One of the main objectives of orthodontics, in addition to the diagnosis of dysgnathia, is to determine the status of indication for orthodontic treatment for which treatment necessity and prognosis are evaluated.

Occlusion, function and esthetics are considered equivalent parameters in modern orthodontics, particularly in combined orthodontic and orthognathic surgical treatment. This was achieved through the optimization of diagnostic tools and advancements and increasing experience in orthopedic surgery.

The objectives of orthodontic and orthognathic surgical treatments are:

- the establishment of a neutral, stable and functional occlusion with physiological condylar position;
- the optimization of facial esthetics;
- the optimization of dental esthetics, considering the periodontal situation;
- the assurance of the stability of the results achieved; and
- the fulfillment of the patient’s expectations.

The following factors are to be considered in assessing the prospects of success of orthodontic therapy:

- the degree of the dysgnathia;
- the growth configuration and potential;
- the individual reaction of the periodontal and skeletal structures;
- the general condition of the teeth; the patient’s age;
- the patient’s compliance; the patient’s wishes and expectations; and
- the dentist’s ability and experience.

Fig. 1: Therapy options for the treatment of Class II dysgnathias.

Harmonization of the dento-facial complex

Result is a combination of orthodontic and orthognathic surgical therapy