Condylar Reshape in Orthognathic Surgery: Morphovolumetric and Densitometric Analysis Based on 3D Imaging and Digital Workflow

Vincenzo Abbate¹ · Giovanni Audino¹ · Giovanni Dell'Aversana Orabona¹ · Marco Friscia¹ · Paola Bonavolonta¹ · Carmelo Lo Faro¹ · Umberto Committeri¹ · Carlos Navarro Cuéllar² · Giorgio Iaconetta³ · Luigi Califano¹

Received: 17 October 2021 / Accepted: 18 January 2022 / Published online: 9 February 2022
© The Author(s) 2022

Abstract

Background Condylar remodelling (CR) is a complex of phenomena that generates in response of the temporomandibular joint to forces and stress to maintain a morphological, functional and occlusal homeostasis. The most worrying aspect of the condylar reshape is the condylar resorption which implies fast loss of vertical dimension (>6% of pre-surgical value), mandibular retraction and open bite with preserved articular function.

Materials and Methods Six parameters were analysed to study the condyles of twelve patients that underwent orthognathic surgery. The digital workflow was then described to make it reproducible enabling a more in-depth study of the reshaping processes that involving the condyle after a great stress like the surgery.

Results The results of our study showed many statistically significant variations of the studied parameters. In all patients, it was noticed a decreased bone density (p = 0.002 per side).

Objectives The aim of our study, with the aid of the contemporary 3D imaging and digital modelling and workflow technologies, is to investigate and analyse quantitatively and qualitatively the adaptative processes occurring in CR following bimaxillary repositioning. To the best of our knowledge, this is the only paper that investigates the CR considering six different variables at once.

Keywords Condylar reshape · Digital workflow · Orthognathic surgery · Bone density · Morphovolumetric analysis

Introduction

Condylar remodelling (CR) is a group of phenomena that generates in response to forces and stress acting on the temporomandibular joint in order to maintain a morphological, functional and occlusal homeostasis. Many factors may influence negatively the reshape capacity as age, sex, systemic pathologies and hormones. [1–3] It has been widely described in literature that female and young patients have bigger CR capacity and that these phenomena also depend on PTH and steroid blood levels. Besides, the main promoting factor is joint compression. This condition may follow orthognathic surgery, orthodontic treatment, bruxism and clenching, occlusal tilt and mandibular trauma. All of these conditions may increase the biomechanical stress on the glenoid fossa. Whenever the mechanical stress overwhelms the adaptive capacities, the condyle suffers pathological changes such as TMJ degeneration and condylar resorption. [4, 5] While joint degeneration results in pain, limited mouth opening and joint noise; condylar resorption implies fast loss of vertical dimension (greater than 6% of pre-surgical value), mandibular retraction and open bite with preserved articular function. In literature, it is possible to assess the
incidence of TMJ disorders following orthognathic surgery between 6.7% and 25%. [6–8] Condylar resorption incidence rate varies between 1 and 31%. [9–11] Behind this resorption much have been written, it has been hypothesised that this may be due to the activity of periostine, cytokines, oxygen free radicals and osteoclasts secondary to increased biomechanical stress. [12, 13] Furthermore, Jung et al., Arnett et al., and Mercurio et al. hypothesised that CR following orthognathic surgery may be caused by temporary devascularisation and denervation due to a wide periosteal elevation. [4, 14, 15] Moreover, the prolonged use of elastic orthodontic forces, as well as muscular tension originated from the pterygoid-masseter sling reposition, may influences the joint stress. [16] The aim of our study is to investigate and analyse quantitatively the adaptative processes occurring in CR following bimaxillary repositioning. To the best of our knowledge, this is the only paper that investigates the CR considering six different adaptative variables at once.

Materials and Methods

Between January 2019 and September 2019, a retrospective chart review was conducted analysing the clinical database of the Maxillofacial Surgery Department of the University Hospital “Federico II” of Naples. All data from patients affected by Angle’s class II and class III malocclusion that underwent orthognathic surgery were collected. In Table 1, there are listed the adopted inclusion and exclusion criteria. Twelve patients met all the criteria to be included in this study. All the selected patients underwent bimaxillary reposition after orthodontic presurgical decompensation treatment. They all underwent weekly follow-up for the first month after surgery and then at 3, 6 and 12 months. All the patients were studied via a preoperative cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) (T0) and a post 12-months CBCT (T1). Extracting the digital imaging and communications in medicine (DICOM) files, the data of six main variables were collected: height, intercondylar angle, condylar axis inclination, articular surface morphology (anterior, posterior, medial, lateral and superior), condylar volume and bone density (calculated in Hounsfield Unit HU). The data obtained were analytically compared to quantify the CR phenomena.

Data Collection

All the CBCT scans at T0 and T1 were executed by the same operator on the same machine with a field of view (FOV) of 15 × 15 cm. Variables data taken in analysis, from both sides, have been calculated and collected following a reproducible workflow as described after.

Condylar Height

DICOM files were imported in Dolphin® software, Dolphin Imaging and Management Solutions Version 11.9 (Chatsworth, CA, USA). Height measure was accomplished via “Build X-Ray” function, followed by “Digitize/Measure” and “2D line” drawing a tangent line to the ramus from the highest point of the condyle head to the lowest point of mandibular angle, as described by Hoppenreijs (Fig. 1a). [17]

Intercondylar Angle and Condylar Axis

Using the functions described earlier, it was possible to acquire the intercondylar angle drawing 3 points: A and B (centre of the maximum transverse condylar diameter on left and right side) and vertex (anterior border of magnum foramen) (Fig. 1b). On coronal slices, two lines were drawn, line A (parallel to the maximum transverse diameter) and line B (ramus major axis), the junction of these two lines in the centre of the condyle head is the vertex. This allowed to calculate the condylar axis inclination (Fig. 1c).

Articular Surface Morphology

The pre- and postoperative.STL files obtained were then imported on 3-MATIC (Materialise, Leuven, Belgium),

| Table 1 Inclusion and exclusion criteria |
|-----------------------------------------|
| Inclusion criteria                        | Exclusion criteria            |
| Angle II and Angle III class malocclusion | Severe facial asymmetries     |
| Bimaxillary orthognathic surgery          | Preoperative TMJ pathologies  |
| Preoperative and postoperative orthodontic | Past facial traumas           |
| treatment                                | Younger than 18 y.o           |
| Older than 18 y.o                        | Incomplete data               |
| Preoperative (T0) and 1 year postoperative (T1) CBCT executed by the same machine | |
retextured and remeshed considering 5 surfaces (anterior, posterior, lateral, medial and superior). On these areas, bone resorption (coloured in blue) and bone apposition (coloured in red) were evaluated to define the morphological modification of the condyle (Fig. 2a, b).

Condylar Volume and Mean Bone Density

The volume was measured from the highest edge of the condyle to an arbitrarily chosen point 15 mm lower on the condyle axis. The DICOM file was then imported on MIMICS 21.0 software (Materialise HQ Technologielaan, Leuven, Belgium) to manually segment the region of interest and overlay it on the automatic segmentation. This process elaborated the condylar volume as well as its mean density (Fig. 2c).

Surgical Procedure

Surgical planning was accomplished by the same surgical team via Dolphin® software, Dolphin Imaging and Management Solutions Version 11.9 (Chatsworth, CA, USA), importing CBCT DICOM files, gypsometric models and facial scans.STL files. The surgical simulation was planned based on cephalometric study. Every patient underwent bimaxillary reposition via Le Fort type I osteotomy and Epker’s BSSO accomplished by the same operator.

Statistical Analysis

All the collected data were analysed via IBM SPSS Statistics software ver. 28.0 on Windows OS (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL). Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test for each variable was calculated, sorted per side when possible considering statistically significant $p$ value < 0.05.
Results

In this study, 12 patients met all the inclusion criteria, 8 men and 4 women, for a total 24 condyles examined. Mean age was 25.4 ± 5.3 years, ranging from 19 to 37. Ten patients were affected by Angle’s class III malocclusion and two by Angle’s class II malocclusion. Each patient underwent bimaxillary orthognathic surgery via Le Fort I osteotomy and mandibular BSSO. The following surgical procedure were performed: in Angle’s class II malocclusion patients, a mandibular advancement (mean 8.5 ± 6.36 mm) and maxilla impaction (mean 4.5 ± 3.53 mm) while, in class III malocclusion patients, the surgery consisted in maxilla advancement (mean 5.6 ± 1.58 mm) and mandibular setback (mean 7.6 ± 2.21 mm). (Table 2) No surgical complication were assessed after surgery in all the cases. Mandibular ramus height variation was mean −1.02% (mean −0.7 ± 0.8 mm ranging between −3.1 mm and +2.4 mm, right side \( p = 0.18 \) and left side \( p = 0.09 \)). Condylar resorption (loss of condylar height) was observed in 18 condyles out of 24 (75%) with a mean reduction of −2.04% of the initial height. (Table 3) The intercondylar angle variations were between −22.6° and +5.2° (mean −10.8° ± 8.22°), \( p = 0.005 \). In 2 patients out of 12 (16.6%), it was noticed an increase of the intercondylar angle with condylar extra-rotation. The 83.4% of the patients showed intrarotated condyles following a decreased intercondylar angle. (Table 3) Mean condylar axis variations were +6.9° ± 8.9° on the right side \( (p = 0.02) \) and +1.05° ± 6.71° on the left side \( (p = 0.3) \). A decreased right condylar axis inclination occurred in only one patient while the left axis inclination decreased in almost the 41.6% of the patients. (Table 3) Seven condyles out of 24 (29%) underwent a mean volume loss of −2.4% ± 2.98%. (Table 3) Most of condyles (71%) gained 3.6% of volume after surgery. In all patients, occurred a decreased bone density \( (p = 0.002 \) per side). Mean bone density decrease was of 33.74 ± 4.45%: 32.8% in class III dysmorphic patients and 36.6% in class II dysmorphic patients. (Table 3) No statistically significant differences in bone density variations between male (33.8%) and female (33.6%) populations were observed. Colour-maps showed condylar morphological changes affecting the different areas on the articular surfaces. From the analysis, it was possible to notice a greater neo-osteo-genesis on anterior (mean 0.09 ± 0.65 mm, right side.)
Articular Surface Morphology

In the latter years, many authors adopted computer assisted technologies to improve and to study the morpho-volumetric alterations induced by orthognathic surgery. [23] Hwang et al. studied the pattern of condylar resorption and neo-osteogenesis in 30 patients affected by class III malocclusion. They found that the anterior and medial surfaces were the most involved in neo-osteogenesis, mean + 0.14 mm and + 0.1 mm, respectively. The opposite for the lateral and posterior surfaces that faced mainly bone resorption, mean −0.19 mm and −0.17 mm, respectively. [24] Similar results were found by Claus

Discussion

CR that follows orthognathic surgery stress includes condylar position variations as well as quantitative and qualitative bone variations. These variations may anticipate the condylar resorption.

Ramus Height

Hoppenreijs et al. defined as diagnostic parameter for condylar resorption a mandibular ramus height reduction greater than 6% of pre-surgical value. [17] These implies mandibular retreat, loss of posterior vertical dimension and consequent open bite. [18, 19] In literature, condylar resorption is settled between 1 and 31% of cases. [9, 10] Bouwman, Kerstens and Tuinzing noticed a condylar resorption incidence after bimaxillary orthognathic surgery equal to 3% on a pool of 1000 patients. [20] Scheelinck et al. studied this phenomenon in relation to mandibular advancement observing that patients that underwent a mandibular advancement between 5 and 10 mm were subjected to a risk of condylar reabsorption 5 times higher, rising to 20 times higher with advancement greater than 10 mm. [21] Kobayashi et al. collected similar data in six patients that underwent a mandibular advancement greater than 12.1 mm. [18] From these researches, it is common idea to set the cut-off for increased risk of condyle resorption for mandibular advancements greater than 10 mm. Condylar resorption does not seem to be related to mandibular setback. [22] In our pool of patients, not a case of condylar resorption able to cause clinical alterations such as open bites or malocclusion recurrences was observed. Mean ramus height variation was of −0.7 ± 0.8 mm (−1.2%).
Table 3 Resulting condylar variations following the surgical treatment

| Patient | Condyle Height Variation (mm) | Intercondylar Angle Variation | Condylar Axis Variation | Condylar Volume Variation |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
|         | Right Side | Left Side | Right Side | Left Side | mm³ | Percentage |
| 1       | + 1.2       | −3.1 (−3.89%) | + 0.5 °   | + 3.3°   | + 5.9° | −42 | −2.3%     |
| 2       | −1.8 (−2.58%) | −0.9 (−1.31%) | −1.7 °   | + 5.3°   | −7.0°  | 8  | + 0.5%    |
| 3       | −1.2 (−1.81%) | −0.4 (−0.61%) | −13.7 °  | −1.6°    | + 1.4° | 54 | + 3.1%    |
| 4       | −2.8 (−3.75%) | −1.4 (−1.95%) | −13.5 °  | + 0.9°   | + 3.6° | 148 | + 9.9%    |
| 5       | −1.2 (−1.81%) | + 2.4       | −7.5 °   | −9.3°    | −0.3°  | 22  | + 1.2%    |
| 6       | −0.8 (−1.12%) | −2.4 (−3.38%) | −13.7 °  | + 1.2°   | + 7.6° | 20  | + 1.6%    |
| 7       | −2.3 (−3.03%) | −1.9 (−2.48%) | + 5.2 °   | + 6.5°   | + 4.8° | 34  | + 1.7%    |
| 8       | −0.8 (−1.21%) | + 0.6       | −22.6 °  | + 11.3°  | + 7.7° | 51  | + 2.7%    |
| 9       | + 2.1       | −2.7 (−3.18%) | −17.4 °  | + 20.5°  | + 8.2° | 69  | + 4.10%   |
| 10      | + 1.7       | −0.6 (−0.72%) | −11.5 °  | + 17.2°  | −5.0°  | 104 | + 5.6%    |
| 11      | −1.4 (−1.58%) | −1.1 (−1.27%) | −11.8 °  | + 9.7°   | −1.0°  | 26  | 2%        |
| 12      | −0.8 (−1.01%) | + 1.1       | −22.0 °  | + 18.5°  | −13.3° | 29  | + 1.7%    |
| Mean ± sd | −0.6 ± 1.4 | −0.8 ± 1.5 | −10.80 ° ± 8.22 | + 6.95° | + 1.05° | + 43.5 | + 2.65% |

| Patient | Condyle Density Variation (HU) | Condylar Surface Variation (mm) |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|         | Right Side | Left Side | Anterior | Posterior | Medial | Lateral | Superior |
|         | Pre | Post | Δ (%) | Pre | Post | Δ (%) | R | L | Δ (%) | R | L | Δ (%) | R | L | Δ (%) | R | L | Δ (%) |
| 1       | 524.6 | 406.5 | −22.5% | 498.80 | 308.60 | −36.1% | −1.00 | −0.51 | + 0.42 | −0.67 | 0.00 | −0.30 | −0.56 | 0.00 | + 0.98 | −0.80 |
| 2       | 567.5 | 376.3 | −33.7% | 455.80 | 297.20 | −34.8% | + 0.25 | + 0.60 | −1.00 | 0.00 | + 0.10 | + 0.20 | −0.95 | −0.80 | −0.95 | + 0.32 |
| 3       | 571.1 | 425.1 | −25.6% | 351.10 | 226.50 | −35.5% | −0.60 | −0.40 | + 0.24 | −0.38 | 0.00 | + 0.50 | −1.04 | + 0.80 | + 0.24 | −0.44 |
| 4       | 487.7 | 348.3 | −28.6% | 492.20 | 303.60 | −38.3% | −0.80 | −0.43 | −0.85 | −0.24 | 0.00 | −0.50 | + 0.35 | + 0.67 | + 1.0 | 0.00 |
| 5       | 759.5 | 511.0 | −32.7% | 580.80 | 370.60 | −36.2% | + 1.00 | + 0.47 | + 1.18 | −0.50 | 0.50 | −0.15 | + 0.00 | + 0.46 | −0.20 | + 0.58 |
| 6       | 663.5 | 429.6 | −35.2% | 539.60 | 395.50 | −26.7% | −0.40 | −0.50 | −0.50 | + 0.38 | 0.00 | + 0.40 | + 0.3 | −0.39 | + 0.30 | + 0.49 |
| 7       | 380.8 | 236.8 | −37.8% | 372.70 | 223.80 | −38.9% | −0.70 | + 1.46 | + 0.40 | + 0.54 | + 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | −0.46 | −1.00 |
| 8       | 751.8 | 466.4 | −38% | 651.90 | 397.20 | −39.1% | + 0.48 | + 0.99 | + 0.60 | −0.50 | −0.55 | −0.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.36 | −0.69 |
| 9       | 556.9 | 383.6 | −31.1% | 602.20 | 406.90 | −32.4% | 0.00 | + 0.77 | 0.00 | −0.29 | −0.70 | + 0.36 | + 0.70 | −0.40 | + 0.75 | + 0.58 |
| 10      | 453.4 | 295.7 | −34.8% | 403.30 | 269.30 | −33.2% | + 0.56 | + 0.65 | −0.69 | + 0.80 | −0.56 | + 0.65 | + 0.36 | −0.51 | + 0.52 | 0.00 |
| 11      | 511.1 | 318.2 | −37.7% | 492.60 | 336.30 | −31.7% | −0.33 | −0.34 | + 0.60 | −0.44 | + 0.69 | −0.60 | + 1.00 | + 1.40 | −0.40 | −0.34 |
| 12      | 736.3 | 506.9 | −31.1% | 698.30 | 431.00 | −38.2% | + 0.63 | + 0.36 | −0.02 | + 0.20 | + 0.57 | + 0.50 | −0.33 | −0.70 | + 0.68 | −0.85 |
| Mean ± sd | −31.4% | −35.1% | + 0.09 ± 0.65 | −0.03 ± 0.55 | + 0.11 ± 0.51 | + 0.01 ± 0.61 | + 0.02 ± 0.61 |
et al., that they observed a greater resorption of the posterior surface of the condyle and a greater neo-osteogenesis in the anterior surfaces in a pool of 28 patients that underwent mandibular advancement. [25] Moreover, it has been investigated condylar resorption related to mandible advancement in Class II malocclusion patients showing a strong correlation. [26] In a recent literature review, it has been esteemed that different fixation methods does not influence the condylar reshaping. [27] The obtained results are in line with literature. In our pool of patients, it was observed a neo-osteogenic phenomenon affecting mainly medial and anterior surfaces, 0.11 ± 0.51 mm and 0.09 ± 0.65 mm, respectively. In contrary, posterior surfaces showed mean bone resorption of −0.03 ± 0.55 mm. However, these results did not reach the statistic significance.

### Intercondylar Angle and Condylar Axis

A statistically significant mean variation after surgery of the intercondylar angle of −10.8° ± 8.22° (p = 0.005) as well as a statistically significant mean condylar axis variations + 6.9° ± 8.9° on the right side (p = 0.02) and + 1.05° ± 6.71° on the left side (p = 0.3) were observed.

### Condylar Volume

Xi et al. studied a pool of 56 patients affected by Angle’s class II malocclusion and compared condylar volumes variations on CBCT scans with the aid of 3D software, finding a volume reduction of the 55% of the condyles, in 65% of cases the patient was a female. [19] These results led the authors to set condylar volume reduction equal to the 17% of the starting value as cut-off to predict an increased risk of resorption and surgical resurgence. It was noticed a volumetric reduction in 7 condyles out of 24 (29%), mean alteration −2.4% ± 2.98%, only 1 condyle of those seven belonged to a female patient. On the other side, 17 condyles out of 24 (71%) met an increase in volume (p > 0.05).

The contrast between our results and the results present in literature may be due to the latency between pre-surgery and post-surgery data evaluation. Probably, the volume increase is an early phenomenon that is followed by a reduction.

### Bone Density

Very few studies in literature made out an evaluation of bone density after orthognathic surgery. Nicolielo et al. studied a population of 20 patients that underwent bimaxillary surgery and observed condylar-remodelling phenomenon in 95% of the patients with a mean reduction of bone density equal to 26.4%. They did not notice any correlation to sex and age and the condylar variations. [28]

In our study, it is noticeable how in every patient was observed a statistically significant reduction in bone density, meanly 33.74 ± 4.45% (p = 0.002 per side). This phenomenon appeared to be related to the class of malocclusion, in fact, class III patients faced a mean density loss of 32.8% while class II patients suffered a mean density reduction of 36.6%. The relation between sex genre and bone density reduction showed not to be statistically significant (33.8% in male patients and 33.6% in female patients). In summa, no condylar resorption case with malocclusion resurgence was noticed, as well as no variation in ramus height greater than 6% of the preoperative data and little morpho-volumetric alteration, in line with literature. The main adaptive mechanism adopted in response to orthognathic surgery was a reduction of bone density, greater in class II patients. The reasons of these variations may be related to an inadequate blood supply to the condyle following the sagittal split. [29, 30] The density reduction may be the earlier adaptive phenomenon in response to orthognathic surgery but its study was possible only recently with the development of modern imaging techs and 3D software. The digital workflow described let us to measure and to compare precisely the condylar adaptation, guaranteeing the reproducibility.

### Conclusion

The variety of adaptive mechanisms of the condyle in response to a great surgical stress, as the orthognathic surgery, is wide, and it includes variation position on transversal, coronal and sagittal plane as well as

---

**Table 4** p value sorted by variables and side

| Variable            | p value | Right side | Left side |
|---------------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| Height              | p = 0.18 | p = 0.09  |           |
| Intercondylar angle | p = 0.005 |           |           |
| Condylar axis       | p = 0.02 | p = 0.30  |           |
| Condylar volume     | p = 0.46 | p = 0.11  |           |
| Bone density        | p = 0.002 | p = 0.002 |           |
| **Surface**         |         |            |           |
| Anterior            | p = 0.26 | p = 0.13  |           |
| Posterior           | p = 1   | p = 0.5   |           |
| Medial              | p = 0.31 | p = 0.63  |           |
| Lateral             | p = 0.95 | p = 0.81  |           |
| Superior            | p = 0.31 | p = 0.24  | p < 0.05  |

Statistically significant values are indicated in bold
quantitative and qualitative variation of the bone. In this study, it is presented a digital protocol that, comparing CBCT scans and 3D digital models, let us to evaluate morpho-volumetric variations as well as densitometric. The results of this research showed that these alterations, involving the mandibular condyles following orthognathic surgery in patients without TMJ diseases or dysfunctions, represent a natural adaptive response and only occasionally they determine a pathologic condition. This adaptive mechanism consists mainly in a reduction of bone density, especially in class II patients, and in a morphologic reshape of condyle surfaces, with bone apposition on medial and anterior surfaces contrasting the bone resorption affecting lateral and posterior surfaces. Our research has for sure some limitations. First of all, it is essential to know how to use at its best the software to reproduce correctly the analysis method. Moreover, these software have a steep learning curve that may require many engineering skills to the surgeons. Nonetheless, the small pool of patients may represent a limit of our study but it is our opinion the reproducibility of our digital workflow makes it replicable on a bigger pool and for a longer follow up giving greater data in order to understand better the condylar adaptive phenomenon.

Funding This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Declarations

Conflicts of interest None.

Ethical approval No general ethical approval was needed, with only a signed patient consent required by our Institution.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

References

1. Arnett GW, Milam SB, Gottesman L (1996) Progressive mandibular retrusion—idiopathic condylar resorption. Part II. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 110:117–127. https://doi.org/10.1016/0003-0272(96)70099-9
2. Arnett GW (1993) A redefinition of bilateral sagittal osteotomy (BSO) advancement relapse. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 104:506–515. https://doi.org/10.1016/0003-0272(93)70076-Z
3. Nicollelo LFP, Jacobs R, Ali Abbdour E et al (2017) Is oestrogen associated with mandibular condylar resorption? A systematic review. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg 46:1394–1402. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iomj.2017.06.012
4. Jung H-D, Kim SY, Park H-S, Jung Y-S (2015) Orthognathic surgery and temporomandibular joint symptoms. Maxillofac Plast Reconstr Surg 37:14. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40092-015-0014-4
5. Politis C, Jacobs R, De Laat A, De Grauwe A (2018) TMJ surgery following orthognathic surgery: a case series. Oral Maxillofac Surg Cases 4:39–52. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.omsc.2018.02.003
6. Panula K, Somppi M, Finne K, Oikarinen K (2000) Effects of orthognathic surgery on temporomandibular joint dysfunction. A controlled prospective 4-year follow-up study. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg 29:183–187
7. Dervis E, Tuncer E (2002) Long-term evaluations of temporomandibular disorders in patients undergoing orthognathic surgery compared with a control group. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endodontology 94:554–560. https://doi.org/10.1067/moor.2002.128021
8. Kumar M, Goyal M, Kaur A, Premsagar S (2020) Anterior open bite and severe condylar resorption. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 158:316–317. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajodo.2020.05.009
9. Catherine Z, Breton P, Boulleaut P (2016) Condylar resorption after orthognathic surgery: a systematic review. Rev Stomatol Chir Maxillo-Faciale Chir Orale 117:3–10. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resvto.2015.11.002
10. Moussouela S, Kloukos D, Sampaziotis D, et al (2016) Condylar resorption in orthognathic patients after mandibular bilateral sagittal split osteotomy: a systematic review. Eur J Orthod cjw045. https://doi.org/10.1093/ejo/cjw045
11. Niño-Sandoval TC, de Almeida R, AC, Vasconcelos BC do E, (2021) Incidence of condylar resorption after bimaxillary, Lefort I, and mandibular surgery: an overview. Braz Oral Res 35:e27. https://doi.org/10.1590/1807-3107bior-2021.vol35.0027
12. Gunson MJ, Arnett GW, Milam SB (2012) Pathophysiology and pharmacologic control of osseous mandibular condylar resorption. J Oral Maxillofac Surg 70:1918–1934. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ormsj.2011.07.018
13. Fan B, Liu X, Chen X et al (2020) Periostin mediates condylar resorption via the NF-kB-ADAMTS5 pathway. Inflammation 43:455–465. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10753-019-01129-4
14. Mercurio AD, Motta T, Green E et al (2012) Effects of extensive circumferential periosteal stripping on the microstructure and mechanical properties of the murine femoral cortex. J Orthop Res 30:561–568. https://doi.org/10.1002/jor.21537
15. Arnett GW, Gunson MJ (2013) Risk factors in the initiation of condylar resorption. Semin Orthod 19:81–88. https://doi.org/10.1053/j.sodo.2012.11.001
16. Handelman CS, Greene CS (2013) Progressive/Idiopathic Condylar Resorption: an Orthodontic Perspective. Semin Orthod 19:55–70. https://doi.org/10.1053/j.sodo.2012.11.004
17. Hoppenreuis TJM, Freihofer HPM, Stoelinga PJW et al (1998) Condylar remodelling and resorption after Le Fort I and bimaxillary osteotomies in patients with anterior open bite. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg 27:81–91. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0901-5027(98)80301-9
18. Kobayashi T, Izumi N, Kojima T et al (2012) Progressive condylar resorption after mandibular advancement. Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg 50:176–180. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjoms.2011.02.006
19. Xi T, van Loon B, Fudalej P et al (2013) Validation of a novel semi-automated method for three-dimensional surface rendering
of condyles using cone beam computed tomography data. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg 42:1023–1029. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijom.2013.01.016

20. Bouwman JPB, Kerstens HJC, Tuinzing DB (1994) Condylar resorption in orthognathic surgery. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol 78:138–141. https://doi.org/10.1016/0030-4220(94)90135-X

21. Scheerlinck JPO, Stoelinga PJW, Blijdorp PA et al (1994) Sagittal split advancement osteotomies stabilized with miniplates. A 2–5-year follow-up. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg 23:127–131. https://doi.org/10.1016/0901-5027(94)80285-1

22. Ueki K, Yoshizawa K, Moroi A et al (2015) Changes in computed tomography values of mandibular condyle and temporomandibular joint disc position after sagittal split ramus osteotomy. J Cranio-Maxillofac Surg 43:1208–1217. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcms.2015.05.007

23. Yin Q, Abotaleb B, Bi R, Zhu S (2020) The quantitative correlation between condylar resorption and skeletal relapse following mandibular advancement in skeletal class II malocclusion patients. J Cranio-Maxillofac Surg 48:839–844. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcms.2020.07.001

24. Hwang CS, Lee CH, Kim A et al (2014) Nodular fasciitis of the parotid gland, masquerading as pleomorphic adenoma. Korean J Pathol 48:366–370. https://doi.org/10.4132/KoreanJPathol.2014.48.5.366

25. Claus JDP, Koerich L, Weissheimer A et al (2019) Assessment of condylar changes after orthognathic surgery using computed tomography regional superimposition. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg 48:1201–1208. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijom.2019.02.009

26. Francisco I, Guimarães A, Lopes M, et al (2020) Condylar form alteration on skeletal class II patients that underwent orthognathic surgery: an overview of systematic reviews. J Clin Exp Dent e695–e703. Doi: https://doi.org/10.4317/jced.56947

27. Nunes de Lima V, Faverani LP, Santiago JF et al (2018) Evaluation of condylar resorption rates after orthognathic surgery in class II and III dentofacial deformities: a systematic review. J Cranio-Maxillofac Surg 46:668–673. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcms.2018.02.002

28. Nicolielo LFP, Van Dessel J, Shaheen E et al (2017) Validation of a novel imaging approach using multi-slice CT and cone-beam CT to follow-up on condylar remodeling after bimaxillary surgery. Int J Oral Sci 9:139–144. https://doi.org/10.1038/ijos.2017.22

29. Grammer FC, Meyer MW (1965) Richter KJ (1974) A radioisotope study of the vascular response to sagittal split ostectomy of the mandibular ramus. J Oral Surg Am Dent Assoc 32:578–582

30. Politis C, Van De Vyvere G, Agbaje JO (2019) Condylar resorption after orthognathic surgery. J Craniofac Surg 30:169–174. https://doi.org/10.1097/SCS.0000000000004837

Publisher’s Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.