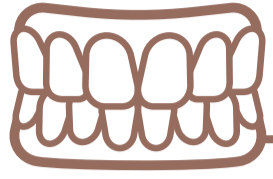
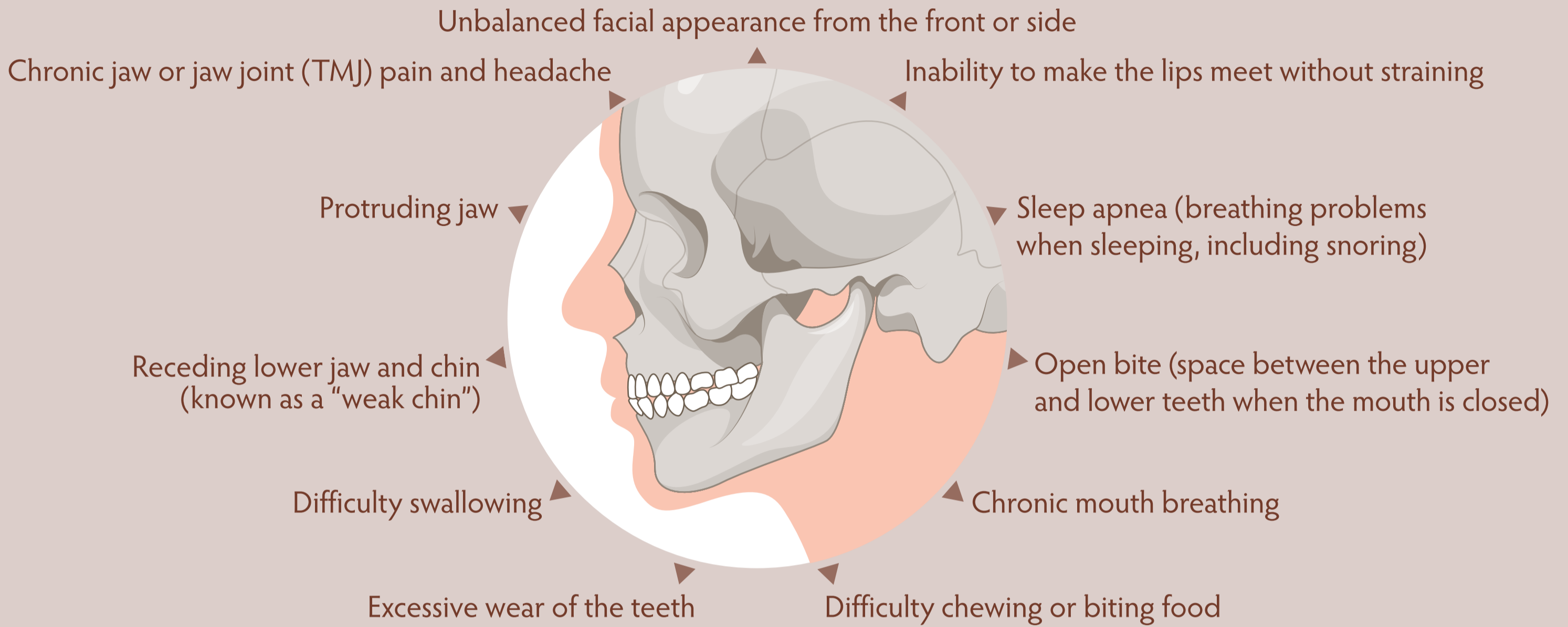


Corrective Jaw Surgery



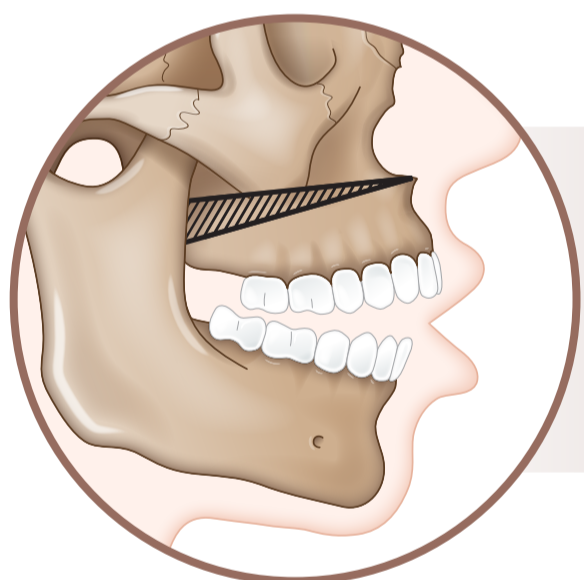
Corrective jaw surgery – called orthognathic surgery – is performed by oral and maxillofacial surgeons to realign jaws and teeth.

Some conditions that may indicate the need for corrective jaw surgery:



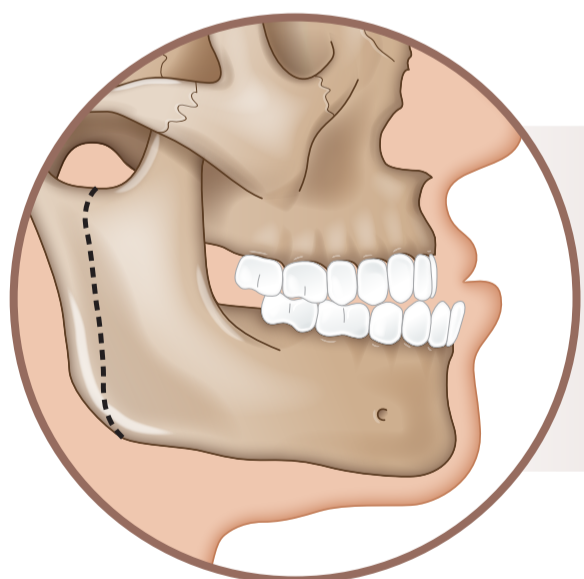
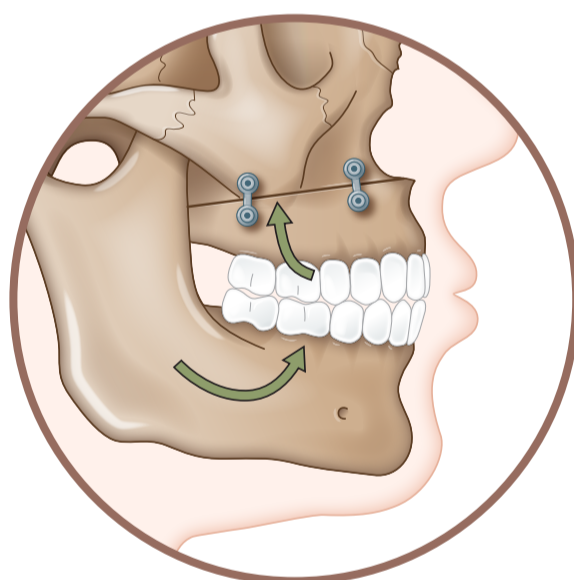
Orthodontists correct a person's bite if only the teeth are misaligned. Corrective jaw surgery may be necessary if the jaw is misaligned.

Surgical Plan

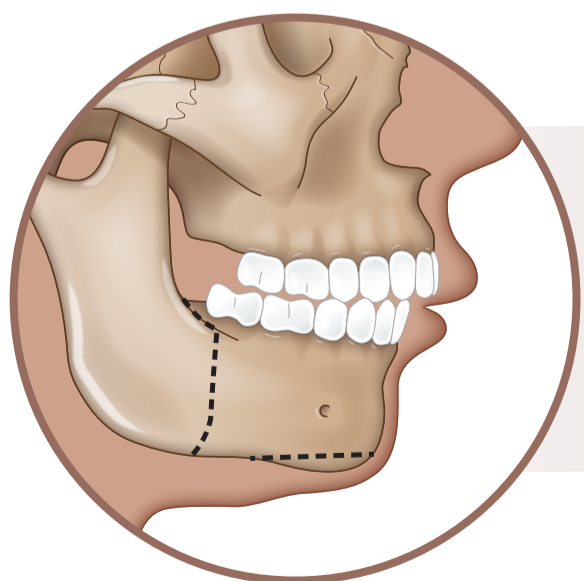
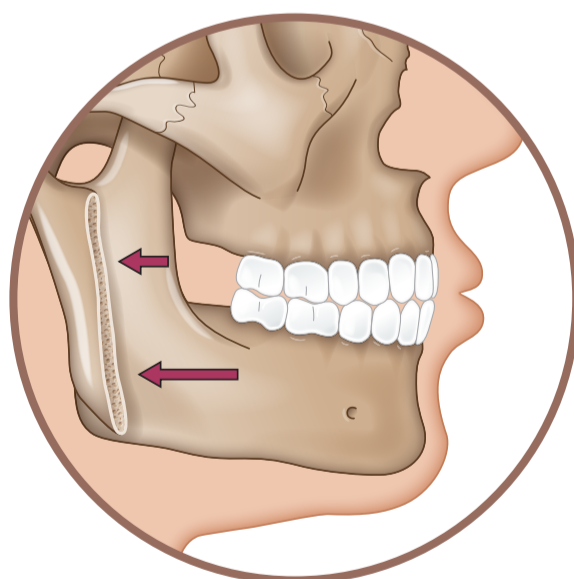


Open Bite

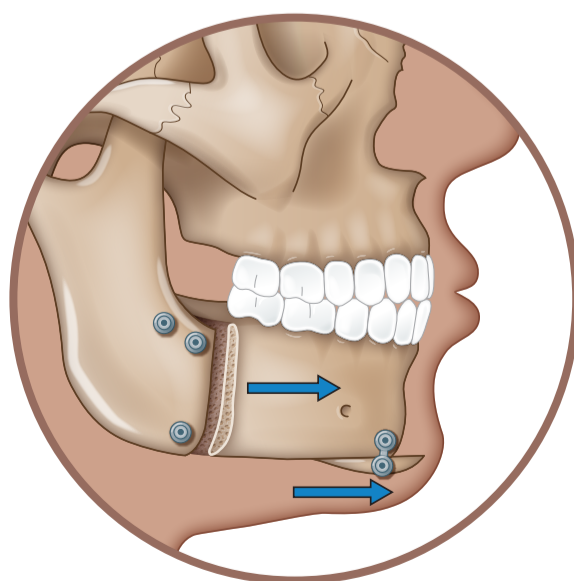
After Surgery



Protruding Lower Jaw or Underbite



Receding Lower Jaw or "Weak Chin"



Jaw misalignment can be caused by:



Birth defects



Different growth rates of the jaws



Injuries



6 weeks

Initial healing of the jaw after surgery

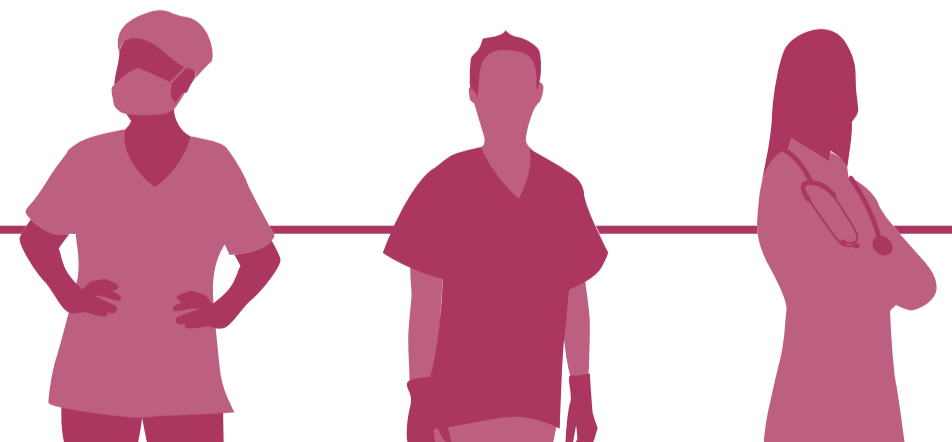
9–12 months

Complete healing of the jaw



Surgery can improve basic functions, such as breathing, chewing and speaking.

Your dentist, orthodontist and OMS will work together to determine whether you are a candidate for corrective jaw surgery.



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Source: American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons, www.MyOMS.org

This information is not intended as a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis or treatment.