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Craniofacial morphological characteristics in children with obstructive sleep apnea syndrome

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Common reported findings across studies.

> Narrow maxillary dental arch with high palatal vault and posterior crossbites

> Longer lower anterior face height

> Steeper (more obtuse) gonial angle (vertical growth pattern)

> Posterior-inferior (clockwise) rotation of the mandible (mandibular plane angle)

> Retrusive chin

> Tendency toward anterior open bite and lip incompetence

> Smaller nasopharyngeal airway spaces

grummons

divergence of jaws

- the values of some variables suggested that children with OSAS grew more vertically and had more Class II skeletal malocclusions.
- These craniofacial markers are “red flags” that can direct dentists to inquire further into their patients’ medical histories.