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Long face syndrome

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Abstract:

Long face syndrome , also referred to as skeletal open bite , is a relatively common condition characterized by excessive vertical facial development, the aim of this report is to discuss the etiology and characteristic feature of Adenoid Facie .

Introduction:

In 1872, C.V Tomes coined the term “Adenoid Facie” or “long Face Syndrome” to describe the dentofacial changes associated with chronic nasal airway obstruction .

This syndrome is characterized by gummy smile , high arched palate ,steep mandibular plane ,malocclusion, anterior marginal gingivitis and a narrow nasal vault .

Discussion:

Etiology of hypertrophy usually due to :

- 1.Inflammation.
- 2.Infection, virus such Epstein-Barr Virus and bacterial infection.
- 3.tumor.

Extra-orally

the patient has the characteristic long face)syndrome (adenoid facie)

i.e. long and narrow face, narrow nose and short upper lip, that lead to gummy smile and excess show of upper incisor teeth .

Lateral cephalometric x-ray showing steep mandibular plane angle .

The normal angle was 27 to 32 degree while the abnormal is more than 32 degree.

Most of oral features are due to mouth breathing

It can alter or change the position of tongue and cause malocclusion .

- 1.posterior cross bite presents due to the lowered tongue position and the subsequent change in the soft tissue balance .
2. anterior open bite due to extrusion of molars to compensate for dropping down of the mandible.

Anterior marginal gingivitis due to dryness of mouth.

High arched palate.

Conclusion:

We conclude that Adenoid hypertrophy leads to the development of craniofacial anomalies as it has made patients obligatory mouth breathers .

Hypertrophy of the nasopharyngeal pad of adenoids is the most common cause of nasal obstruction.

Reference:

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