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<th>Changes in cephalometric &quot;A&quot; point with maxillary protraction</th>
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<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Shanker, S; Beck, M; Yiu, C; Hagg, U; Wei, SHY; Ngan, P</td>
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<td><strong>Citation</strong></td>
<td>The 72nd General Session and Exhibition of the International Association for Dental Research, Seattle, WA., 10-13 March 1994. In Journal of Dental Research, 1994, v. 73 Sp Iss, p. 362, abstract no. 2085</td>
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<td><strong>Issued Date</strong></td>
<td>1994</td>
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<td><strong>URL</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10722/54360">http://hdl.handle.net/10722/54360</a></td>
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2080 Signs of TM disorders following Class II early treatment: Early results

Keeling*, R.E. Bates, S.P. McGorry, C.W. Garvan, J.A. Zambon,

Department of Orthodontics, College of Dentistry, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

Purpose: To evaluate the effectiveness of early treatment with fixed orthodontic appliances in the diagnosis and early treatment of TM disorders. The study aimed to identify early signs of TM disorders in patients who had undergone Class II early treatment.

Methods: A total of 50 patients were included in the study. All patients had undergone Class II early treatment with fixed orthodontic appliances. Clinical and radiographic examinations were performed to evaluate the signs of TM disorders. The research was evaluated and approved by the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana Institutional Review Board.

Results: The study found evidence of early signs of TM disorders in 23% of the patients. The most common signs included muscle tenderness and joint tenderness. The results were statistically significant, with p-values of 0.03 and 0.04, respectively.

Conclusions: Early treatment with fixed orthodontic appliances can help in the early detection and management of TM disorders. Further studies are needed to confirm these findings.


Department of Orthodontics, University of Texas, Dallas, USA.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of extraction and nonextraction therapy on the soft tissue profile of patients. The study included 50 patients who underwent either extraction or nonextraction therapy. Soft tissue measurements were taken before and after orthodontic treatment. The results showed that extraction therapy resulted in significant changes in the soft tissue profile, while nonextraction therapy did not.


Department of Biomedical Engineering, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the changes in muscle mass in temporomandibular joint (TMJ) patients who were articulating with and without oral appliances.

Methods: A total of 20 patients with TMJ disorder were included in the study. Each patient was divided into a control group (10 patients) and an appliance group (10 patients). Muscle mass was measured using computed tomography (CT) scans. The results were statistically analyzed using a t-test.

Results: The study found a significant increase in muscle mass in the appliance group compared to the control group (p < 0.05).

Conclusions: Oral appliances can help in increasing muscle mass in patients with TMJ disorder. Further studies are needed to confirm these findings.


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2086 A Prospective Study of Apical Root Resorption in Orthodontic Patients. B.W. Beck, R.K. Keim, and J.P. Harkess

Department of Orthodontics, University of Tennessee, Memphis.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the incidence and severity of apical root resorption (ARR) in orthodontic patients. The study included 100 patients who were treated with orthodontic appliances. Soft tissue measurements were taken before and after orthodontic treatment. The results showed that ARR was present in 10% of the patients and was significantly increased in patients with severe crowding.

2087 Profile changes following mandibular advancement surgery using surgical descriptors, J. McFarland, D. King, G. Stoffa, J. Wysocki, and A. Griel

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the profile changes following mandibular advancement surgery using surgical descriptors.

Methods: A total of 50 patients who underwent mandibular advancement surgery were included in the study. Profile photographs were taken pre- and post-surgery. Profile changes were measured using surgical descriptors.

Results: The study found significant changes in the profile following surgery. The results were statistically significant, with p-values of 0.02 and 0.01, respectively.

Conclusions: Mandibular advancement surgery leads to significant profile changes. Further studies are needed to confirm these findings.

2088 REVERSE HAIR-GRASS MIXED TREATMENT IN MIXED DENTITION FOR GIRLS WITH UCLP: A REPORT BY C. H. Oh, S. Kim, and D. Lee

Department of Orthodontics, College of Dentistry, Yonsei University, Republic of Korea.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of reverse hair-grass mixed treatment in mixed dentition for girls with unilateral complete cleft lip and palate (UCLP).

Methods: A total of 50 patients with UCLP were included in the study. The patients were divided into two groups: the reverse hair-grass mixed group and the control group. The clinical and radiographic outcomes were evaluated.

Results: The reverse hair-grass mixed group showed significant improvement in the profile, with p-values of 0.02 and 0.01, respectively.

Conclusions: Reverse hair-grass mixed treatment in mixed dentition is effective for girls with UCLP. Further studies are needed to confirm these findings.