

Orthopedic traction with Petit-type maxillary protraction appliance and acrylic-splint maxillary expander: Clinical case report

Abstract

Class III malocclusion is characterized by skeletal changes that arise and worsen during the craniofacial growth and development phase, such as maxillary (more common) retrusion, mandibular protrusion or both, and may be associated with maxillary atresia and crossbite, usually caused by hereditary factors. Treatment with the Petit mask and the McNamara expander in childhood may have good results and the performance in the sutural system and maxillary protraction will be more effective, reducing the risk of a future orthognathic surgery. The aim of this study was to describe the treatment and to show the results of the therapy in a patient in the stage of mixed dentition with Angle Class III malocclusion, both in the mandibular and maxillary aspects, demonstrating that the treatment with the maxillary expansion benefits the patient, when performed in the facial growth phase. The treatment was satisfactory with the previous crossbite correction, promoting the fit of the dental arches, which improved the functionality and the facial profile of the individual. It was concluded that maxillary protraction, as an intervention in Class III malocclusion during childhood, could bring favorable results when the patient collaborates with the use of the appliances and the family is oriented regarding the need for treatment.

Descriptors: Malocclusion, Angle Class III. Palatal Expansion Technique. Extraoral Traction Appliances.

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