

Stability of hard tissue profile after mandibular setback in sagittal split osteotomies: a longitudinal and long-term follow-up study

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SUMMARY The aim of the study was to conduct a long-term follow-up on the stability of the hard tissues after bilateral sagittal split osteotomy (BSSO) with rigid internal fixation (RIF) to set back the mandible and to compare it with that of mandibular advancement performed by the same team of surgeons and with the same examination protocol.

Seventeen consecutive patients (6 females and 11 males) could be re-examined 12.7 years (T5) after surgery. The previous examinations were before surgery (T1), 5 days (T2), and 6.6 (T3) and 14.4 (T4) months after surgery. Lateral cephalograms were traced by hand, digitized, and evaluated with the Dentofacial Planner® software program. The x-axis for the system of co-ordinates ran through sella (point zero) and the line nasion-sella-line minus 7 degrees. The program determined the x- and y-values of each variable and the usual angles and distances. The effects of treatment were determined with Wilcoxon matched pairs, signed ranks test, with Bonferroni adjustment, and the relationship between variables with Spearman rank correlation coefficient.

Relapse at point B was 0.94 mm or 15 per cent and at pogonion 1.46 mm or 21 per cent of the initial setback at T5. Relapse was mainly short-term (T4–T2), 13 per cent for point B and 17 per cent for pogonion. Gender correlated significantly with relapse (T5–T2) at point B ($P = 0.002$) and pogonion ($P = 0.021$), i.e. females in contrast to males showed further distalization of the mandible instead of relapse. No correlations were seen for age or the amount of surgical setback.

The long-term results in mandibular setback patients were more stable when compared with the mandibular advancement patients examined previously. The initial soft tissue profile, the initial growth direction, and the remodelling processes of the hard tissues must be considered as reasons for long-term relapse. Growth direction positively influenced the long-term results in females: further distalization of the mandible occurred.

Introduction

Since the introduction of the bilateral sagittal split osteotomy (BSSO) (Trauner and Obwegeser, 1955; Obwegeser, 1957), the procedure has gained popularity, especially when combined with rigid internal fixation (RIF). Several modifications of the BSSO technique have been proposed (Dal Pont, 1961; Hunsuck, 1968; Gallo *et al.*, 1976; Epker, 1977).

Nowadays, the trend for skeletal Class III treatment is a combination of a Le Fort I advancement osteotomy of the maxilla and a BSSO of the mandible (Bell *et al.*, 1986; Sinclair and Proffit, 1990; Bailey *et al.*, 1995). Bailey *et al.* (1995), in a review of a surgical-orthodontic database, reported that 50 per cent of all cases before 1985 were treated by isolated mandibular setback, while only 15 per cent underwent maxillary advancement and one-third had bimaxillary surgery. From 1990 to 1992, isolated mandibular setback was performed in only 9 per cent, while 40 per cent had maxillary advancement and 50 per cent two-jaw surgery.

Compared with mandibular advancement after BSSO with RIF, the same procedure with mandibular setback has not been widely reported. Mobarak *et al.* (2000) examined

80 patients after BSSO and RIF 3 years post-operatively. They found that relapse at point B was 19 per cent and at pogonion 26 per cent of the initial setback. Most of the relapse (72 per cent) took place during the first 6 months after surgery through a tendency of the proximal segment to return to its original inclination.

Proffit *et al.* (1991) examined patients 1-year post-operatively after BSSO with RIF and 29 after BSSO with wire fixation (WF). They found a relapse in pogonion of 91 (RIF) and 51 (WF) per cent. The relapse at point B was 62 and 47 per cent, respectively.

A review of studies on mandibular setback with RIF or WF show, for pogonion, a relapse between 2 and 91 per cent and for point B between 7 and 62 per cent. The follow-ups were conducted between 4 weeks and more than 5 years post-operatively (Pepersack and Chausse, 1978; Paulus and Steinhäuser, 1982; Hadjiangelou *et al.*, 1985; Kobayashi *et al.*, 1986; Phillips *et al.*, 1986; Komori *et al.*, 1987; Sorokolit and Nanda, 1990; Proffit *et al.*, 1991; Ingervall *et al.*, 1995; Schatz and Tsimas, 1995; Mobarak *et al.*, 2000).

The aim of the present study was to compare the stability of mandibular setback with BSSO and RIF with

that of mandibular advancement performed by the same team of surgeons and with the same examination protocol.

Subjects and methods

As a continuation of a previous study (Ingervall *et al.*, 1995), 17 consecutive patients (6 females and 11 males), aged 18.9 to 40.5 years (mean age 27.1 years), who underwent a solitary mandibular setback procedure at the Department of Craniomaxillofacial Surgery, University of Bern, in the years 1986–1989 were studied prospectively. All patients were Caucasian.

The patients had a moderate or marked mesial occlusion that was corrected with a BSSO of the mandible and RIF. The sagittal splits were fixed with three titanium lag screws (diameter 3.5 mm) on each side. None of the patients, who were referred by various orthodontists, underwent a genioplasty. The surgery was performed by one of four senior surgeons at the department. The surgical technique (Raveh *et al.*, 1988) was the same for all patients, and each of the surgeons was experienced in this procedure. No splint was used for stabilization of the mandible during surgery, but maxillomandibular fixation was used for 4–8 days post-surgery.

The skeletal changes resulting from the surgical procedure and their stability were evaluated on profile cephalograms. The cephalograms were obtained with the teeth in the intercuspal position and included a linear enlargement of 3.3 per cent. The cephalograms were taken with the subject standing upright and trying to assume a natural position of the head, with the lips relaxed.

The cephalogram at T1 was taken 0–5 days (mean 1 day) before surgery, the second (T2) between 3 and 9 days (mean 5 days), at T3 between 4.2 and 9.7 months (mean 6.6 months), at T4 between 11.5 and 18.7 months (mean 14.4 months), and at T5 between 11.1 and 14.0 years (mean 12.7 years) after surgery.

The cephalometric analysis was carried out by one examiner (CUJ) and included the reference points and lines shown in Figure 1. The cephalogram was then traced and the reference points were digitized with the Dentofacial Planner® (Dentofacial Software Inc., Toronto, Ontario, Canada). The author was blind to the degree of mandibular setback and the date of the post-operative radiograph. Conventional cephalometric variables as well as the co-ordinates of the reference points were calculated by the computer. The co-ordinate system had its origin at sella, and its x-axis formed an angle of 7 degrees to the reference line nasion-sella-line (NSL) (Figure 1). Overjet and overbite were calculated from the co-ordinates of the points incision superior and incision inferior.

The systematic and accidental errors of the cephalometric analysis were evaluated by duplicate determination of 11 cephalograms selected at random. These cephalograms were retraced and remeasured for a second time by the same examiner 2 weeks after the first assessment. No systematic

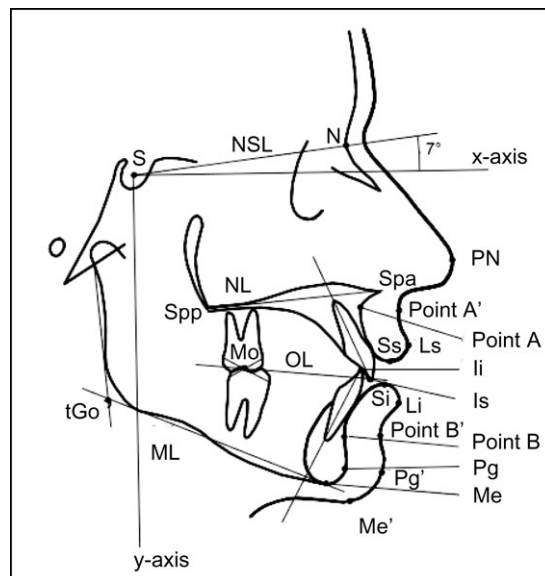


Figure 1 Reference points and lines used in the cephalometric analysis. S, sella; NSL, nasion-sella-line; N, nasion; x, horizontal reference plane; NL, nasal line; Ls, upper incisal line; Spp, posterior nasal spine; Spa, spine anterior nasal; PN, pronasion (point A'); Mo, molar; OL, occlusal line; Ss, stomion superior; Ls, labrale superior (point A); Li, incision inferior; Si, stomion inferior; Li, labrale inferior; Is, incision superior; tGo, tangent gonion; ML, mandibular line (point B; point B'); Pg, pogonion; Pg', soft tissue pogonion; Me, menton; Me', soft tissue menton; y, vertical reference plane.

errors were found when the values were evaluated with a paired *t*-test. The accidental errors stomion inferior (si) were calculated with the formula

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\sum d^2}{2n}}$$

where *d* is the difference between the repeated measurements and *n* is the number of duplicate determinations (Dahlberg, 1940). Most of the angular variables and co-ordinates of the skeletal reference points had accidental errors smaller than 1.0 degree or 1.0 mm, respectively (Table 1).

Statistical analysis

The effects of treatment, i.e. the differences between the variables and co-ordinates at T1 and T2, T4 and T5, T2 and T5, as well as T1 and T5, were tested with the Wilcoxon's matched-pairs, signed-ranks test. To increase the level of significance, Bonferroni adjustments were carried out. The relationships between variables were analyzed with the Spearman rank correlation coefficient.

Results

Table 2 shows the selected variables before (T1) and 12.7 years after surgery (T5). The mean changes, standard deviations, and ranges before surgery and during subsequent observation periods are given in Tables 3 and 4 and Figures 2 and 3. Negative values imply a backward and positive

values a forward movement of the point in the horizontal plane. Negative values imply an upward and positive values a downward movement of the point in the vertical plane.

Skeletal changes

Horizontal skeletal changes. The mean setback of the mandible immediately post-surgery (T2–T1) was 6.29 mm at point B, 6.97 mm at pogonion, and 6.98 mm at incision inferior. Between T5 and T2, the mean relapse at point B was 0.94 mm [$P=0.124$, not significant (ns)] and represented 15 per cent of the surgical setback. The mean relapse at pogonion (T5–T2) was 1.46 mm ($P=0.07$, ns), i.e. 21 per cent of the surgical setback. The mean relapse (T5–T2) of 1.67 mm at incision inferior was not significant and represented 24 per cent of the initial setback (T2–T1).

The mandibular setback relapsed to some degree in nine subjects; in three subjects the relapse was complete, but in six it was less than 50 per cent of the initial setback. Further,

posterior movement of the mandible (point B) was seen in eight patients at T5.

Vertical skeletal changes. The final result (T5–T1) showed an upward movement of menton of 0.96 mm ($P=0.093$). Tangent gonion also moved upward by 1.53 mm ($P=0.039$) in the post-operative relapse period (T5–T2). There was a non-significant upward movement of 2.11 mm ($P=0.113$) (T5–T1).

The post-surgical relapse (T5–T2) of menton showed no significant ($P=0.368$) change, 0.35 mm. Pogonion had a significant ($P=0.008$) downward movement of 1.52 mm at T5–T2, but the final result (T5–T1) showed a non-significant ($P=0.356$) upward movement of 0.94 mm.

Angular changes and distances. There was a mean decrease of SNB (3.76 degrees) immediately after surgery (T2–T1) and an increase of 3.55 degrees in ANB. The mean relapse after 12.7 years (T5–T2) for SNB was 0.31 degrees ($P=0.344$, ns). The final result (T5–T1) was still very significant ($P=0.001$) with a decrease of 3.23 degrees. The angles NSL/mandibular line (ML) and nasal line/ML showed no significant changes (T5–T2, T5–T1).

There was a significant ($P=0.009$) decrease of 0.88 mm in overjet demonstrating post-surgical relapse (T5–T2). The final result (T5–T1) showed a highly significant increase ($P=0.000$) of 5.87 mm. The net effect on overjet (mean of 5.87) was 87.6 per cent of the improvement achieved during surgery.

Overbite showed a decrease ($P=0.301$, ns) in the post-surgical relapse period (T5–T2) and an increase ($P=0.266$, ns) in the final result (T5–T1). In spite of the surgical setback, the short-term surgical result (T2–T1) for overbite showed only a minimal change of 1.16 mm. The range of variation for the changes in overbite was, however, considerable (8.2 mm).

Table 1 Accidental errors si of the cephalometric analysis.

Variable	Si (°)	Reference point (skeletal)	Si (mm)	
			x	y
SNA	0.57	N	0.56	0.08
SNB	0.34	Point A	0.83	0.52
ANB	0.57	Point B	0.66	0.96
NL/NSL	0.82	Incision superior	0.57	0.52
ML/NSL	0.45	Incision inferior	0.52	0.30
ML/NL	0.89	Pogonion	0.84	0.82
N–Spa	0.58	Menton	0.72	0.42
Spa–Me	0.54	tGonion	1.09	0.32
N–Me	0.37	Spa	0.69	0.59
S–tGo	0.30	Spp	0.63	0.48

Table 2 Values for selected cephalometric variables before (T1) and 12.7 years after (T5) surgery.

	T1			T2		
	Mean	SD	Range	Mean	SD	Range
SNA (°)	78.30	5.09	69.1 to 90.0	78.78	5.05	68.2 to 88.1
SNB (°)	83.18	5.95	93.7 to 71.0	79.74	5.58	69.0 to 89.8
ANB (°)	−4.88	4.02	−11.7 to 2.2	−0.95	2.59	−5.0 to 3.1
NSL/NL (°)	7.99	5.05	−2.7 to 18.6	9.13	4.88	1.8 to 20.2
NSL/ML (°)	34.05	8.06	21.6 to 48.8	34.49	8.49	50.3 to 21.9
NL/ML (°)	26.08	7.73	15.5 to 37.2	25.36	8.16	15.1 to 40.1
Gonion angle (°)	131.32	6.22	120.0 to 141.3	126.45	7.70	114.3 to 139.6
Anterior face height (N–Me) (mm)	124.61	11.39	97.3 to 147.4	124.14	10.20	99.2 to 144.1
Upper face height (N–Spa) (mm)	52.18	4.15	44.6 to 61.2	52.59	4.05	45.3 to 62.1
Lower face height (Spa–Me) (mm)	73.32	9.61	52.7 to 93.9	72.61	8.12	54.0 to 89.1
Posterior face height (S–tGo) (mm)	82.49	10.85	65.3 to 100.9	81.18	10.93	59.3 to 101.8
Overjet (mm)	−3.15	3.99	−11.3 to 2.0	2.20	1.70	−0.5 to 5.8
Overbite (mm)	1.42	2.65	−1.9 to 8.1	2.67	0.81	1.3 to 4.3

Table 3 Changes (mm or degree) in the variables and co-ordinates as a result of surgery at T2–T1, 5 days after surgery to before surgery; T5–T4, 12.7 years to 14.4 months after surgery.

Variable or co-ordinate		T2–T1				T5–T4			
		Mean		SD	Range	Mean		SD	Range
Horizontal [x-value (mm)]	Point A	−0.06	ns	0.47	−1.1 to 1.0	1.19	ns	1.86	−2.4 to 6.1
	Point B	−6.29	***	4.32	−13.7 to −1.0	0.14	ns	2.24	−4.0 to 3.8
	Pogonion	−6.97	***	6.40	−21.1 to 0.2	0.24	ns	2.45	−4.4 to 4.5
	tGonion	−7.65	***	4.35	−16.0 to −1.0	0.98	ns	2.68	−3.0 to 6.9
	Incision superior	−0.28	ns	0.97	−1.9 to 1.2	0.64	ns	2.76	−3.4 to 8.4
Vertical (y-value [mm])	Incision inferior	−6.98	***	3.32	−12.5 to −3.1	0.68	ns	2.87	−3.8 to 9.1
	Point B	−0.82	ns	2.14	−3.1 to 3.8	−1.13	ns	2.07	−5.3 to 1.4
	Pogonion	−0.88	ns	2.12	−3.6 to 4.9	1.58	*	2.02	−2.7 to 4.2
	Menton	−0.70	ns	1.85	−2.6 to 3.6	0.22	ns	1.66	−2.7 to 2.3
	tGonion	−0.11	ns	2.73	−5.2 to 5.3	0.47	ns	2.14	−3.1 to 4.4
Angle (degree) and linear measurements (mm)	Incision superior	0.27	ns	0.68	−1.6 to 1.2	0.29	ns	1.53	−2.6 to 2.9
	Incision inferior	−0.89	ns	2.26	−3.8 to 2.8	0.52	ns	1.52	−2.7 to 3.0
	SNA	−0.19	ns	0.47	−0.9 to 0.9	0.91	ns	1.55	−1.4 to 4.1
	SNB	−3.76	***	2.47	−8.5 to −0.9	−0.22	ns	1.10	−2.5 to 1.3
	ANB	3.55	***	2.30	0.4 to 7.6	1.12	*	1.39	−1.4 to 4.5
	NSL/NL	0.23	ns	0.61	−0.7 to 1.3	0.91	ns	2.03	−2.4 to 5.3
	NSL/ML	−0.68	ns	3.24	−5.7 to 5.6	−0.09	ns	1.90	−3.3 to 3.4
	NL/ML	−0.94	ns	3.21	−5.4 to 5.7	−0.98	ns	2.41	−4.5 to 4.6
	Gonion angle	−8.33	***	4.39	−17.3 to −3.0	0.49	ns	2.59	−4.4 to 5.8
	Overjet (mm)	6.70	***	3.70	1.6 to 13.1	−0.05	ns	0.97	−1.6 to 2.6
	Overbite	1.16	ns	2.57	−3.6 to 4.6	−0.23	ns	1.17	−2.5 to 2.5
	Spa-Me	0.14	ns	2.22	−3.2 to 5.4	−0.29	ns	2.01	−5.5 to 2.5
	N-Me	−0.14	ns	1.87	−2.6 to 3.7	0.28	ns	1.71	−2.5 to 2.6
	S-tGo	0.40	ns	2.50	−5.5 to 5.3	0.45	ns	1.98	−2.3 to 4.3

Bonferroni adjustments (P/n , $n = 4$), * $P \leq 0.0125$, *** $P \leq 0.00025$. ns, not significant.

Correlations. No significant correlations were found for the age of the patients and the amount of surgical setback at any time point. Gender correlated very significantly ($P = 0.002$, $R = -0.691$) with relapse (T5–T2) at point B (x-value), i.e. females in contrast to males showed further distalization of the mandible instead of relapse. The x-value for pogonion ($P = 0.021$ and $R = -0.553$) and incision inferior ($P = 0.010$ and $R = -0.603$) showed similar correlations. Thus, relapse of SNB (T5–T2 and T5–T4) was also significantly correlated with gender (both $P = 0.034$, $R = -0.516$; $R = -0.517$, respectively).

In the period from T5 to T4, the same correlations were seen between gender and the x-value of point B ($P = 0.003$, $R = -0.680$), pogonion ($P = 0.007$, $R = -0.629$), and incision inferior ($P = 0.012$, $R = -0.592$).

Discussion

In contrast to previous studies on mandibular advancement (Ingervall *et al.*, 1995; Joss and Thüer, 2007), the setback group contained only 6 females and 11 males. The surgical sagittal setback of the mandible was 6.29 mm at point B and 6.97 mm at pogonion. Several authors found similar mean values after setback surgery (Hadjianghelou *et al.*, 1985; Komori *et al.*, 1987; Schatz and Tsimas, 1995; Mobarak *et al.*, 2000).

The mean post-surgical relapse (T5–T2) at point B was 0.94 mm and at pogonion 1.46 mm, which represented 15 and 21 per cent, respectively, of the initial setback. Unfortunately, a lack of reported long-term follow-up studies is evident, with only two studies in the literature with which to compare the present data (Pepersack and Chausse, 1978; Mobarak *et al.*, 2000).

Pepersack and Chausse (1978) studied 43 patients with BSSO without RIF more than 5 years post-operatively. They found a relapse of 12 per cent for point B and 14 percent for pogonion of the initial setback of the mandible. Mobarak *et al.* (2000) showed a relapse of 19 per cent at point B 3 years post-operatively. At pogonion the relapse was 26 per cent of the initial setback.

Analysis of the data showed that there was a mean sagittal decrease of 0.4 mm at point B from T2 to T3 and T3 to T4. However, the decrease from T4 to T5 was only 0.1 mm. The major part of the relapse (13 per cent) took place shortly after surgery. Between 14.4 months and 12.7 years after surgery, no significant antero–posterior change was seen (Figure 3).

Relapse in the setback group in this investigation was smaller compared with the findings in mandibular advancement patients (Ingervall *et al.*, 1995; Joss and Thüer, 2007), where, 12.7 years post-surgery, the relapse at point B and pogonion was 50 and 60 per cent, respectively. The

Table 4 Changes (mm or degree) in the variables and co-ordinates of a result of surgery at T5–T2: 12.7 years to 5 days after surgery; T5–T1: 12.7 years after to before surgery.

		Variable or co-ordinate		T5–T2			T5–T1			
				Mean	SD	Range	Mean	SD	Range	
Horizontal [x-value (mm)]	Point A	0.94	ns	1.94	–2.1 to 6.4	–0.32	ns	0.69	–2.2 to 0.6	
	Point B	0.94	ns	2.34	–2.2 to 5.4	–5.49	**	4.00	–13.0 to 0.9	
	Pogonion	1.46	ns	2.86	–2.3 to 6.0	–5.75	*	5.62	–17.5 to 2.4	
	tGonion	2.28	ns	3.88	–4.3 to 12.6	–6.35	**	2.54	–12.1 to –2.2	
	Incision superior	0.79	ns	2.36	–2.0 to 6.8	–0.12	ns	1.33	–2.5 to 2.0	
Vertical [y-value (mm)]	Incision inferior	1.67	ns	2.70	–2.6 to 9.2	–5.99	**	3.52	–13.1 to 0.2	
	Point B	–1.12	ns	2.5	–4.9 to 3.2	–0.81	*	1.78	–3.1 to 2.3	
	Pogonion	1.52	*	1.93	–2.0 to 5.6	–0.94	ns	1.94	–3.0 to 2.6	
	Menton	–0.35	ns	1.76	–3.3 to 2.8	–0.96	ns	1.16	–2.7 to 1.2	
	tGonion	–1.53	ns	2.66	–5.0 to 2.3	–2.11	ns	1.88	–6.0 to 1.0	
	Incision superior	–0.01	ns	1.57	–3.2 to 2.4	–0.03	ns	0.68	–1.4 to 1.0	
	Incision inferior	0.38	ns	1.98	–3.4 to 4.1	–1.04	ns	1.86	–3.9 to 1.7	
	Angle (degree) and linear measurements (mm)	SNA (°)	0.68	ns	1.71	–2.1 to 4.8	–0.43	ns	1.01	–3.4 to 1.2
	SNB	0.31	ns	1.17	–1.3 to 2.7	–3.23	**	2.33	–7.6 to 0.6	
ANB	0.38	ns	1.51	–2.2 to 3.8	2.81	***	2.42	–1.2 to 7.4		
NSL/NL	0.91	ns	1.95	–3.7 to 4.7	1.14	ns	1.82	–3.3 to 4.5		
NSL/ML	1.12	ns	2.34	–3.2 to 5.7	0.44	ns	3.02	–4.6 to 5.8		
NL/ML	0.22	ns	3.18	–6.6 to 5.8	–0.71	ns	3.08	–6.1 to 4.1		
Gonion angle	3.45	ns	4.85	–3.4 to 12.1	–5.36	**	2.47	–8.7 to –0.2		
Overjet (mm)	–0.88	*	1.07	–2.4 to 1.9	5.87	***	4.23	0.5 to 15.1		
Overbite	–0.39	ns	1.80	–3.2 to 3.4	1.01	ns	2.22	–2.1 to 3.9		
Spa–Me	–0.85	ns	2.49	–5.0 to 4.7	–0.71	ns	2.05	–4.8 to 3.1		
N–Me	–0.34	ns	1.82	–3.7 to 3.5	–0.47	ns	1.96	3.5 to 2.7		
S–tGo	–1.72	ns	2.60	–5.5 to 2.9	–1.32	ns	3.12	–8.5 to 1.9		

Bonferroni adjustments (P/n , $n = 4$), * $P \leq 0.0125$, ** $P \leq 0.0025$, *** $P \leq 0.00025$. ns, not significant.

majority of relapse (33 per cent) occurred between 5 days and 13.9 months after surgery. It was considered that soft tissue stretching in the mandibular advancement patients resulted in a significant relapse.

Gender correlated very significantly ($P = 0.002$) with post-surgical relapse (T5–T2) at point B (*x*-value), i.e. females showed, in contrast to males, further distalization of the mandible. The same correlation was seen for the *x*-values in point B ($P = 0.021$) and incision inferior ($P = 0.010$). For this reason, relapse of SNB (T5–T2 and T5–T4) was significantly correlated with gender ($P = 0.034$). There were no correlations with the patient's age or the amount of initial setback.

In the period from T2 to T5, eight patients (five females and three males) had an additional setback of the mandible. For three males, point B and pogonion were found to be more anterior than prior to surgery. Each of these patients had only a small sagittal setback of the mandible, e.g. at point B between 1.9 and 2.1 mm and at pogonion between 0.6 and 1.4 mm.

Behrents (1985a,b) stated that in view of their initial growth tendency, orthodontically treated male Class III patients are more prone to relapse than female Class III patients. On the other hand, orthodontically treated female Class II subjects will probably, due to normal growth or the remodelling processes, experience more relapse after BSSO

advancement than males. The chin, together with the surrounding soft tissue, grows forward and downward in males while in females it grows mostly downward but neither forward nor backward. In males, the mandible rotates anteriorly but in females rather posteriorly. The growth and remodelling processes in the present females at T5 demonstrated an improvement of the initial result after surgery but in males a deterioration. Among factors which could contribute to this relapse are further growth as well as mandibular remodelling. No surgical splint was used for identifying the correct occlusion during surgery, which could have also negatively influenced the short-term relapse of the mandible.

The tongue and its adaptation to the new environment of the shortened mandible could also play an important role in long-term relapse. The position and the size of the tongue, without any tongue resection, will be the same after surgery and could lead to increased mandibular pressure in a forward direction.

A stable result at T5 with mandibular setback surgery was easier to achieve than with mandibular advancement surgery (Joss and Thüer, 2007). A possible explanation could be that it is easier to place the condyles in their fossa in mandibular setback than in advancement patients, where the posterior tension of the musculature and soft tissue plays an important role.

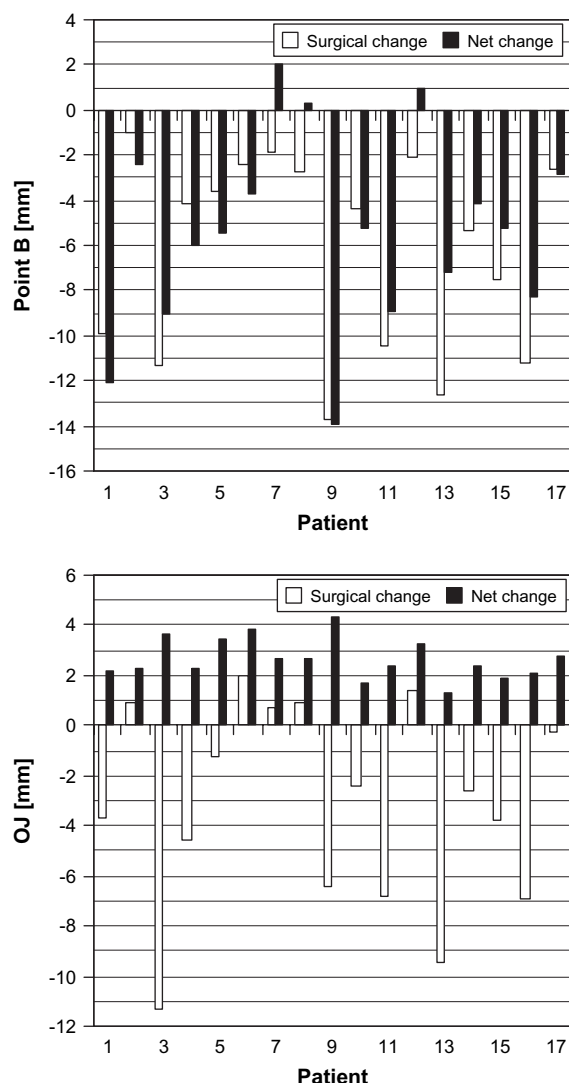


Figure 2 Surgical and net effects 12.7 years post surgery of the setback of point B (a) and the change in overjet (b) in individual patients. Numbers 1–6 are female patients.

The tension in mandibular setback is due to compression and a lack of stretched tissue, in agreement with the findings of Kundert and Hadjianghelou (1980) and Ingervall *et al.* (1995).

SNA remained the same at the final examination (T5–T1). SNB did not change in the post-surgical relapse period (T2–T5) and remained at, 3.23 degrees, very significantly decreased. Compared with the normal SNB of 79.7 degrees for males and 78.3 degrees for females from age 31 to 50 (Behrents, 1985a,b), the mean angle was 79.7 degrees in both genders.

Conclusions

Skeletal relapse 12.7 years after BSSO setback surgery was 15 per cent for point B and 21 per cent for pogonion, with 13

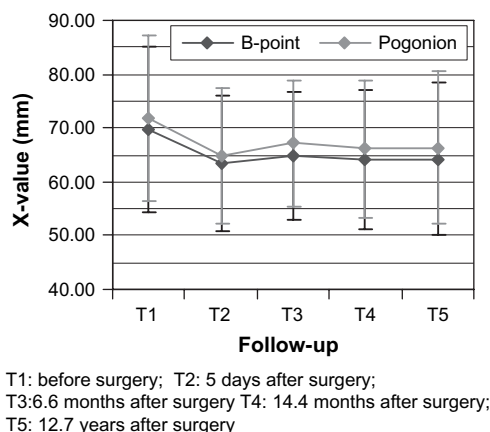


Figure 3 Surgical and net effects at different follow-ups of the setback at point B and pogonion in individual patients.

and 17 per cent of the total relapse occurring between 5 days and 14.4 months for point B and pogonion, respectively.

Gender correlated significantly with relapse at point B and pogonion, i.e. females, in contrast to males, showed further distalization of the mandible instead of relapse.

Compared with BSSO and RIF for mandibular advancement surgery, the long-term results in setback surgery are more stable.

Among the reasons for the relapse, the surgical technique, the initial growth direction, and remodelling processes must be mentioned. Growth direction positively influenced the long-term outcome of setback surgery in female patients as they showed even further distalization of the mandible.

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