLA UMBERTO	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HARD TISSUE SURGERY AND THE EFFECTS ON THE OVERLYING SOFT TISSUES AFTER BIMAXILLARY ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY OF CLASS III MALOCCLUSIONS	↓
271	GARAGIOLA UMBERTO	ROLE OF THE CHIN PROMINENCE ON PERCEIVED ATTRACTIVENESS AND DESIRE FOR FACE SURGERY	↓
272	GARAGIOLA UMBERTO		
283	GARAGIOLA UMBERTO		
104	GARDI CAMILLA		
101	GARIBALDI MARIAGRAZIA		
44	GAROFOLI GRAZIA		
70	GARRISI LORENA		
25	GAVAZZI CAMILLA		
17	GAZZANI FRANCESCO		
261	GERMANÒ FRANCESCO		
231	GIANNI LEONARDO		
160	GILBERTI LAURA		
233	GRASSIA VINCENZO		
62	GRECO MARIO		
79	GRECO MARIO	THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPLIANCE IN THE RISK OF POST-ORTHODONTIC RELAPSE	↓
131	GRECO DANIELE	THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPLIANCE IN THE RISK OF POST-ORTHODONTIC RELAPSE	↓
205	GRECOLINI MARIA ELENA	THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSVERSALITY IN THE THERAPY OF CLASS II ADULT PATIENT: A CASE REPORT	↓
206	GRECOLINI MARIA ELENA	OPEN BITE MANAGEMENT IN THE GROWING PATIENT: THE IMPORTANCE OF LINGUAL FRENULECTOMY AND FUNCTIONAL REHABILITATION. A CASE REPORT	↓
211	GRECOLINI MARIA ELENA	OPEN BITE MANAGEMENT IN THE ADULT PATIENT: FROM ORTHODONTIC THERAPY TO SPECIFIC FUNCTIONAL RETAINER. A CASE REPORT	↓
162	GRENGA CAMILLA	PROPENSITY SCORE IN OBSERVATIONAL STUDIES: A	↓



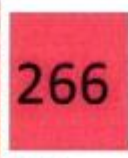
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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HARD TISSUE SURGERY AND THE EFFECTS ON THE OVERLYING SOFT TISSUES AFTER BIMAXILLARY ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY OF CLASS III MALOCCLUSION*



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Aim: The purpose of this study is to assess cephalometrically the hard and soft tissue response of skeletal Class III patients treated by bimaxillary orthognathic surgery, and to evaluate the correlation between the two.

Materials and Method: Twenty-one patients, 8 men and 13 women, aged 18 to 35 years, had undergone two-jaw orthognathic surgery with maxillary Le Fort I advancement osteotomy and mandibular setback osteotomy, either bilateral sagittal split or vertical ramus osteotomy; with no additional surgical procedures on the mid-face or chin.

Results and Conclusions: After the bimaxillary surgery was underlined a strong correlation in the horizontal and vertical direction between all the selected landmarks of the lower lip and chin, but only between superior labial sulcus and point A in the upper lip in the horizontal direction. The relationship between hard tissue surgery and the effect which it has on the overlying soft tissue is extremely important in predicting final facial profile and esthetical changes. Treatment planning for patient who require orthognathic surgery should include both a hard tissue and soft tissue cephalometric analysis. Although the hard tissue analysis will show the nature of the existing skeletal discrepancy, it is incomplete in providing information concerning the facial form and proportions of the patient. Patients may appear either more or less convex in their profiles than is indicated by their hard tissues because of differences in thickness of soft tissue, particularly at the junction of nose and upper lip and in the region of the chin.

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