

first superimposed and then analysed using 3D evaluation software. The differences between the matched models were color-coded evaluated.

Results: The 3D images of the first patient showed smaller change. However, the color-coded map of the second patient showed bigger differences in teeth position when the new model was compared to the old models.

Conclusion: It was suggested that the difference in cleft type and the difference in prosthodontic design made the results discriminate from each other. Further study with more patients is needed for future research.

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OSC10: Observation of the Teeth Position in Cleft Lip and Palate Patients using Three-Dimensional Assessment

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Aim: Patients with cleft lip and palate (CLP) are often undergone the palatal expansion and bone grafting by orthodontic treatment in order to reduce the bone discrepancy. However, some patients show relapse on maxillary arch after prosthodontic treatment and result in the changes of occlusion. The aim of this study was to evaluate the teeth position in CLP patients who have long-term follow up using three-dimensional (3D) approach.

Materials and Methods: The maxillary models of two CLP patients were used in this study. First patient had fixed bridge in 1982 for the unilateral cleft. Since then the prosthesis has been fitted without problems. The second patient had partially removable denture in 1983 for the bilateral cleft. Models of patients taken recently and in the past were digitized by a desktop scanner. Then the 3D data were