

Orthognathic Surgery

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

Orthognathic surgical procedures include repositioning the upper jaw (Maxilla), the lower jaw (mandible) and the chin by performing precises surgical cuts of the corresponding bone (osteotomies). The "jaw osteotomy", either to the upper jaw or lower jaw (and usually both) allows (typically) an oral and maxillofacial surgeon to surgically align an arch of teeth, or the segment of a dental arch with its associated jawbone, relative to other segments of the dental arches. Working with orthodontists, the coordination of dental arches has primarily been directed to create a working occlusion. As such, orthognathic surgery is seen a secondary procedure supporting a more fundamental orthodontic objective.

The main surgical procedures in orthognathic surgery are

- Mandibular (Lower Jaw) Osteotomy
- Maxillary (Upper Jaw) Osteotomy
- Genioplasty (Chin Surgery)