

LONGITUDINAL BEHAVIOR OF THE FACIAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH ISOLATED PIERRE ROBIN SEQUENCE

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Objectives: to assess the longitudinal behavior of facial profile of individuals with isolated PRS. Methods: photographs of the facial profile of 100 individuals were used (50 individuals with isolated PRS and 50 individuals without any craniofacial anomaly). The individuals with PRS were evaluated at 3 different times (T1: baby, T2: mixed dentition, T3: permanent dentition) measuring the facial convexity angle (G.Sn.Pog'). A comparison between T3 and control group (C), individuals without craniofacial anomalies and in permanent dentition, were also performed, checking the facial convexity, nasolabial (Ls.Sn.Cm), mentolabial (Li.Si.Pog'), facial inferior third (Sn.Gn'.C) angles and the ratio between medium anterior facial height and lower anterior facial height (MAFH/LAFH). Results: T3 group showed a facial convexity angle increased in relation to C group as well as the facial inferior third angle and the MAFH/LAFH ratio. In the longitudinal evaluation of individuals with isolated PRS, the significant difference occurred between T1 and T2 groups and T1 and T3 groups showing that facial convexity was higher in the baby phase and didn't have a significant variation between the phases of mixed and permanent dentition. Conclusions: individuals with isolated Pierre Robin sequence showed increased facial convexity in all phases evaluated but it decreased with their growth. When compared to individuals without anomalies, the PRS individuals continue with retrognathism in the permanent dentition. The facial inferior third angle and the MAFH/LAFH ratio increased suggest a lack of a chin projection to the maxilla, leading to a considerable number of orthognathic surgeries for the correction of discrepancies.