ABSTRACT

Objective: To cephalometrically evaluate and compare the skeletal, dentoalveolar, and soft tissue changes after maxillary protraction with skeletally anchored and conventional facemask. 

Methods: The data for the study were collected from the pre- and post-treatment records of patients of maxillary retrusion treated with skeletally anchored and conventional facemask therapy. Twenty subjects were included in the study and were categorized into two groups, namely skeletal anchored maxillary protraction (SAMP) group with the mean age of 10.10 ± 1.1 years and conventional facemask maxillary protraction (CFMP) group with the mean age of 9.90 ± 1.1 years. Pre and post-treatment lateral cephalograms were assessed.

Results: The data were analyzed by Mann–Whitney test and Wilcoxon signed-rank test. The mean duration of treatment in SAMP group and CFMP group was 5.8 months and 10 months, respectively. The mean forward displacement of the maxilla (vertical point A) was 3.40 ± 1.07 mm in SAMP group and 2.80 ± 0.79 mm in CFMP group. The mandible showed downward and backward rotation in both the groups with more rotation in CFMP group. A significant increase in maxillary incisor inclination was seen in CFMP group as compared to SAMP group. A significant decrease was found in mandibular incisor inclination in both the treatment groups. The soft tissue changes corresponded to underlying skeletal tissue.

Conclusions: SAMP is proven to be a better treatment modality as compared to CFMP for achieving true skeletal changes and minimal dental changes in cases with developing skeletal Class III with maxillary retrusion.

Key words: Class III, facemask, skeletally anchored

INTRODUCTION

Class III malocclusion is one of the most challenging malocclusions for clinicians to treat due to the unpredictability of the growth pattern. A Class III malocclusion might be due to maxillary retrognathism, mandibular prognathism, protrusive

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Since late 1960s, conventional facemask has been used widely for correction of skeletal Class III malocclusion with maxillary hypoplasia. The effects of this treatment were more dentoalveolar (mesialization of maxillary dentition) than skeletal in nature, with a significant chance of relapse of reverse overjet until mandibular growth had ceased. This observation has led to an increase in the focus toward more of skeletal maxillary advancement than just dentoalveolar improvement. With the advent of the temporary anchorage devices, the use of mandibular dentition, retractive maxillary dentition, and/or combinations of these components.

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How to cite this article: Tripathi T, Rai P, Singh N, Kalra S. A comparative evaluation of skeletal, dental, and soft tissue changes with skeletal anchored and conventional facemask protraction therapy. J Orthodont Sci 2016;5:92-9.
skeletal anchored maxillary protraction (SAMP) with miniplates has proven to be a promising treatment modality for growing Class III patients in the mixed to permanent dentition.

The literature concerning the maxillary protraction with bone anchored miniplates is very scarce and none in context to the Indian population. Considering prevalence of Class III malocclusion in Indian Population which is quite significant (3.4%),[5] we conducted a retrospective study. In this study, we attempted to evaluate the skeletal, dentoalveolar, and soft tissue effects of maxillary protraction with skeletal anchorage compared with conventional facemask through cephalometric readings on the lateral cephalograms.

**METHODS**

The present retrospective study included pre-treatment and post-treatment lateral cephalograms of patients treated in Department of Orthodontics at Maulana Azad Institute of Dental sciences, New Delhi, India. Of the 97 patients of Class III malocclusion completing treatment from January 2011 to December 2013 (3 years duration), twenty satisfied the inclusion criteria, which were considered as the final sample size. Ten subjects with mean age of 10.10 ± 1.1 years were treated with SAMP, and ten subjects with mean age of 9.90 ± 1.1 years were treated with conventional facemask maxillary protraction (CFMP). All the patients had a prepubertal or pubertal stage of skeletal maturity in cervical vertebrae maturation Stage I–III.[6]

Selected subjects had no systemic diseases or congenital deformities and had essential features of skeletal III malocclusion with maxillary deficiency (point A, nasion and point B <0), edge to edge bite or reverse incisor relationship and normal or increased overbite.

The records of the patients were divided among two groups. SAMP group (overjet = −2 mm ± 2) included patients in which protraction of maxilla was achieved by bone plates placed in lateral nasal wall area [Figures 1-3], whereas CFMP group (overjet = −2.4 mm ± 1.3) included patients in which maxilla was protracted through hooks soldered to rapid maxillary expansion (RME) appliance [Figures 4 and 5].

Before maxillary protraction, bonded RME appliance was given in both the groups and was activated twice per day for 7 days for loosening the circumaxillary sutures.

The facemask protraction protocol was same for both the groups, involving elastics (attached to hooks/bone plates) directed 20–30° downward from the occlusal plane delivering a force of 400 g per side as determined by Dontrix gauge [Figures 6 and 7]. The patients were instructed to wear facemask at least 12–14 h/day[7] until a positive overjet of 4 mm was achieved.

Pre- and post-treatment lateral cephalograms were assessed (termed as $T_o$ and $T_1$, respectively). For the assessment of treatment changes on the lateral cephalograms horizontal plane (HP) and vertical plane (VP), references were constructed for linear and angular measurements. A horizontal line constructed by subtracting 7° from the sella-nasion line was used as the HP plane.[8,9] A vertical line passing through sella and perpendicular to the HP was the VP. The parameters selected for evaluation are shown in Table 1.

These cephalometric parameters were recorded and their difference was measured at the treatment completion ($T_1$–$T_o$). The mean difference among these parameters in both the treatment groups was compared and evaluated.

Statistical analysis was performed by SPSS v15.0. For the sample size of ten, the Shapiro–Wilks test showed the nonnormal distribution of data and hence nonparametric test was applied. The Mann–Whitney test was used for comparison between the groups, whereas Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used for comparison within the groups to observe the changes with treatment. The variables having dissimilar initial values ($T_o$) were calculated using their “relative change” ($[T_1−T_o]/T_o$) × 100. The $P < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant.

**RESULTS**

The cephalometric changes in skeletal, dental, and soft tissue parameters are summarized in Table 2. The results revealed that the mean duration of treatment in SAMP group and CFMP group was 5.8 months and 10 months with protraction rate of 0.61 mm and 0.28 mm/month, respectively. The amount of maxillary forward displacement (sagittal maxillary position, Co-A, vertical point A[A-VP]) as compared to the pretreatment values was significant ($P < 0.05$) for both the treatment groups. The mean forward displacement of the maxilla (A-VP) was 3.40 ± 1.07 mm in SAMP group and 2.80 ± 0.79 mm in CFMP group. The difference in total displacement between SAMP group and CFMP group was not significant; however, the difference in protraction rates between the two groups was
statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). A non-significant difference in palatal plane inclination (HP-palatal plane [PP]) after treatment was observed in both the groups. A significant ($P < 0.05$) increase in the distance HP-posterior nasal spine (PNS) in CFMP group was observed. A significant ($P < 0.05$) decrease in VP pogonion (Pg-VP) was found in SAMP group, whereas significant ($P < 0.05$) increase in mandibular length (condylion- gonion distance) was seen in both groups.

Figure 2: Orthopantomogram showing miniplates placed lateral to the apertura piriformis in the lateral nasal wall area

Figure 3: Extraoral frontal view showing application of protraction force with skeletally anchored protraction

Figure 4: Intraoral view of rapid maxillary expansion appliance with hook soldered in deciduous canine–deciduous first molar region

Figure 5: Extraoral frontal view showing application of protraction force via hooks soldered to the rapid maxillary expansion appliance

Figure 6: Profile view of the patient with a facemask and extraoral elastics (attached bone plates) directed 20–30° downward from the occlusal plane in skeletal anchored maxillary protraction group

Figure 7: Profile view of the patient with a facemask and extraoral elastics (attached to hooks) directed 20–30° downward from the occlusal plane in conventional facemask maxillary protraction group
A statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) increase was found in mandibular plane parameters (sella-nasion-gonion gnathion [SN-GoGn], HP-GoMe) and facial height parameters (nasion to menton [N-Me], anterior nasal spine to menton) in both the treatment groups. The intergroup comparison also showed a statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) difference among the two groups with a higher increase in CFMP group. A significant increase ($P < 0.05$) in maxillary dental parameters (UP1-SN, UP1-HP, UP1-VP, U6-HP, and U6-VP) was seen in CFMP group, whereas no significant changes in SAMP group were observed. A statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) decrease was found in mandibular incisor parameters (incisor mandibular plane angle, L1-VP) in both the treatment groups. The intergroup comparison also showed a statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) difference among the two groups. The soft tissue total facial height and lower facial height (N'-Me', subnasale to soft tissue menton [Sn-Me']) increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) in both treatment groups. The intergroup comparison for N'-Me' and Sn-Me' showed a statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) difference among the two groups.
Table 2: Comparison of cephalometric parameters of skeletal anchored maxillary protraction and conventional facemask maxillary protraction group

| Parameters                        | SAMP (T1 to T0) | CFMP (T1 to T0) | SAMP versus CFMP (P) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
|                                   | Means±SD        | P               | Means±SD             | P               | SAMP versus CFMP (P) |
| Maxillary parameters              |                 |                 |                      |                 |                   |
| SNA (°)                           | 3.80±1.032      | 0.004*          | 3.40±0.843           | 0.004*          | 0.315             |
| HP-PP (°)                         | −0.40±1.429     | 0.473           | −0.80±4.685          | 0.875           | 0.579             |
| HP-ANS (mm) +                     | −0.20±0.658     | 0.317           | 0.55±8.603           | 0.957           | 0.481             |
| HP-PNS (mm) +                     | 2.87±1.841      | 0.010           | 13.27±6.678          | 0.004*          | 0.000*            |
| Co-A (mm)                         | 3.20±1.032      | 0.004*          | 2.80±1.782           | 0.005*          | 0.190             |
| A-VP (mm)                         | 3.40±1.074      | 0.005*          | 2.80±0.788           | 0.004*          | 0.247             |
| Protraction rate                  | 0.61±0.266      |                 | 0.28±0.09            |                 | 0.002*            |
| Mandibular parameters             |                 |                 |                      |                 |                   |
| SNB (°)                           | 0.60±1.264      | 0.105           | 0.20±2.250           | 0.375           | 0.912             |
| Pg-VP (mm)                        | −1.60±0.843     | 0.004*          | −1.00±3.055          | 0.504           | 0.481             |
| B-VP (mm)                         | −1.00±1.154     | 0.023           | −0.80±2.149          | 0.234           | 0.684             |
| Co-Gn (mm) +                      | 3.36±1.375      | 0.005*          | 4.09±0.676           | 0.004*          | 0.315             |
| Vertical parameters               |                 |                 |                      |                 |                   |
| SN-GoGna (°)                      | 1.60±0.516      | 0.011*          | 4.40±0.516           | 0.004*          | 0.000*            |
| HP-GoMe (°)                       | 1.60±1.074      | 0.011*          | 4.40±0.516           | 0.004*          | 0.000*            |
| S-Go (mm) +                       | 0.58±2.113      | 0.251           | 0.67±0.875           | 0.046           | 0.796             |
| N-Me (mm) +                       | 2.49±0.487      | 0.003*          | 5.15±0.843           | 0.004*          | 0.000*            |
| ANS-Me (mm) +                     | 3.97±1.541      | 0.004*          | 8.67±1.370           | 0.004*          | 0.000*            |
| N-ANS (mm) +                      | −0.73±0.951     | 0.046           | 0.40±0.516           | 0.046           | 0.015             |
| Maxillomandibular parameters      |                 |                 |                      |                 |                   |
| ANB (°)                           | 3.60±1.577      | 0.004*          | 3.20±2.149           | 0.005*          | 0.481             |
| (A-VP)-(B-VP) (mm)                | 4.40±2.065      | 0.004*          | 3.80±1.229           | 0.004*          | 0.796             |
| Dental parameters                 |                 |                 |                      |                 |                   |
| UP1-SN (°)                        | 2.00±1.154      | 0.010           | 6.40±3.098           | 0.005*          | 0.003*            |
| UP1-HP (°)                        | 1.80±1.549      | 0.014           | 7.20±3.675           | 0.004*          | 0.003*            |
| UP1-VP (mm)                       | 1.60±1.429      | 0.023           | 5.60±1.074           | 0.005*          | 0.000*            |
| IMPA (°) +                        | −3.60±1.820     | 0.005*          | −6.81±2.402          | 0.005*          | 0.009*            |
| L1-VP (mm)                        | −1.60±0.843     | 0.004*          | −1.40±1.021          | 0.005*          | 0.393             |
| U6-HP (mm) +                      | 2.16±2.795      | 0.046           | 18.26±8.089          | 0.004*          | 0.000*            |
| U6-VP (mm)                        | 0.60±0.516      | 0.014           | 6.00±1.333           | 0.004*          | 0.000*            |
| Overjet (mm)                      | 5.60±2.716      | 0.005*          | 5.80±0.258           | 0.004*          | 0.481             |
| Overbite (mm)                     | −1.70±2.859     | 0.074           | −0.70±0.918          | 0.033           | 0.481             |
| Soft tissue parameters            |                 |                 |                      |                 |                   |
| Z Angle (°) +                     | 4.60±2.686      | 0.011           | 7.54±6.551           | 0.020           | 0.315             |
| N'-Me’ (mm) +                     | 2.16±3.364      | 0.004*          | 4.54±0.510           | 0.003*          | 0.000*            |
| Sn-Me’ (mm) +                     | 2.69±2.735      | 0.004*          | 3.78±0.641           | 0.004*          | 0.001*            |
| A’-VP (mm)                        | 3.60±1.577      | 0.004*          | 3.60±1.264           | 0.004*          | 0.912             |
| B’-VP (mm)                        | −1.20±1.813     | 0.065           | −1.00±2.357          | 0.245           | 0.739             |
| UL-VP (mm)                        | 2.60±1.074      | 0.005*          | 2.40±1.712           | 0.011           | 0.684             |
| LL-VP (mm)                        | −0.20±1.686     | 0.557           | −0.20±2.859          | 0.875           | 0.684             |
| Pg’-VP (mm)                       | −1.80±1.686     | 0.003*          | −3.20±3.084          | 0.004*          | 0.052             |

*P<0.05 significant, + – Relative change Pre-post 100: SNA – Sella-nasion and point A; HP-PP – Horizontal plane and palatal plane; HP-ANS – Horizontal plane-anterior nasal spine; HP-PNS – Horizontal plane the posterior nasal spine; CO-A – Condylion-point A; A-VP – Vertical plane-point A; pg-VP – Vertical plane pogonion; B-VP – Vertical plane point B; Co-Gn – Condylion and gonion; S-Go – Sella to gonion; N-Me – Nasion to menton; ANS-Me – Anterior nasal spine to menton; N-ANS – Nasion to anterior nasal spine; ANB – Point A, nasion and point B; A-VP – Vertical point A; B-VP – Vertical plane point B; UP1-SN – Sella-nasion plane; HP – Horizontal plane; VP – Vertical plane; IMPA – Incisor mandibular plane angle; N-Me’ – Nasion and soft tissue menton; Sn-Me’ – Subnasale and soft tissue menton; SAMP – Skeletal anchored maxillary protraction; CFMP – Conventional facemask maxillary protraction; SD – Standard deviation

A significant increase (P < 0.05) in UL-VP was seen in SAMP group. A significant decrease (P < 0.05) in Pg’-VP was seen in both the treatment groups; however, the difference between the two groups was not significant.

**DISCUSSION**

The conventional facemask had been used widely for correction of skeletal Class III malocclusion with undesirable effects such...
as anterior rotation of the maxilla, proclination of the maxillary incisors, excessive forward movement, and extrusion of the maxillary molars due to indirect application of force.[16,17] These effects camouflage the malocclusion and conflict with the main goals of the skeletal Class III treatment. To overcome these undesirable effects and achieve true maxillary protraction with direct force application to circumaxillary sutures, it is desirable to use an alternate protocol with rigid skeletal anchorage.

**Site for Miniplates Placement**
In our study, miniplates were placed in the lateral nasal wall of the maxilla in SAMP group, and orthopedic forces were applied directly to the intraoral extensions of the miniplate. The lateral nasal wall area of the maxilla has an advantage of being anterior to the center of resistance of the nasomaxillary complex (the posteroinferior ridge of the pterygomaxillary fissure)[13,14] and hence, allows resulting force vector close to the center of resistance and in line with the downward and forward growth of the maxilla. Furthermore, the lateral nasal wall of the maxilla is the most appropriate anatomic site for achieving the fullness of the nasobuccal folds, the infraorbital region, and consequently, the soft-tissue profile.[14] In an animal model, Smalley et al.[15] used osseointegrated implants to protract the maxillofacial complex where greatest remodeling took place in the sutures and the bones closest to the application of force. Similarly, our patients showed remarkable midfacial protraction and had positive improvement in their soft-tissue profiles.

**Treatment Duration**
A significant difference in treatment durations for protraction phase between the two groups was observed. In SAMP group treatment duration was 5.8 months, whereas it was 10 months in CFMP group. A possible explanation for this difference could be the reason that it was decided to continue protraction therapy in the patients until a positive overjet of 4 mm was achieved. Different types of anchorage units used in the two groups could also be the reason for the difference in duration.

**Rapid Maxillary Expansion**
RME with a bonded appliance was performed in both treatment groups. The use of an expansion appliance shortens the duration of overall treatment with the same degree of improvement as in nonexpansion group. Moreover, it is suggested that expansion appliance enhances the protraction effects in terms of time with less dental and more skeletal effects. RME can disarticulate circumaxillary sutures to facilitate the forward movement of the maxilla via facemask therapy and lead to downward and forward movement of A-point.[16]

**Maxillary Advancement**
Baik[17] reported mean forward movement of A-point of 1.9 mm in an age group of 8–13 years with conventional facemask protraction. Franchi et al.[17] and Takada et al.[18] in their study reported minimal forward movement of maxilla at the age of 12 years and 13 years, respectively. A meta-analysis by Kim et al.[19] reported mean forward movement of A-point between 0.9 and 2.9 mm in the age group of 10 years. The results of our study were in concordance with the study by Kim et al.[19] with the mean forward movement of A-point of 2.80 mm in CFMP group. Recent studies by various authors[9,20] reported maxillary advancement with the forward movement of A point between 2.9 and 4 mm with SAMP. Our results were similar to these studies with the mean A-point advancement of 3.40 mm in 5.8 months. Therefore, one can conclude that maxillary advancement is enhanced by using rigid skeletal anchorage rather than conventional dental anchorage in growing patients.

**Rate of Maxillary Advancement**
When the difference of the treatment duration between two protraction groups is considered, evaluating the protraction rate would be more meaningful with 0.61 mm/month in the SAMP group and 0.28 mm/month in the CFMP group. These findings support the observations of Kircelli and Pektas[14] and Sar et al.[9] It can be interpreted that SAMP protocol is twice as efficient as conventional maxillary protraction protocol, with reduced treatment timing.[21] Applying the force directly to the maxilla in the SAMP group instead of indirect application via the maxillary teeth and their surrounding periodontia as in the CFMP group might be the reason for this difference. Although the total maxillary displacement has increased significantly in both the groups, the rate is more in SAMP group.

**Rotation of Palatal Plane**
A significant increase in the distance HP-PNS leading to tipping of palatal plane down posteriorly and upward anteriorly was observed in CFMP group as the protraction force was applied 30° downward and forward from the hook of RME appliance to the occlusal plane passing above center of resistance, whereas in SAMP group, no change is observed as the force applied from aperture piriform region (30° pull downward to occlusal plane) was passing close to center of resistance of maxilla.[22]

**Mandibular Changes**
In our observation, we found Pg-VP decreased more in SAMP group which may be due to more vertical growth pattern of the subjects included in SAMP group (Sn-GoGn 35.6 ± 2.17) as compared to CFMP group (Sn-GoGn 32.60 ± 3.50). The backward rotation of the mandible was seen in both groups, whereas the rotation in the CFMP group was significant. The possible explanation for this finding might be downward movement of the posterior maxilla and maxillary molar teeth, which in turn rotates the mandible downward and backward. In addition, the longer treatment duration in the CFMP group might be the other possible reason affecting the position of the mandible. Further, there is chin cap effect of the facemask therapy which causes the chin to go downward and backward. Accordingly, lower anterior and total anterior facial heights increased significantly in both treatment groups; greater changes were seen in the CFMP group compared with the SAMP group. The findings observed in the CFMP group are in concordance with results of previous studies.[10–12,14,23]
Hence, SAMP may be preferred over conventional facemask therapy in patients with severe vertical growth pattern.[24]
Dentoalveolar Changes
Proclination of the maxillary incisors, mesialization and extrusion of the maxillary molars, and retroclination of the mandibular incisors are the main effects of conventional facemask therapy.[25,26] These were also reported in CFMP group of our study.

In SAMP group, maxillary incisors and the maxillary molars did not show significant movement. These findings are in agreement with the observations of other studies[8,9] using facemask with skeletal anchorage. The possible explanation is that the type of anchorage unit used in facemask therapy determines the movement of the maxillary teeth. The undesired dental effects of conventional facemask therapies were eliminated with miniplate anchorage except for significant retrusion of mandibular incisors. The possible explanation of retrusion of mandibular incisor could be the restrictive chin cap effect of facemask therapy. This was observed in both the groups.

Soft Tissue Changes
Improvements in the soft-tissue profile followed the underlying skeletal components in both treatment groups.

Limitation of the Study
In our study, sample size was relatively small and no control group was taken due the ethical reasons, further study needs to be done on larger sample size.

CONCLUSIONS
• The maxillary skeletal protraction was 3.4 ± 1.07 mm in SAMP group and 2.8 ± 0.79 mm in CFMP group
• The rate of protraction was 0.61 mm and 0.28 mm/month in SAMP group and CFMP group, respectively. This difference between the groups was found to be highly statistically significant
• The total duration for protraction was 5.8 months and 10 months in SAMP and CFMP groups, respectively
• The downward and backward rotation of mandible was significantly higher in CFMP group as compared to SAMP group
• In CFMP group, the incisors proclined forward by 5.6 mm and 1.6 mm in SAMP group. This difference between the groups was statistically significant
• The mesial movement of maxillary molars was significant in CFMP group
• In both the groups, retroclination of mandibular incisors was observed but it was statistically insignificant
• The soft tissue changes corresponded to underlying skeletal tissues in both the groups with a significant difference only in the vertical dimension.

Class III correction by SAMP has significant skeletal effects with minimal dentoalveolar effects. Hence, although invasive in nature, SAMP would be a better treatment modality, especially in Class III cases having dentoalveolar protrusion and vertical growth pattern.

Declaration of Patient Consent
The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form the patient(s) has/have given his/her/their consent for his/her/their images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patients understand that their names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

Financial Support and Sponsorship
Nil.

Conflicts of Interest
There are no conflicts of interest.

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