

**Una presentazione del 12.6.24
sui difetti congeniti del viso
e
una soluzione
per contenere i costi sanitari.**

Martin vom Brocke

Morfologo strutturale

(Dr. phil. Dr. med. dent. MSc. ortho.)

**Baume-Schneider esorta
gli operatori del settore
sanitario a salvare ...**

09.06.2024



Martin@vombrocke.ch

Un difetto congenito del viso è una caratteristica facciale evidente che esiste alla nascita a termin.

Artikel 201



**Esistono tre articoli di prescrizione
per i difetti congeniti del viso,
che purtroppo non si basano
sul tripartitismo:**

- troppo piccolo; normale; troppo grande -

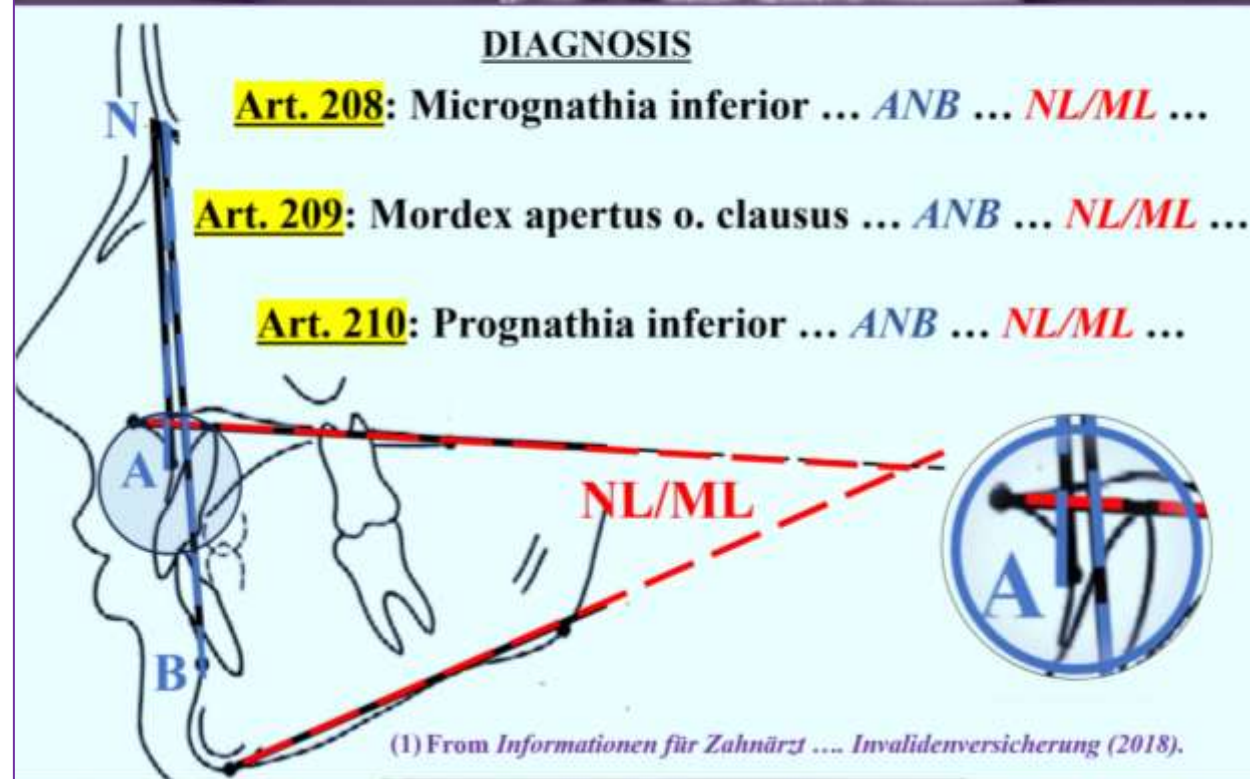
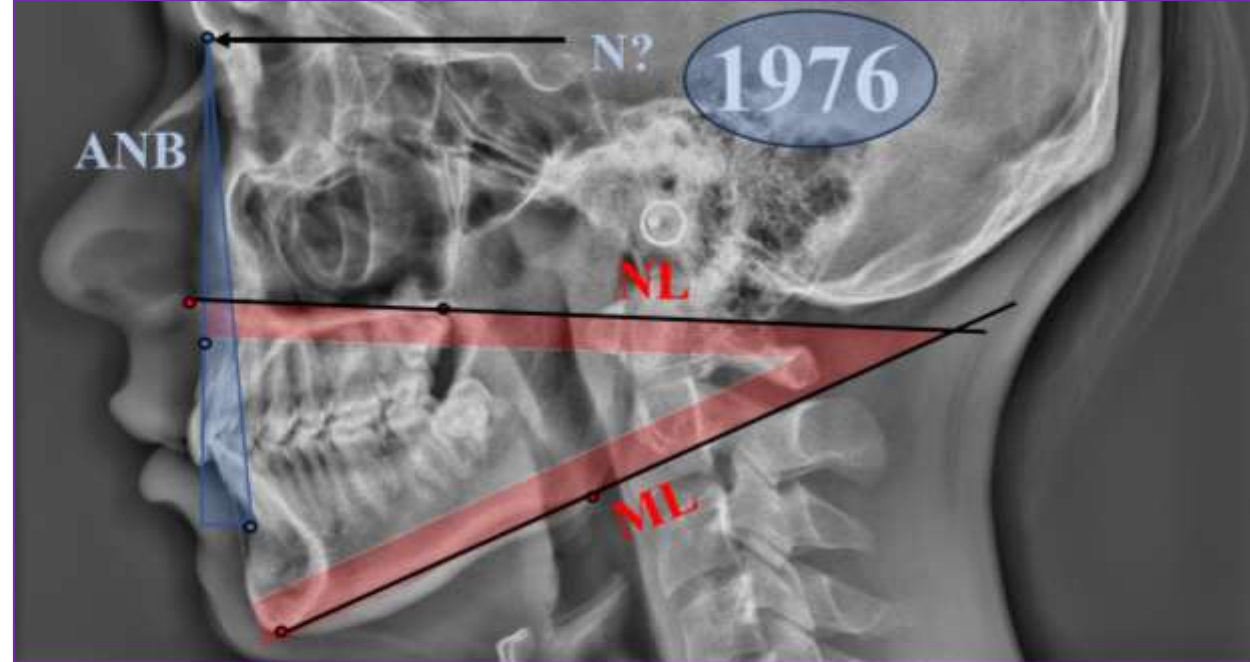


Gli articoli 208, 209 e 210

si basano su due angoli indipendenti
(ANB e angolo NL/ML nell'immagine
radiografica), ⁽¹⁾

per cui

non è possibile fare diagnosi individuali
a causa della mancanza di correlazione.. ⁽²⁾



Nel 1976 gli ortodontisti suggerirono

un'università svizzera ⁽¹⁾

che un certo signor DOWNS

aveva esaminato i tipi di viso

con l'angolo ANB nel 1948 ⁽²⁾

und

il governo svizzero successivamente

legittimò una gamma grottesca di standard.

(1) *Anleitung für kephalometrische Abklärung ...* Schweizer Zahnärzte-Gesell. (2018); in fig. compiled here.

(2) DOWNS WB (1948) *Variations in facial relationships ...* Amer J Orthodont 34: 812-840.

(3) RIEDEL RA (1952) *The relation of maxillary ...* Angle Orthodontic Journal Vol. 22, No 3.

Schweizerische Zahnärzte-Gesellschaft
Società Svizzera di Odontologia e Stomatologia
Swiss Dental Association

SSO

SGK
SSODF

SCHWEIZERISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR KIEFERORTHOPÄDIE
SOCIÉTÉ SUISSE D'ORTHOPÉDIE DENTO-FACIALE
SOCIETÀ SVIZZERA DI ORTOPIEDIA DENTOFACCIALE
SWISS ORTHODONTIC SOCIETY

IV-Besultfragen

Kommission für Versicherungsfragen

**Anleitung für Kephalemtrische Abklärungen
zu Handen der Schweizerischen Invalidenversicherung**

ersetzt "Normen für die kephalometrische
Abklärung" vom 1. Juli 1976

Konstruktion der Punkte A und B:

Downs WB, Variations in facial relationships: their
significance in treatment and prognosis.
Amer J Orthodont 34: 812-840, 1948

'Point A - subspinale:
the deepest midline point on the premaxilla
between the anterior nasal spine and prosthion'

'Point B - suprmentale:
the deepest midline point on the mandible
between infradentale and pogonion

Nicht DOWNS, sondern RIEDEL hatte 1948 den A-N-B Winkel untersucht und
hinzukommt, dass RIEDEL dabei das Gesicht nie erwähnte. ⁽³⁾

**Gli ortodontisti sono
 dentisti specializzati
 che dal 1899
armonizzano
le anomalie
 dentali e facciali secondo
 la teoria dei tre molari
 del dottor Angle.. (1, 2, 3, 4)**

Born 1855



(1) From Peck S (2009) A biographical ... of E.H. Angle... Angle Orthod 79 (6): 1028-1033. (Fig. from 1881)

(2) From Angle EH (1899) Classification .., Dental Cosmos, 4:248-264. Colouring added.

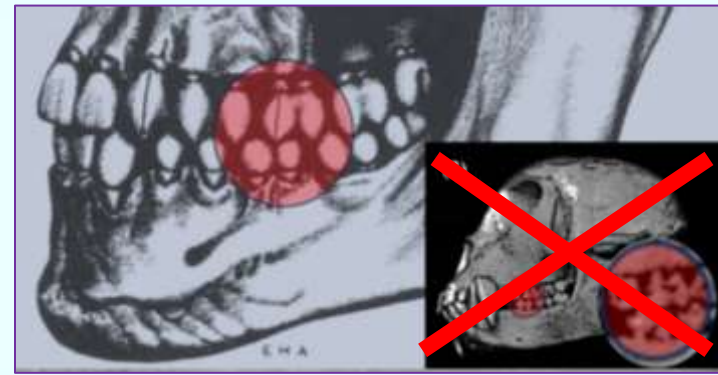
(3) From Angle EH (1906) The upper first permanent molar ... Dent Item of Interest 28, 421-426.

(4) From Angle EH (1907) Treatment of malocclusion ... Philadelphia-Company, 40-59. Arrows added.

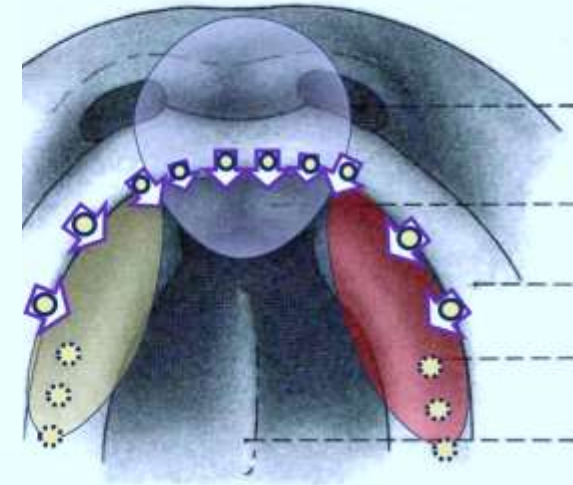
Problema 1

Il dottor Angle non ne sapeva nulla
(obiettivo sbagliato - valori normali?? -)

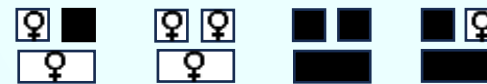
in merito all'ereditarietà normale.^(1, 2)



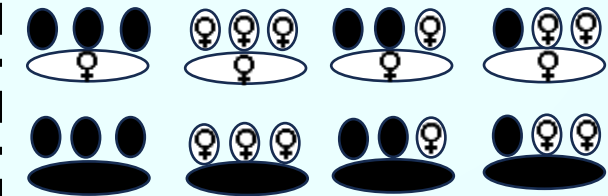
Embryo
6 weeks



4 posterior tooth inheritance
combinations possible



8 anterior tooth inheritance
combinations possible

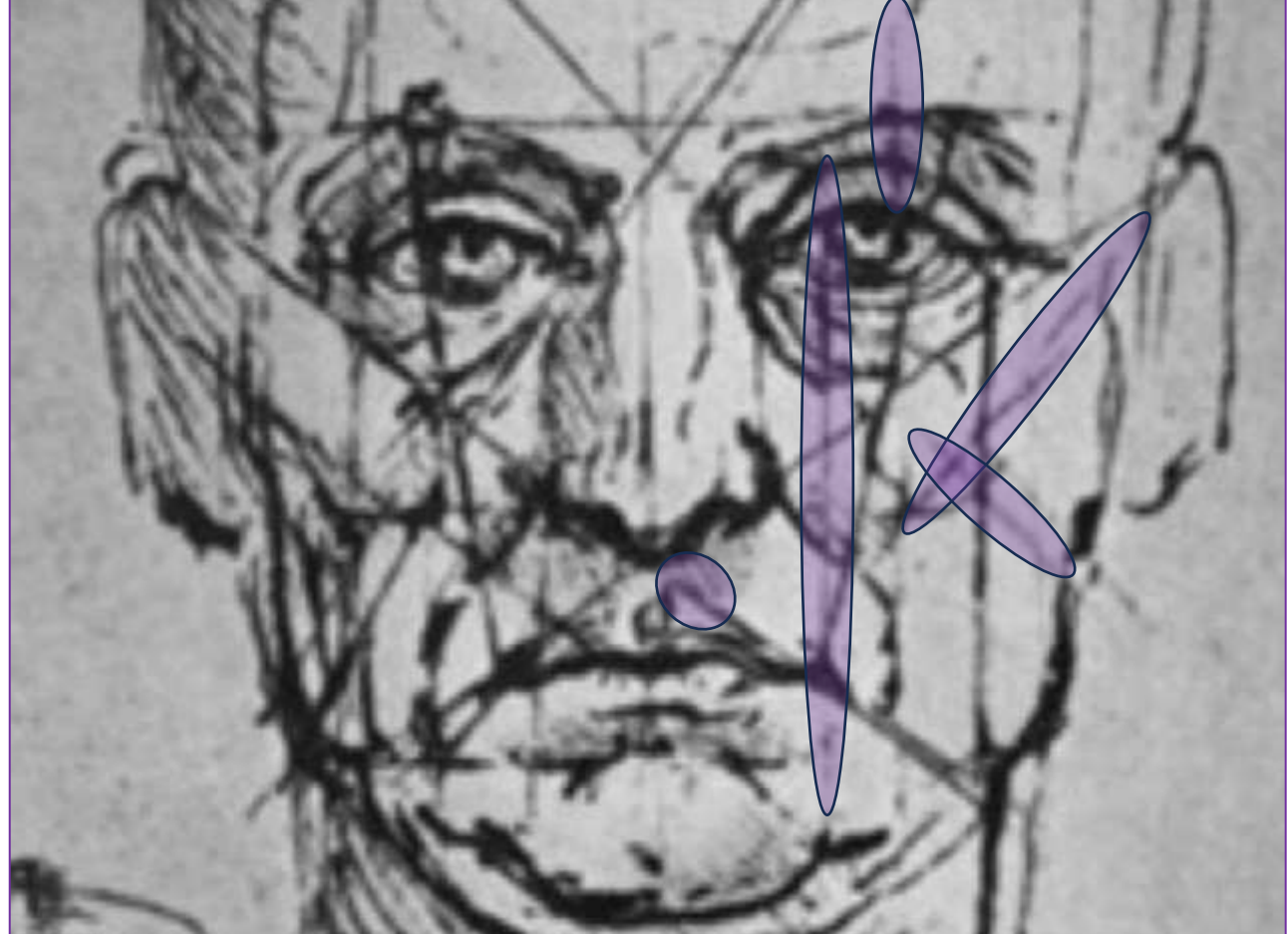


(1) Esteve-Altava et al. (2015) *Anatomical networks reveal the musculo- ...*, Scientific Reports, 5(8298).

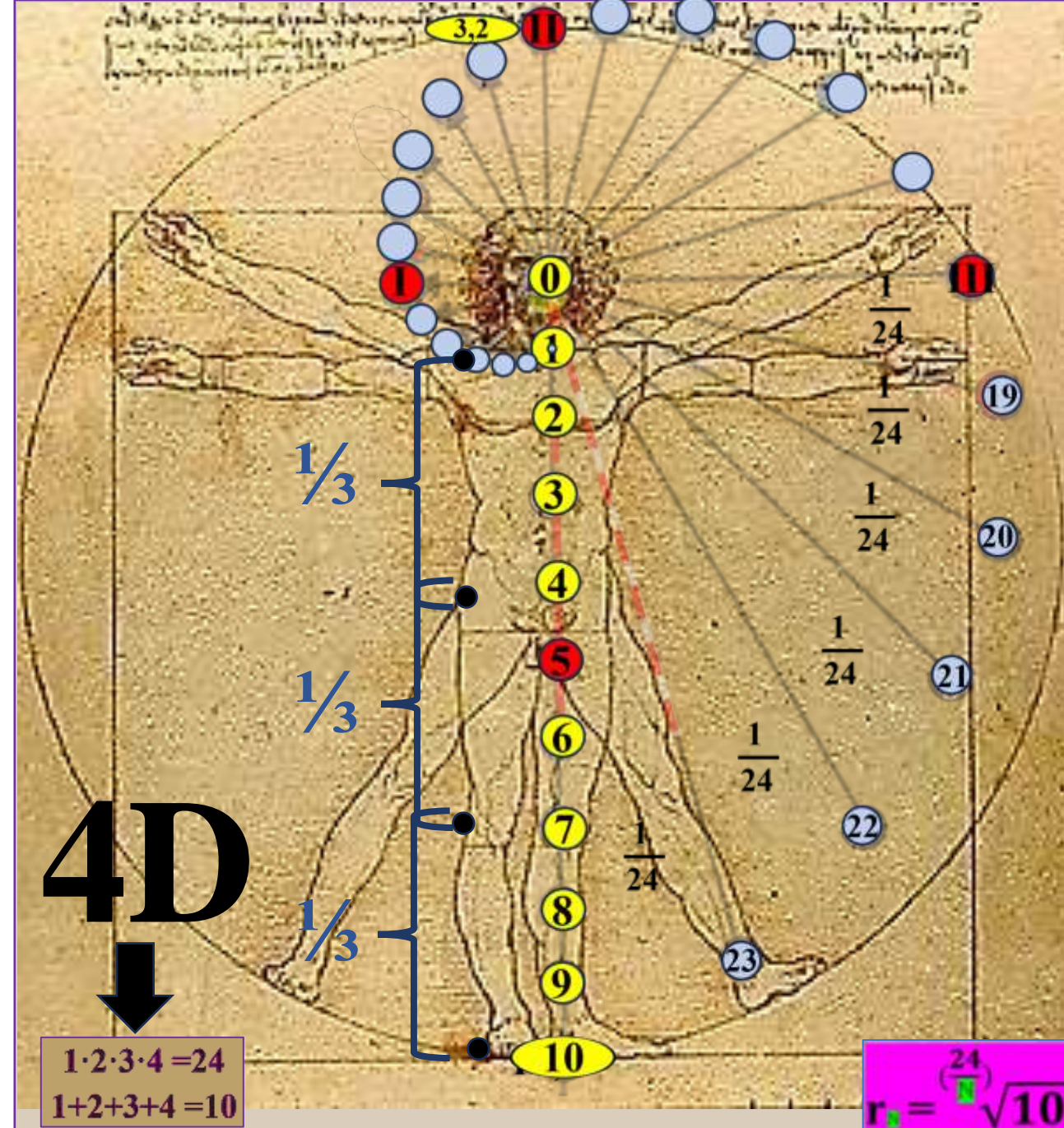
(2) vom Brocke M (2021) *Kritische Bewertung der Normwerte ...* Dissertation. DP-Universität Krems.

Problema 2

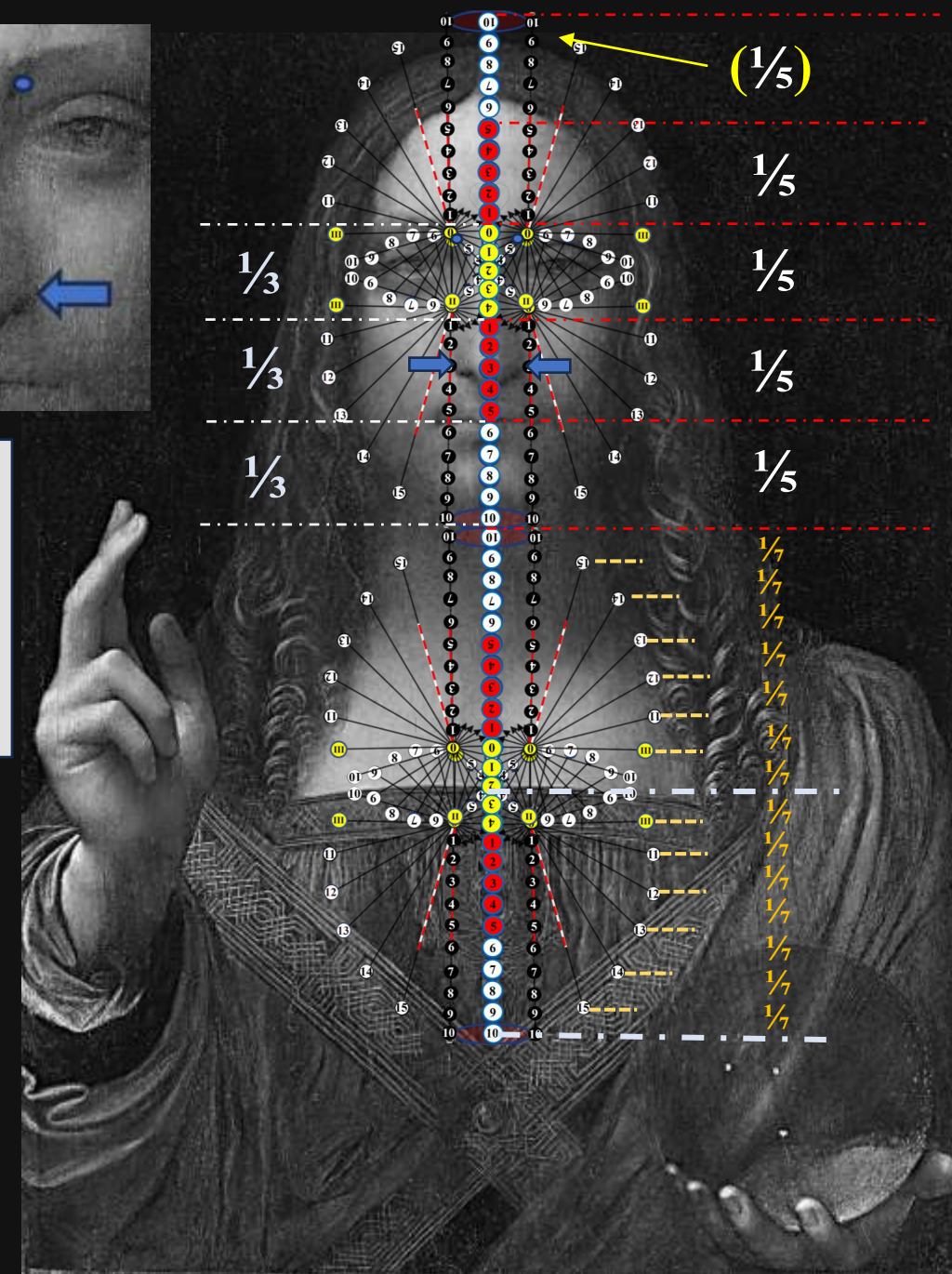
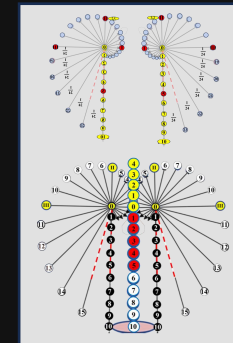
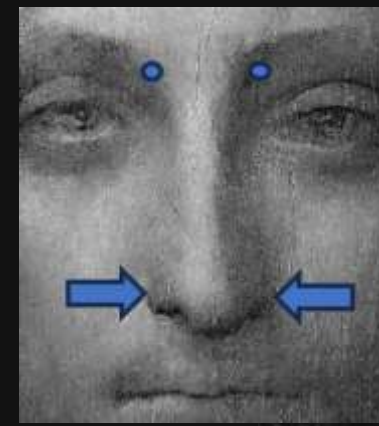
**Il dottor Angle non aveva alcuna conoscenza
(nessun approccio oggettivo)
delle proporzioni armoniche.**

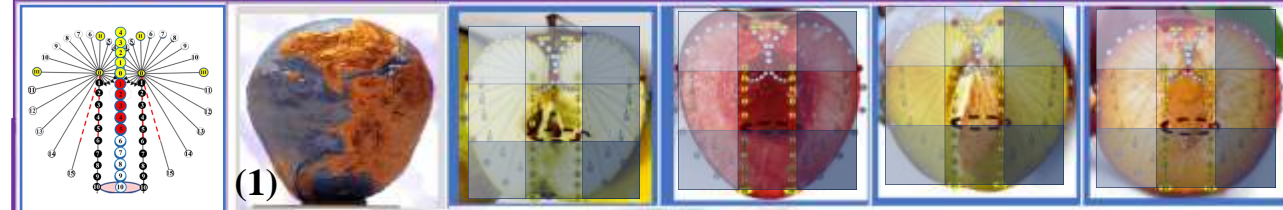


Oggi,
 solo un riferimento a 4 dimensioni [4dR]
 può essere utilizzato per rappresentare
 il rapporto tra tripartizione
 e
 relazioni armoniche
 nell'essere umano "idealizzato".



Ad esempio,
 con un 4dR
 può essere utilizzato
 per analizzare il volto
 del dipinto più costoso del mondo,
 il “Salvator Mundi”,
 per le proporzioni intere.





Anche questa 4dR

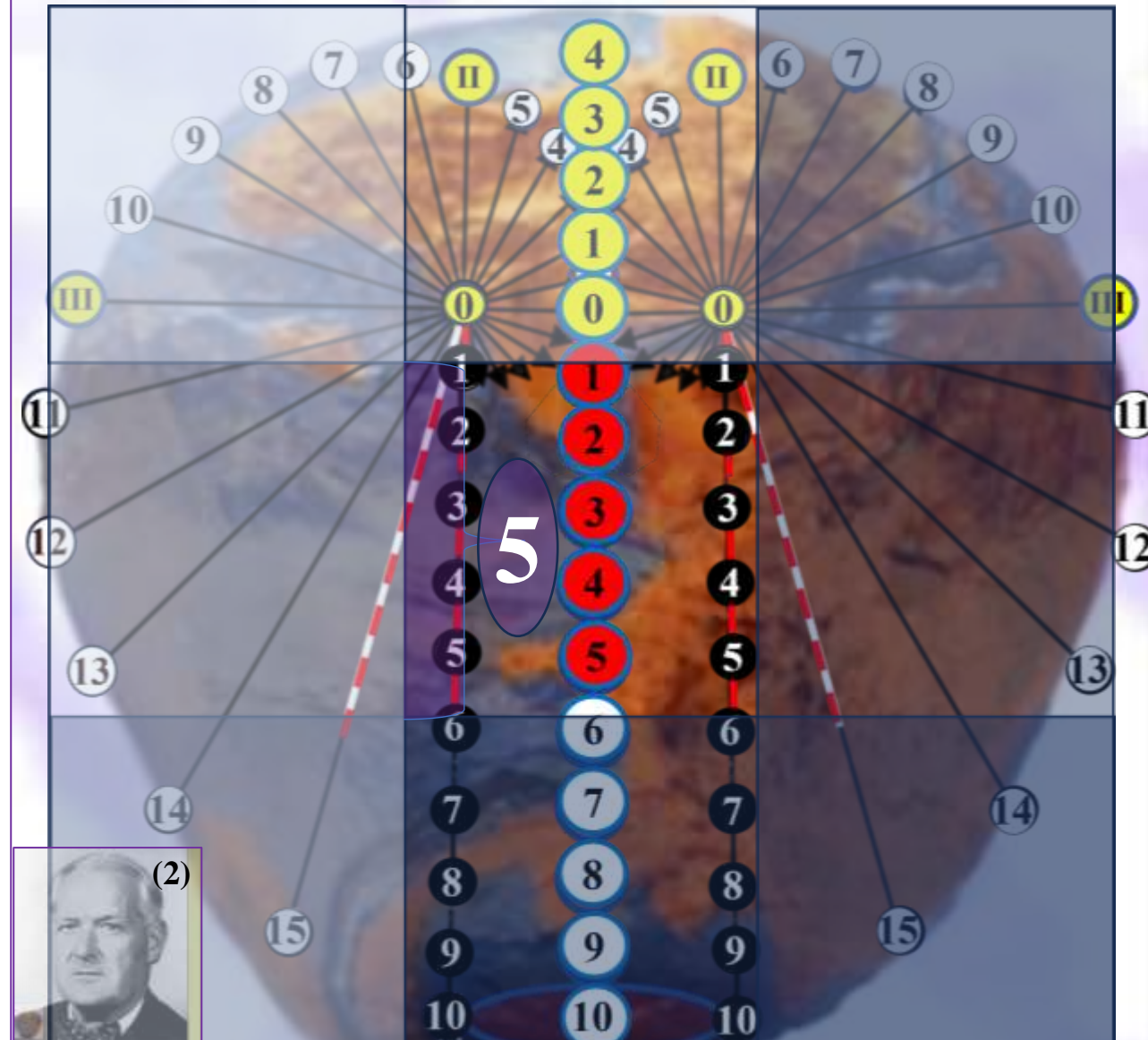
si adatta incredibilmente bene al contorno

del campo gravitazionale della terra nucleata, ⁽¹⁾

nonché all'analogo contorno

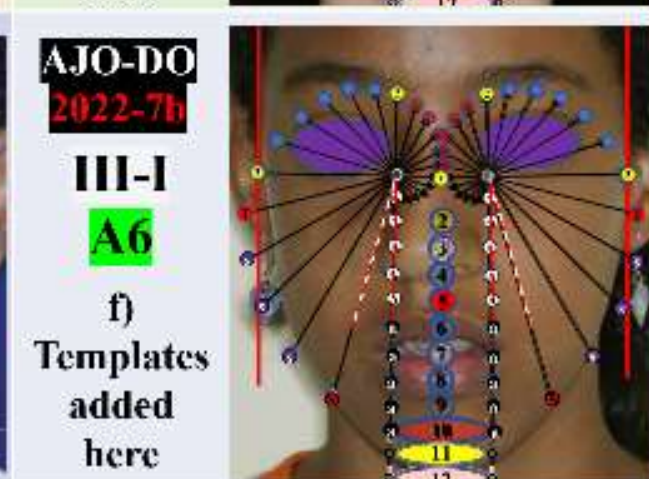
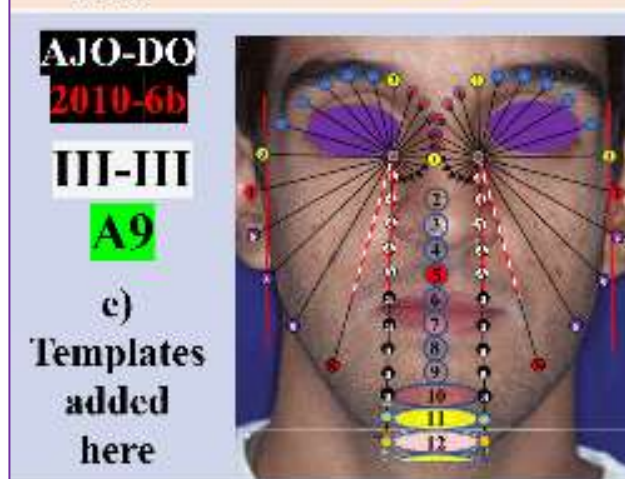
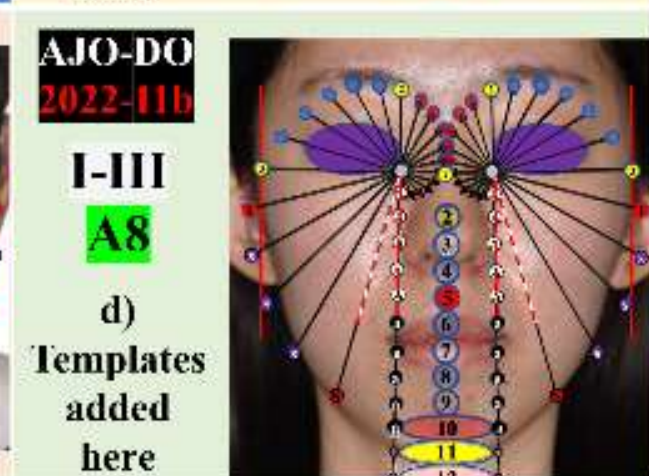
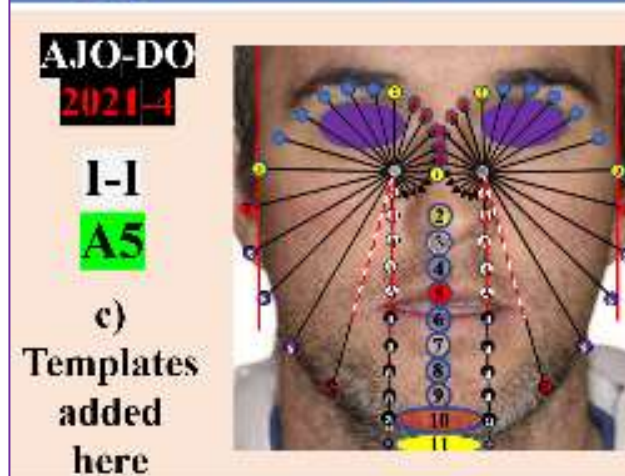
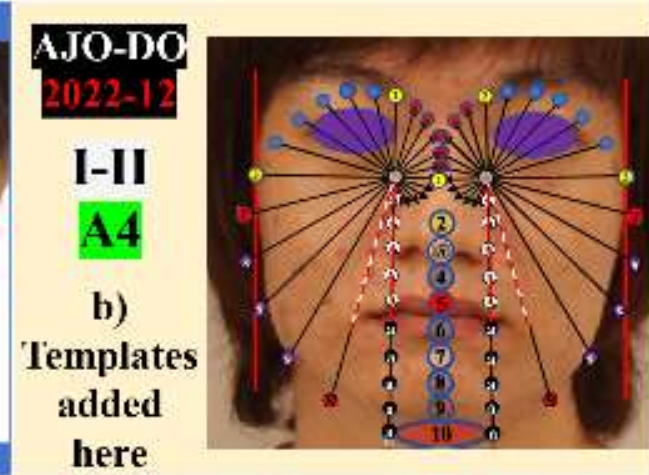
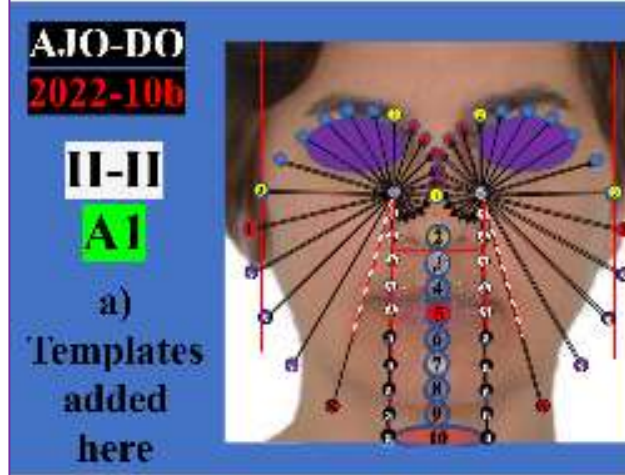
del guscio dei frutti nucleati.

(Per le analogie si veda anche Wikipedia [Bradford-Hill Kriterien](#)⁽²⁾)



Tra l'altro,

le 4dR possono essere utilizzate per
 analizzare casi precedentemente pubblicati
 con caratteristiche facciali
 completamente diverse.



Dieci 4dR algoritmici

per le caratteristiche del viso e dei denti

sono stati testati per il loro potere

discriminatorio sulla base di 376 casi presentati

e possono essere tutti raccomandati.

(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

(1) vom Brocke M (2015) Strukturiert. ISBN: 978-3-945127-07-0.

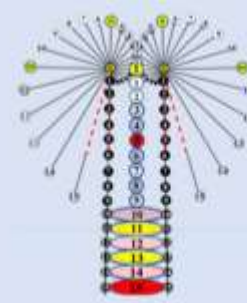
(2) vom Brocke M (2022) Scientific Basis of the Structural Gravitation Theory. ISBN: 978-3-945127-38-4.

(3) vom Brocke (2015) Struction – The Harmonious Theory of Relativity. ISBN: 978-3-945127-04-9.

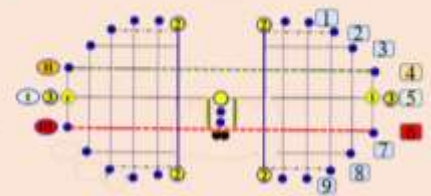
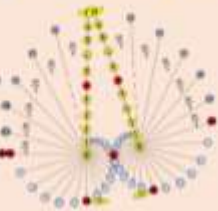
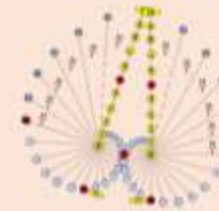
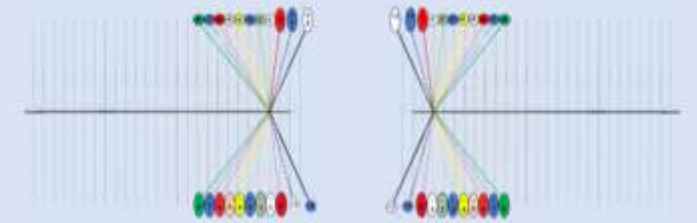
(4) vom Brocke M (2016) Tooth Orthopaedia. ISBN: 978-3-945127-12-4.

(5) vom Brocke M (2022) The Norma Classification for Mandible Size. ISBN: 978-3-945127-40-7.

(6) vom Brocke M (2024) Dentofazial Diagnostik 4. Auflage. ISBN: 978-3-945127-51-3.



Frontal and lateral face-ratios



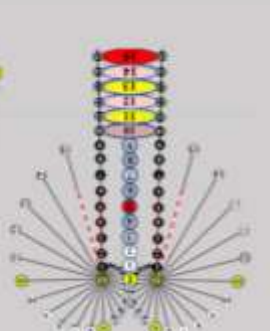
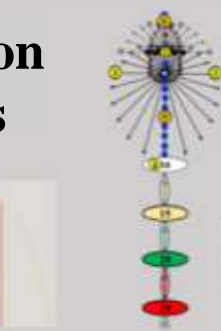
Incisor- and smile-ratios



Tooth-size-ratios



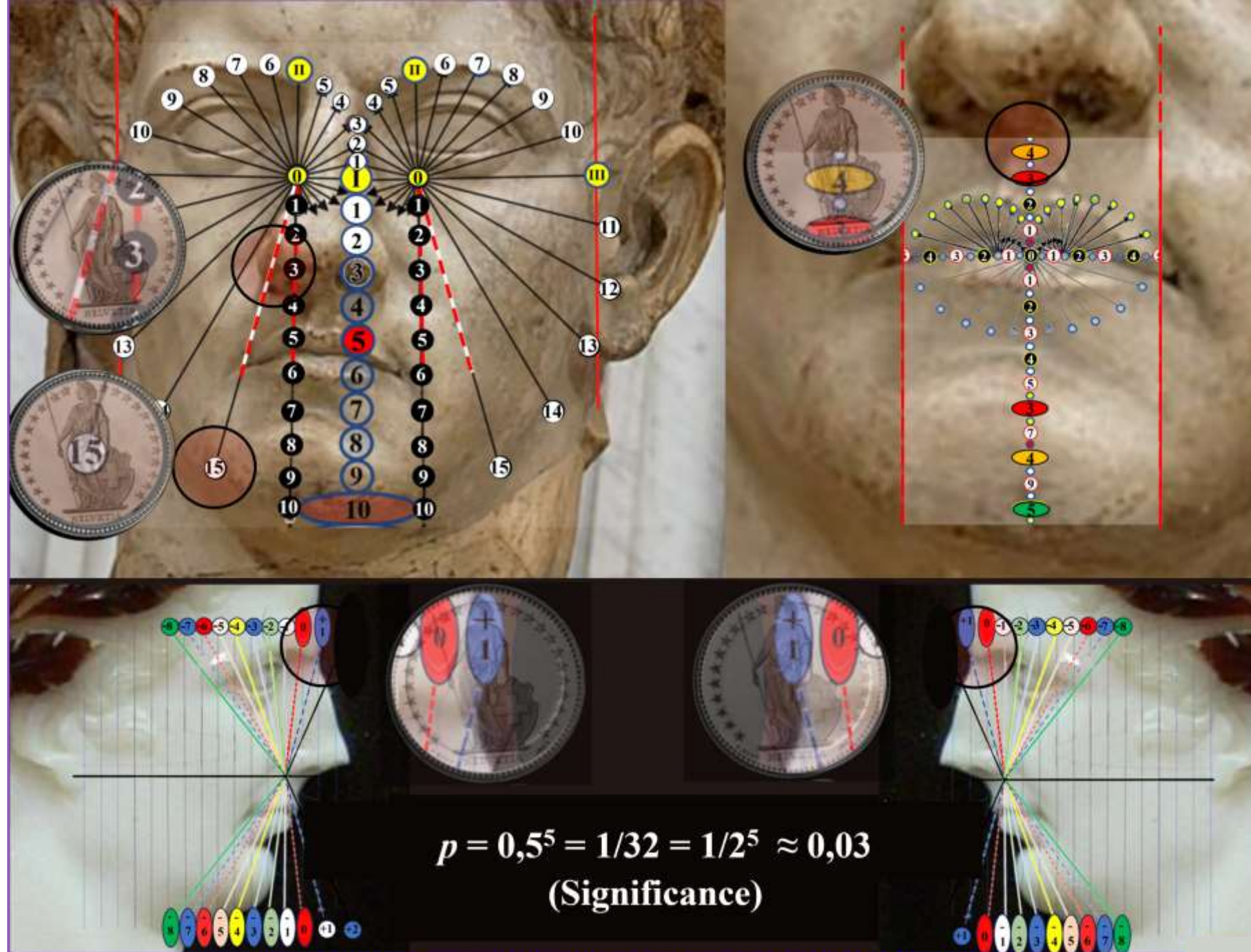
Occlusion-ratios



Mit harmonischen
Wachstumsmustern
lassen sich abnormal
Gesichts-Merkmal
erkennen

und

fünf solche Abnormalitäten
erlauben die Diagnose
"Gesichts-Dysmorphie".



Tre possibili nuovi articoli dell'ordinanza
sarebbero, ad esempio, i seguenti:

Art. 208: *Dismorfia facciale*

Cinque proporzioni di caratteristiche facciali sono anormali.

Art. 209: *Dismorfia facciale e alveolare*

Quattro proporzioni di caratteristiche facciali

e

il rapporto delle arcate dentarie è anormale.

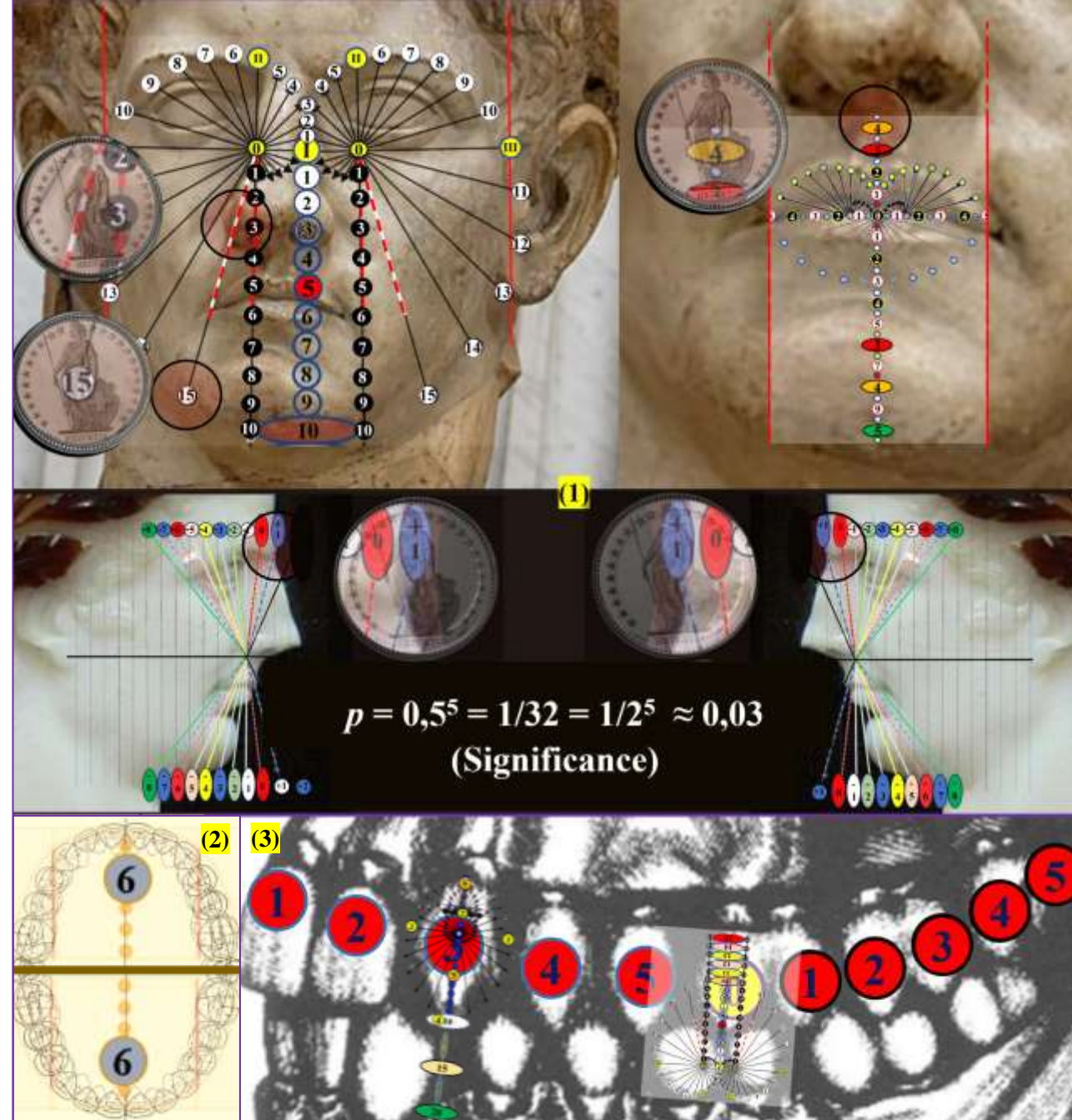
Art. 210: *Dismorfia facciale alveolare e dentale*

Tre proporzioni di caratteristiche facciali,

il proporzioni delle arcate dentarie

e

il proporzioni tra molari e canini sono anormali.



PRIMO VANTAGGIO DI RISPARMIO

Le analisi 4dR su foto e OPT

possono monitorare i risultati della terapia

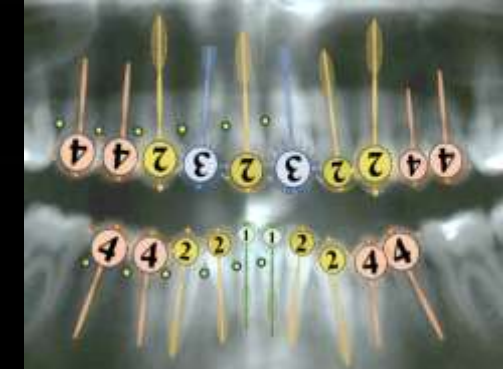
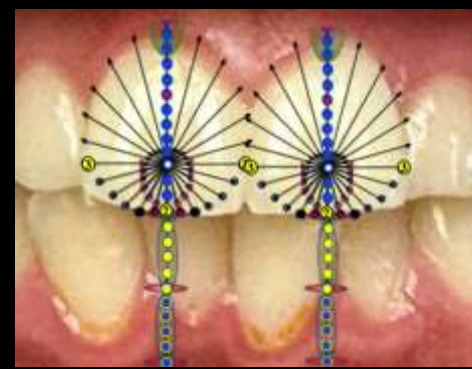
a lungo termine al posto

dell'immagine cefalometrica e della sua analisi.

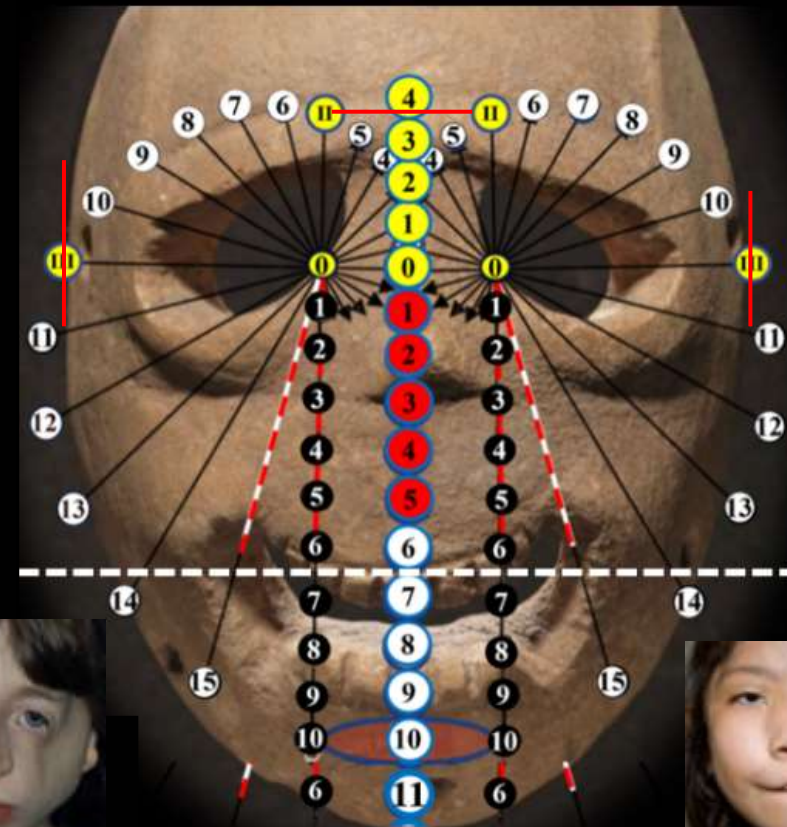
1. I costi di chiarificazione primaria rimangono invariati.

2. Minore esposizione ai raggi X.

3. Rezidiv-Auswertung möglich, was langfristig die Kosten senkt, weil es "unnütze" Therapien enthüllt.



Medicine is an art that relates to knowledge (science)



SECONDO VANTAGGIO DI RISPARMIO

Con circa otto ore di formazione

i dentisti e anche i dipendenti delle assicurazioni

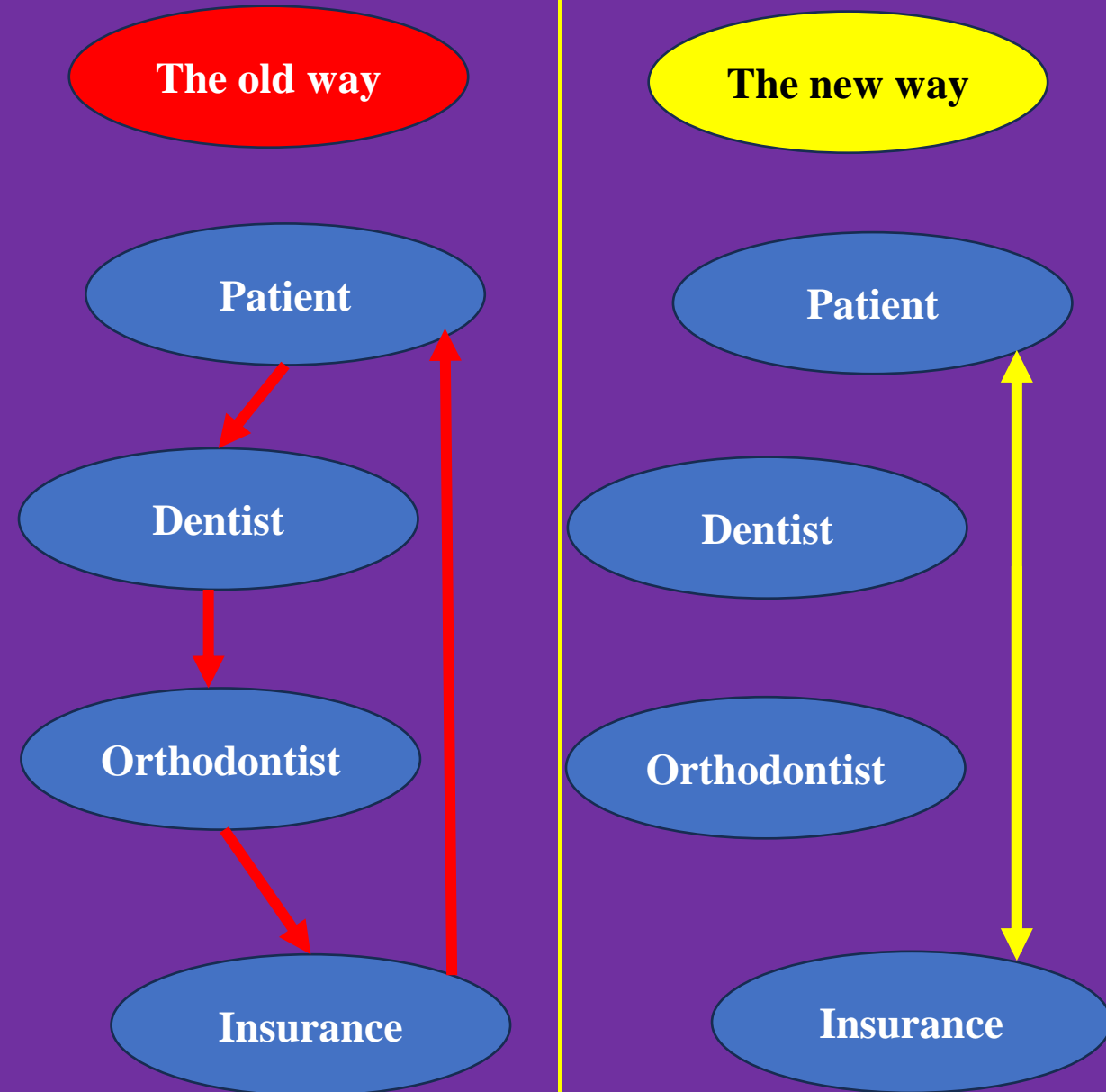
possono imparare a registrare con i 4dR,

il che semplifica l'invio ai verificatori

e/o

agli specialisti.

➔ **MENO LAVORO DI TRASFERIMENTO.**



PIETÀ

Le università svizzere collaborano con

ricercatori indipendenti solo se

il Fondo Nazionale Svizzero [FNS] li finanzia,

e

il FNS finanzia questi ricercatori solo se

e lavorano per almeno il 50%

in un'università.



Se è così difficile essere
un ricercatore svizzero,

allora è ora di farlo,

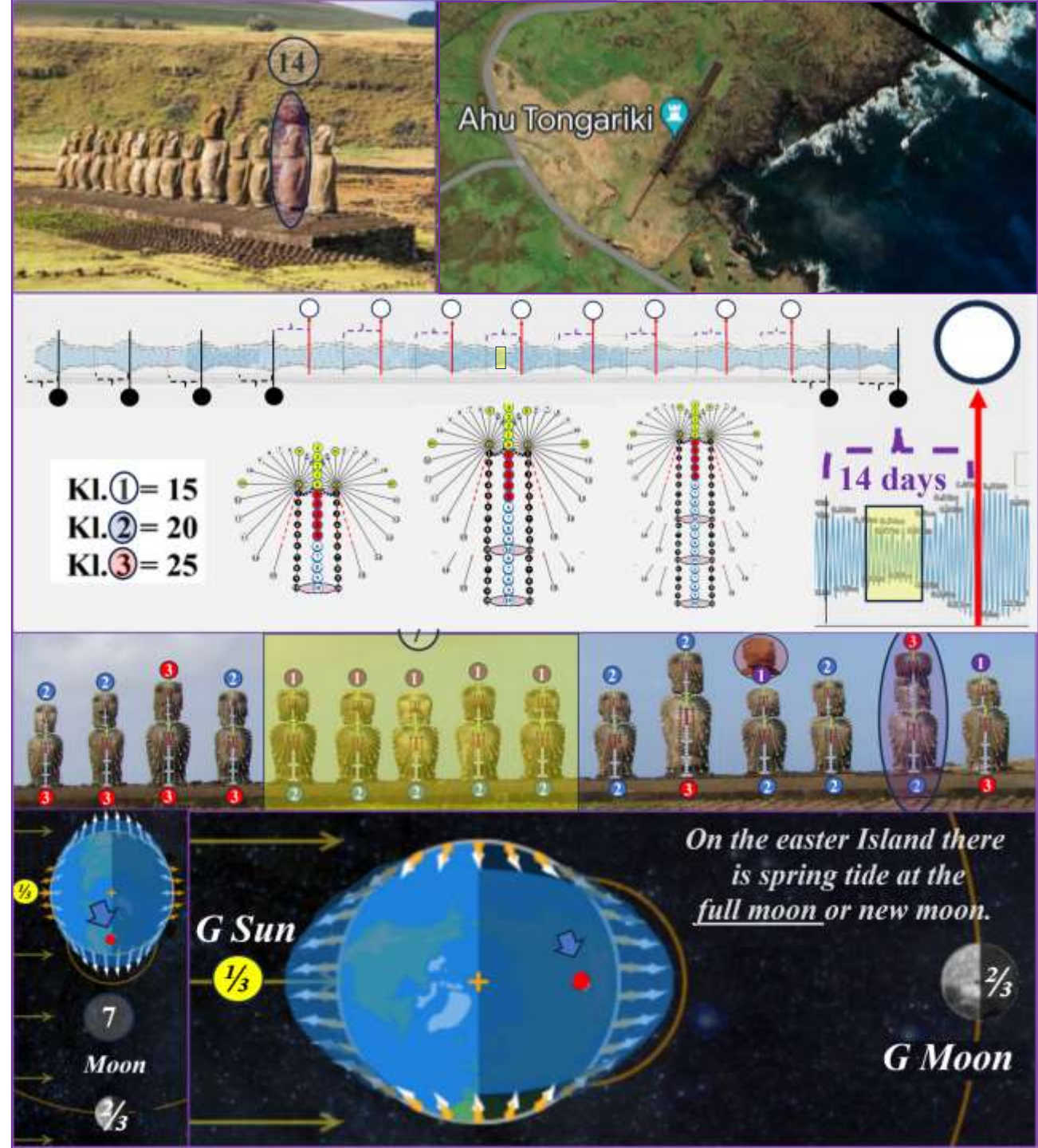
la causa principale

di queste difficoltà riconoscibile:

La dimensione è interessante per l'università,

ma il collegamento è interrotto.

(Dividi e conquista)



Lobby globale (Cartello?)

Perché sono solo i professori
stranieri di ortodonzia
determinare ciò che
i ricercatori svizzeri
delle università svizzere
sono autorizzati a studiare?



1315



1847



Lobby nazionale (Cartello?)

Perché

la Società Svizzera di Ortodonzia

Può utilizzare pubblicità ingannevoli

come

“allineamento sano dei denti”

omettendo informazioni?



Mehr als ein schönes Lächeln

Mein Fachzahnarzt für Kieferorthopädie (CH)

Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Kieferorthopädie SGK/SSODF

Herzlich willkommen auf der Homepage der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Kieferorthopädie (SGK/SSODF). Wir hoffen, dass Sie die gesuchten Informationen finden. Ansonsten steht Ihnen unser Sekretariat gerne zur Verfügung.

«Mehr als ein schönes Lächeln»

Die Behandlung bei einer Fach Zahnärztin oder einem Fachzahnarzt für Kieferorthopädie (CH) bringt Vorteile. Die spezialisierten Fach Zahnärzte sorgen mit hochstehenden Behandlungen für ein schönes Lachen und eine gesunde Zahnstellung.

Hier finden sie Ihren Fachzahnarzt für Kieferorthopädie (CH) in ihrer Region

Lobby cantonale (Cartello??)

Perché

lo stesso Consiglio dell'Università
non risponde alla mia domanda
per indagare sul mio approccio di ricerca?
L'università è davvero povera?

Zürich, 14. Februar 2022/avu

a



Universität
Zürich^{UZH}

Medizinische Fakultät
Dekanat

Antrag Forschungsansatz «Kieferorthopädie» vom 03.01.2022

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. vom Brocke

Haben Sie vielen Dank für Ihre Korrespondenz mit der Präsidentin des Universitätsrates und dem Rektor, die mich gebeten haben, Ihnen zu antworten.

Ich habe hierzu mit den Kollegen der Zahnmedizin und insbesondere der Kieferorthopädie Kontakt und mit diesen Ihr Schreiben und den darin zum Ausdruck gekommenen Forschungsansatz diskutiert. Ihr Ansatz erscheint zwar durchaus interessant, bedürfte aber sicherlich noch zusätzlicher Unter-
setzung und Substantiierung, bevor er beim SNF eingereicht werden könnte.

Wie Sie sicherlich wissen, ist im hochkompetitiven Umfeld der Hochschulmedizin eine starke Spezialisierung erforderlich, da wir die knappen Ressourcen leider nicht auf allen wünschenswerten Gebieten einsetzen können. Im Rahmen dieser erforderlichen Spezialisierungen liegen die von Ihnen bearbeiteten Themen leider nicht in unserem Fokus, so dass wir Ihnen zu unserem Bedauern – zumal uns auch keine adäquaten freien Stellen in Ihrem Fachgebiet zur Verfügung stehen – keine Zusammenarbeit anbieten können.

Ich danke Ihnen nochmals und verbleibe mit den besten Wünschen für Ihre persönliche und fachliche Zukunft.

Freundliche Grüsse

Prof. Dr. Dr. med. Frank J. Rühli
Dekan



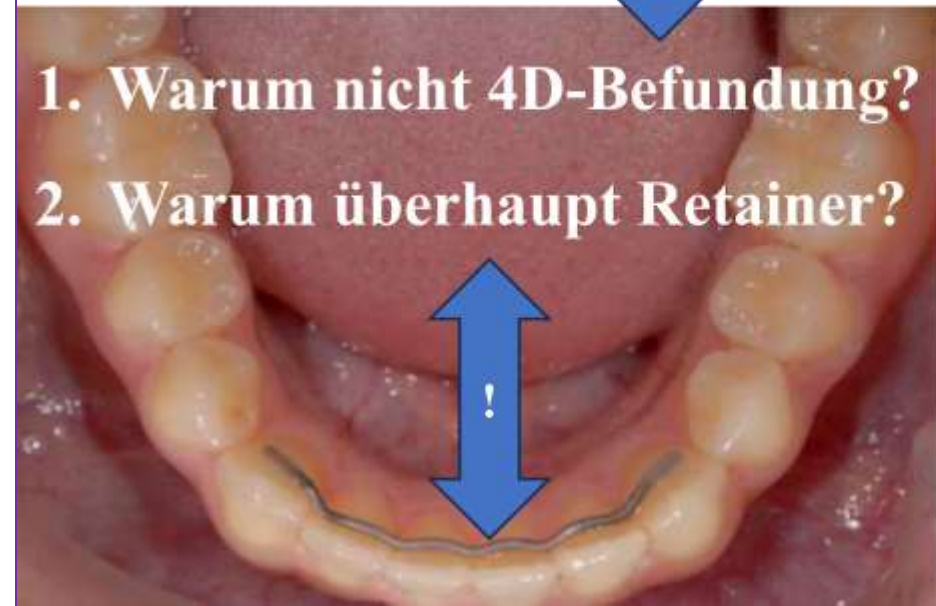
Lobby regionale (Cartello?)

Perché, per esempio,
l'Università di Berna ha studiato per decenni
il modo di applicare i retainer
e
non ha cercato il modo di rimuovere i retainer?

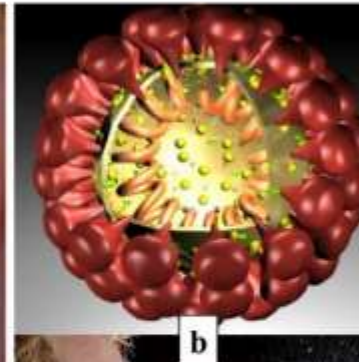


Bessere 3D-Befundung und Retainer

Wissenschaftliche Forschungsprojekte
mit meiner Beteiligung



1. Warum nicht 4D-Befundung?
2. Warum überhaupt Retainer?



Gli studi sulle recidive [ricadute] non sono condotti dalle stesse lobby mediche perché non vogliono mettersi in cattiva luce.



**La Svizzera ha bisogno di un centro
per lo sviluppo di protocolli diagnostici**

le cui conoscenze siano

**liberamente accessibili alla
popolazione svizzera**

E

possano essere utilizzate per

la rivalutazione della terapia - recidive! -.

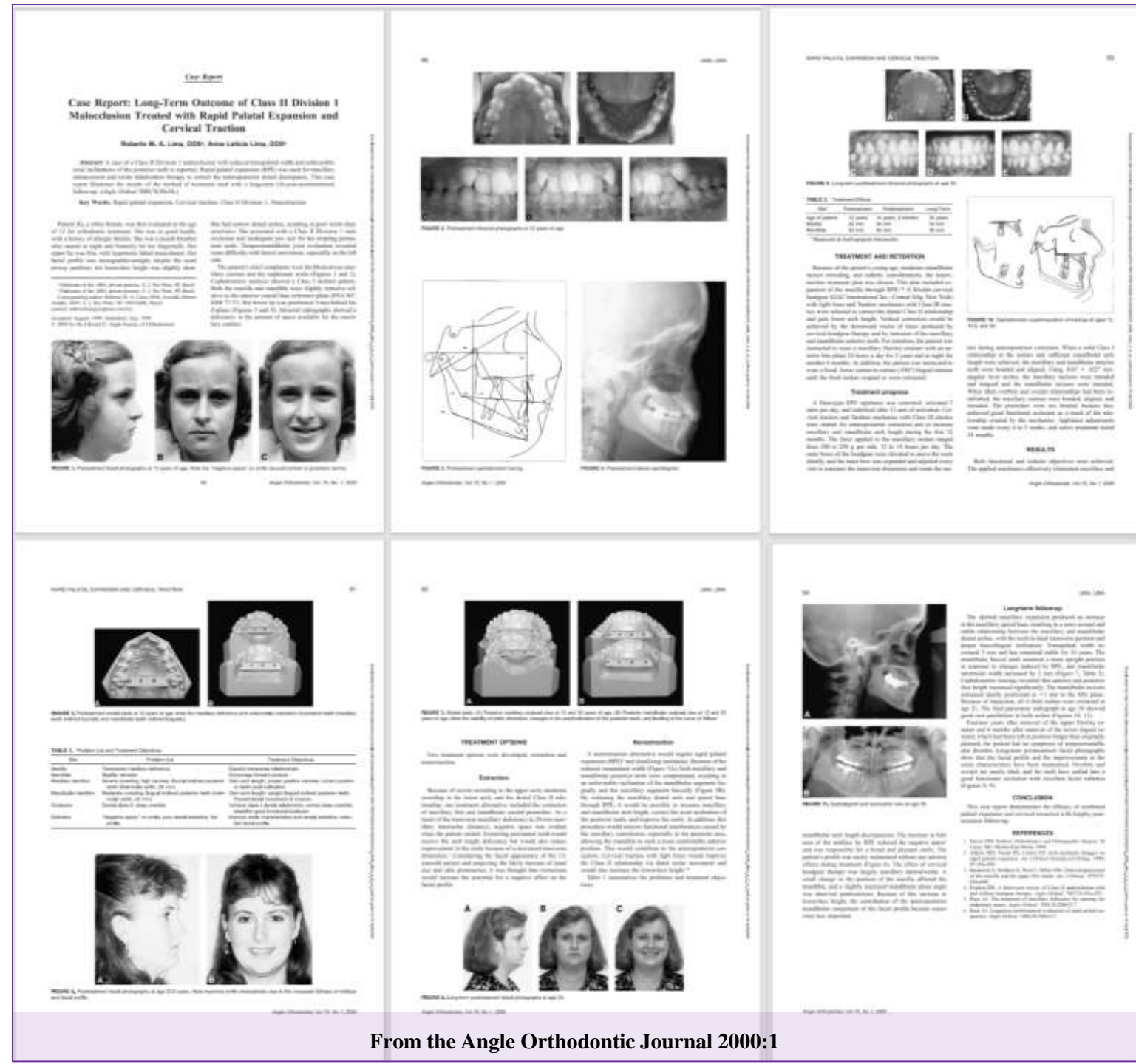


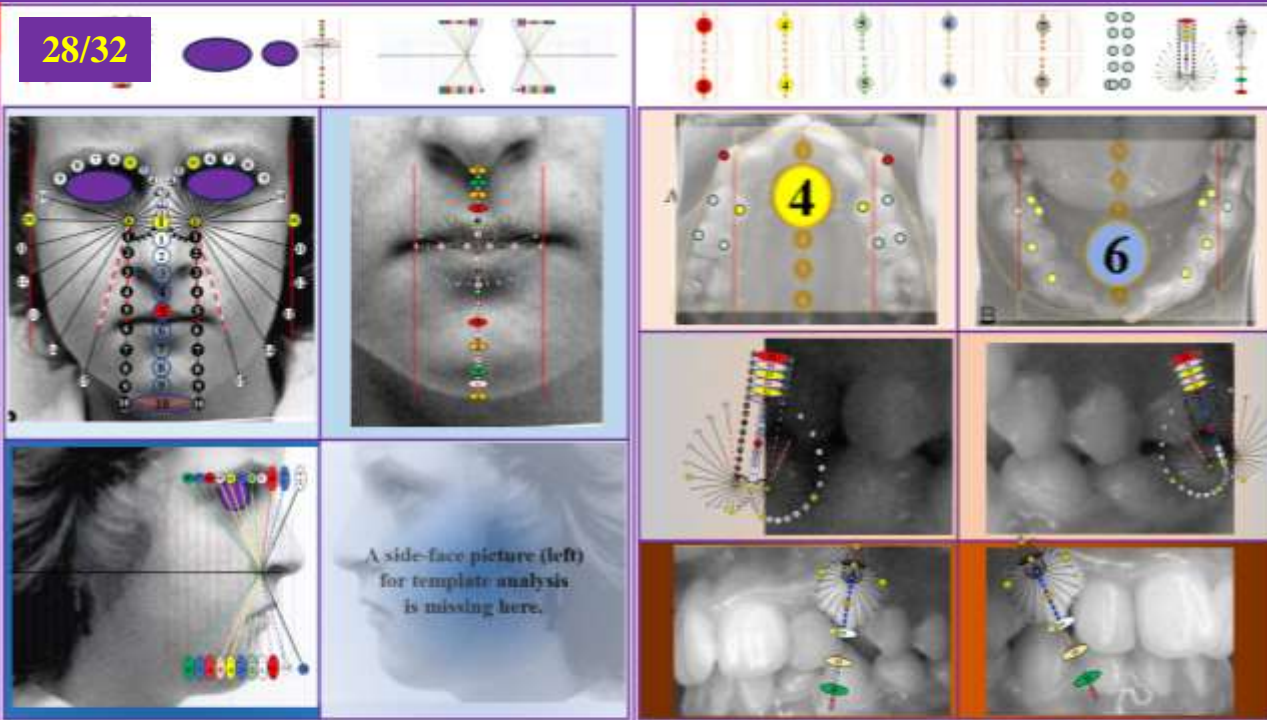
Rapporto sui risultati di presentazioni di casi possono essere suddivisi in 3 parti (piccolo, normale, grande)

oggettivazione visiva, soggettivazione verbale

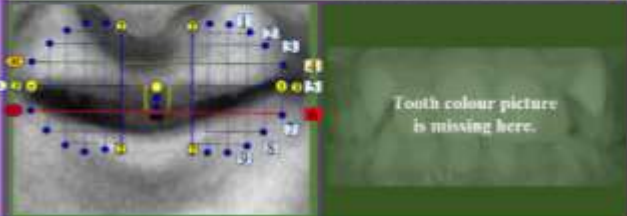
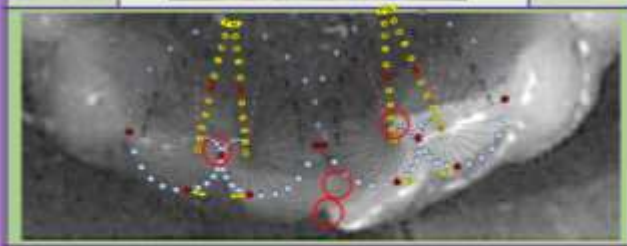
e

alla presentazione di un caso.





An overview X-ray picture for template overlay is missing here.



CR-N	1	Diagnostic time	1	Fig.-Inf. from	AO_2000-1	Recording region m. a. sea					489			
Sex	2	Age	144	Weight	X	1. Wish	2	MAP	2	Habit	2			
Aller.	2	Health	1	Height	X	Breath	2	Trau.	X	No-Go	X			
Mid-face height (A-I: 5)				4	I	Upper dental arch width (D-I: 5)				4	II			
Under-face height (a-I: 5)				6	II	Lower dental arch width (d-I: 5)				6	III			
Nose to face relation (A'-I: 0)				0	I	Upper cusp position (E-I: Ø La.)				5	I			
Face laterality (a'-I: 0)				0	I	Lower cusp position (e-I: Ø La.)				5	I			
Mid-face prominence right side (Bmr-I: -1)				0	III	Sagittal right molar bite (F-I: 4)				3	II			
Lower-face prominence right side (Blr-I: -1)				-1	I	Sagittal left molar bite (f-I: 4)				3	II			
Mid-face prominence left side (Bml-I: -1)				0	III	Vertical right molar bite (F'-I: 11-15)				14	I			
Lower-face prominence left side (BlI-I: -1)				-1	I	Vertical left molar bite (f'-I: 11-15)				14	I			
Upper mouth height (C-I: 5)				6	III	Right canine free space (G-I: 16-20)				21	III			
Lower mouth height (c-I: 5)				6	III	Left canine free space (g-I: 16-20)				21	III			
Incisor free space 11 (H-I: 6-10)				6	I	m1	xr	xl	M1	Xr	Xl	Mi	X	0
Incisor free space 21 (h-I: 6-10)				6	I	m2	xr	xl	M2	Xr	Xl	Mi	X	0
Incisor length 12 (I-I: 10 ± 2.5)				10	II	m3	xr	xl	M3	Xr	Xl	Ma	x/X	0
Incisor length 22 (i-I: 10 ± 2.5)				10	II	m4	xr	xl	M4	Xr	Xl	MR	X	0
Incisor support -42; -41 (J-I: 0)				2	III	m5	xr	xl	M5	Xr	Xl	ML	X	0
Incisor support 31-; 32-; (j-I: 0)				2	III	N	3	I	O	-2	I	P	2	I
Incisor presence 11-12 (K-I: 5 ± 0.9)				5	I	SNA°	80,0		Other findings				None of interest	
Incisor presence 21-22 (k-I: 5 ± 0.9)				5	I	SNB°	77,5							
Incisor quality 12-22 (L-I: 3)				X	0	ANB°	2,5							
Incisor quality 32-42 (l-I: 3)				X	0	MLNL°	20,0							
FOI-Harmony		45889	35159	51950	X-Normality				00000	111				

Protocollo di avvio

45889	35159	51950
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Fine del protocollo

45889	65005	55550
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Case Report: Long-Term Outcome of Class II Division 1 Malocclusion Treated with Rapid Palatal Expansion and Cervical Traction

Roberta M. A. Lima, DDS*, Anna Leticia Lima, DDS*

Abstract: A case of a Class II Division 1 malocclusion with untreated maxillary arch malocclusion, central incisor protrusion, and anterior teeth protrusion. Rapid palatal expansion (RPE) was used for maxillary expansion and orthodontic therapy to correct the orthodontic dental discrepancy. The case report describes the results of the method of treatment used with a long-term (10-year) follow-up of high-angle Class II malocclusion.

Key Words: Rapid palatal expansion, Cervical traction, Class II Division 1, Protraction

Introduction: A Class II malocclusion is the most common type of malocclusion in the United States. It is characterized by a horizontal distance between the maxillary and mandibular first molars that is greater than 6 mm. The most common cause of Class II malocclusion is a skeletal Class II malocclusion. The most common treatment for Class II malocclusion is orthodontic therapy with fixed appliances. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the long-term outcome of Class II malocclusion treated with RPE and cervical traction.

Case Report: A 12-year-old female patient with a Class II malocclusion was referred to the orthodontic department for treatment. The patient had a skeletal Class II malocclusion with a horizontal distance between the maxillary and mandibular first molars of 12 mm. The patient also had a high-angle malocclusion with a mandibular plane angle of 35 degrees. The patient's maxillary arch was treated with RPE and cervical traction for 12 months. The patient's mandibular arch was treated with orthodontic therapy with fixed appliances for 18 months. The patient's treatment was successful in correcting her Class II malocclusion and high-angle malocclusion. The patient's long-term outcome was stable and satisfactory.

Conclusion: RPE and cervical traction are effective treatments for Class II malocclusion and high-angle malocclusion. The long-term outcome of this treatment was stable and satisfactory.



FIGURE 1. Pre-treatment cephalometric radiograph of the patient.

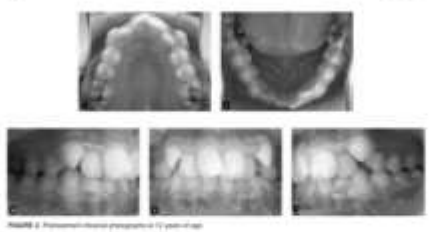


FIGURE 2. Post-treatment panoramic radiograph of the patient.

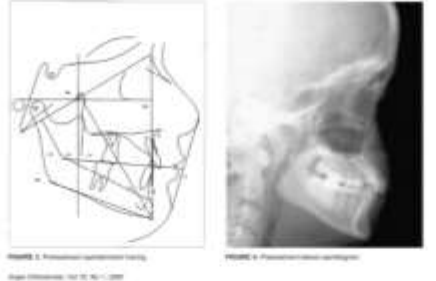


FIGURE 3. Post-treatment cephalometric radiograph of the patient.

Long-term Outcome of Class II Malocclusion Treated with Rapid Palatal Expansion and Cervical Traction

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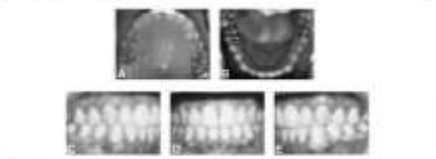


FIGURE 4. Long-term cephalometric radiograph of the patient.




FIGURE 5. Long-term cephalometric radiograph of the patient.



FIGURE 6. Treatment model of the patient.

TABLE 1. Patient Data and Treatment Objectives

Item	Objective	Treatment Objective
Age	12 years	Expand maxillary arch and correct malocclusion
Sex	Female	Expand maxillary arch and correct malocclusion
Malocclusion	Class II malocclusion	Expand maxillary arch and correct malocclusion
Orthodontic	Orthodontic therapy with fixed appliances	Expand maxillary arch and correct malocclusion
Orthodontic	Orthodontic therapy with fixed appliances	Expand maxillary arch and correct malocclusion

Discussion: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the long-term outcome of Class II malocclusion treated with RPE and cervical traction. The patient's treatment was successful in correcting her Class II malocclusion and high-angle malocclusion. The patient's long-term outcome was stable and satisfactory.



FIGURE 7. Post-treatment facial photographs of the patient.




FIGURE 8. Post-treatment facial photographs of the patient.

TREATMENT OBJECTIVES

The treatment objectives were to expand the maxillary arch and correct the malocclusion. The patient's treatment was successful in correcting her Class II malocclusion and high-angle malocclusion. The patient's long-term outcome was stable and satisfactory.

Conclusion: RPE and cervical traction are effective treatments for Class II malocclusion and high-angle malocclusion. The long-term outcome of this treatment was stable and satisfactory.




FIGURE 9. Long-term facial photographs of the patient.

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FIGURE 10. Long-term cephalometric radiograph of the patient.

CONCLUSION: RPE and cervical traction are effective treatments for Class II malocclusion and high-angle malocclusion. The long-term outcome of this treatment was stable and satisfactory.

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