

## About 114 consecutive dysmorphism operations in northern Chile using architectural analysis criteria

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Introduction. Delaire's architectural and structural analysis, a geometric diagram of the functional balance of the cephalic extremity, is a powerful tool for accurate diagnosis and adequate treatment of dentofacial dysmorphism. This presentation shows its use in the city of Calama, Chile. Material and method One hundred fourteen patients with different dentofacial dysmorphia were operated on consecutively at the Hospital del Cobre over an eight-year period. All of them were diagnosed using an architectural and structural cranial-facial analysis and the osteotomies were planned with the data obtained this way. Lefort I and full supra-apical osteotomies were performed on the maxilla. Mandibular osteotomies were sagittal ramus osteotomies and genioplasties were simple or box-and-plug, depending on the case. Results. A total of 291 osteotomies were performed: 102 on the maxilla, 92 on the mandibular rami and 97 genioplasties, with an average of 2.55 per patient. There were no complications, and the average operating time was 3 hours and 45 minutes. Patients completed a survey of satisfaction regarding the result and all replied affirmatively to the question of whether they would be operated on again in the previous situation. Discussion. The patients regained their architectural balance, proper respiratory functionality, good dental occlusion and also their best aesthetic version. The results of this series confirm the great value of architectural analysis in the diagnosis and treatment of dentofacial dysmorphism. We express our appreciation and gratitude to Jean Delaire.

