

TRANSVERSE DIMENSIONS OF THE DENTAL ARCHES IN PATIENTS WITH ISOLATED ROBIN SEQUENCE, OPERATED BY FURLOW TECHNIQUE AND VON LANGENBECK

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OBJECTIVE: To compare the effects of two techniques of palatoplasty performed at the Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies, the technique modified Von Langenbeck and the Modified Furlow Double-Opposing Z-Plasty on the transverse growth of the dental arches of patients with Robin sequence and compare the growth of the dental arches these patients with the control group. **METHODS:** The sample consisted of 90 individuals at the stage of mixed dentition, of which 60 with isolated Robin sequence (30 operated by Von Langenbeck technique and 30 operated by Furlow technique) and 30 subjects without cleft palate, considered the control group. The group with Robin sequence was subdivided into cleft palate complete and incomplete in both surgical techniques. It was used digitized dental models in 3D scanner where it was measured the intercanine and intermolar deciduous distances. **RESULTS:** The intergroup comparison was performed by analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey Test. The independent test "t" was used to compare the complete and incomplete types of cleft. There was no statistically significant difference between the groups with complete and incomplete SRi ($P > 0.05$) cleft palate, while the comparison with the control group showed a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.01$), with lower transverse dimensions of the upper dental arch in the group SRi. The type of cleft, complete or incomplete, did not influence the growth of the dental arches. **CONCLUSIONS:** The growth of the dental arches did not differ from the two palatoplasty techniques. The SRi group showed a lower transverse growth compare to the control group.