



Flavia ARTESE



Saturday, January 26
17h00 – 17h40
18h20 – 19h00



ROOM : FORUM 2/3

Professor of Orthodontics, Rio de Janeiro State University
Msc and PhD in Orthodontics, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
Diplomate of the Brazilian Board of Orthodontics
Member of the Angle Midwest Society
Editor in Chief of the Dental Press Journal of Orthodontics

CRITERIA FOR STABILITY IN OPEN BITE TREATMENT.

Anterior open bite is considered one of the malocclusions of most difficult treatment, especially regarding stability. The literature presents many researches on this subject, but with controversial information. There are disagreements on the definition of open bite, its etiology and types of treatment. Possibly, the lack of consensus on the etiology of the anterior open bite may have led to different types of treatment and can be the explanation for the high level of relapse of this malocclusion. The purpose of this presentation is to review the concepts of anterior open bite focusing on etiology, treatment methods and their stability and present criteria for the diagnosis and treatment of this malocclusion, based in its etiology, with examples of treated cases, stable for over 10 years.

PERCEPTION OF FACIAL ASYMMETRY

Facial symmetry has an important role in human face evaluation. They can be caused by various factors such as posterior cross bites, mandibular or bimaxillary asymmetry due to condylar hiperplasia or resorption and many other pathologies. According to its etiology its severity may vary and therefore treatment can be of an orthodontic nature only, or evolve to a surgical treatment. Investigators have tried to classify, characterize and measure asymmetry, but the subjective aspect of this perception is a problem. The relationship between facial attractiveness and slight facial asymmetries seems relevant for clinicians dealing with dental-facial problems. If they do not affect facial attractiveness, including them on the list of treatment goals may not be necessary. Nonetheless, the point where facial asymmetry becomes more clearly noticeable is not well defined, proving to be difficult to tell when an asymmetry really starts to become socially apparent. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the current knowledge on perception of facial asymmetry and how this should be approached in daily practice.