

Long Face Syndrome: A Literature Review

Abstract

Long face morphology is a relatively common presentation among orthodontic patients. Despite being described extensively in the orthodontic literature, the long face morphology still remains unclear. The term “long face syndrome” depicts only the vertical component of the three dimensional problem which exists in these patients. Most studies to date concentrate on only the open bite variant of this multifaceted problem. The aim of this article is to comprehensively review the literature and present the varied clinical manifestations, etiology and available treatment modalities of the “Long Face Syndrome”.

Mini Review

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Amit Kumar Bansal*, Mohit Sharma, Prasanna Kumar, Karan Nehra and Sunil Kumar

Department of Dental Surgery, Armed Forces Medical College, India

***Corresponding author:** Amit Kumar Bansal, Department of Dental Surgery, Armed Forces Medical College, India, Tel: +91 8390551912; Email: dr.bansal@rediffmail.com

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Introduction

Long face morphology is a relatively common presentation among orthodontic patients. Classical features include an increased lower facial height, anterior open-bite and a narrow palate. While excessive vertical facial growth can often be recognized clinically, several cephalometric traits are commonly used to classify the underlying vertical skeletal pattern as normal (normodivergent), short (hypodivergent), or long (hyperdivergent). The term “long face syndrome” depicts only the vertical component of the three dimensional problem which exists in these patients.

Both genetic and environmental factors have been associated with the etiology of excessive vertical facial development, although it is likely that more than one subtype of the phenotype exists. Etiological factors such as enlarged adenoids, nasal allergies, weak masticatory muscles, oral habits, and genetic factors have all been implicated in the development of the long face morphology.

The treatment objective in a patient having sufficient potential for growth should be to restrain and control maxillary descent and prevent eruption of posterior teeth. When the severity of vertical deformity is so great that reasonable correction cannot be obtained by growth modification or camouflage, the combination of orthodontics and orthognathic surgery may provide the only viable treatment.

Despite being described extensively in the orthodontic literature the long face morphology still remains unclear. Most studies concentrate on only the open bite variant of this multifaceted problem. The aim of this article is to comprehensively review the literature and present the varied clinical manifestations, etiology and available treatment modalities of the “Long Face Syndrome”.

Literature Review

Nomenclature

A variety of terms have been used for excessive vertical craniofacial growth, such as the long face syndrome and vertical maxillary excess [1], idiopathic long face [2], skeletal open-bite

[3,4], high angle [5], hyperdivergent [6,7], dolichofacial [8] and adenoid face [9]. Although these terms often refer to the same clinical condition, the multiplicity of terms suggests considerable morphological variation within each facial type.

Prevalence

Two of the largest studies that investigated the prevalence of skeletal facial types were undertaken in the United States, and involved the evaluation of a large orthodontic based patient sample [10,11]. In both studies, the prevalence of the long face pattern was approximately 22%. This extreme form of vertical craniofacial growth was also reported to be the second most common cause for seeking and receiving orthodontic/surgical treatment [10]. The prevalence of these vertical growth patterns differed significantly according to Angle's classification of malocclusion, with the highest proportion occurring in the Class III sample (35%), followed by the Class I (32%), Class II Division 1 (30%) and Division 2 (18%) groups [12]. These findings were consistent with those of another recent retrospective study investigating the occurrence of skeletal malocclusions in a Brazilian sample [13].

Recently, Chew [14] investigated the distribution of dentofacial deformities in an ethnically diverse Asian population receiving orthognathic surgery and found that the overall prevalence of vertical maxillary excess (VME) was nearly 22%, although significant differences existed in the distribution of VME among the three Angle classes. The highest prevalence of VME occurred in the Angle Class I (50%) and Class II malocclusions (48%), followed by the Class III group (10%).

Etiological factors

Variations in the long face morphology have so far been discussed in terms of skeletal growth imbalances and mandibular rotations, although there still remains a great deal of uncertainty as to what causes or “triggers” these growth patterns [15]. The multiplicity of growth theories suggests a complex multifactorial etiology that involves genetic, environmental and epigenetic

regulation. Several local environmental factors have been implicated in the etiology of the long face morphology, including nasal obstruction, parafunctional habits and weak muscle activity [16-18].

Enlarged adenoids and a narrow nasopharynx are common causes of nasal obstruction that can prompt an individual to become a mouth breather. Theoretically, the downward and forward tongue position needed for oral respiration may also displace the mandible inferiorly and lead to an increase in vertical dimension. The long face morphology of mouth breathing children may also result from the effects of soft tissue stretching that commonly occur when these individuals overextend their heads to compensate for impaired nasal respiration [16].

Several authors have found that long face individuals have a narrower nasopharynx than other facial types [16]. In fact, both anterior and posterior facial heights appear to be positively correlated with all the volumetric measurements of the airway, with the exception of the middle pharyngeal third [19].

Oral habits such as digit sucking have been associated with the classical traits of the long face morphology. Non-nutritive sucking in the first few years of life is consistently associated with vertical malocclusions such as an anterior open bite. These non-nutritive sucking habits are often not limited to the vertical plane, but may also affect the transverse dimension manifesting as posterior cross-bites [20]. More recently, Thomaz and colleagues used anthropometric points to describe facial morphology, and found a high prevalence of severe facial convexity in adolescents who had been breastfed for relatively short periods and exhibited prolonged mouth-breathing habits that persisted until after the

age of 6 years [21].

Genetic Factors

Different heritability estimates have been reported for various vertical dimensions of the face. For instance, the heritability of total face height is reported to range from 0.8 to 1.3, while that of the lower anterior face is between 0.9 and 1.6. In contrast, the heritability of the posterior and upper anterior face height ranges from 0.2 to 0.9 and 0.2 to 0.7, respectively [22].

It is noteworthy, however, that heritability studies have a number of limitations that may account for some of the inconsistent findings reported in the literature. Since these estimates are typically derived under different environmental conditions, it is difficult to generalize the findings from one sample to another or even within the same sample over a substantial period of time.

Clinical Features (Figure 1)

The long face morphology is typically associated with a number of classical features including a longer lower third of the face, facial retrognathism, depressed nasolabial areas, excessive exposure of the maxillary teeth and gingiva, lip incompetence, narrow palate, posterior cross-bites, and an anterior open-bite [1]. Facial retrognathism, for example, gradually increases with facial divergence and mandibular plane angle [5]. Other features (such as a dolichocephalic cranium, narrow nasal apertures, small temporal fossa, underdeveloped mandibular processes, narrow and long mandibular symphysis, reduced chin prominence, and large teeth) have also been reported in some individuals with the long face pattern [3].



Figure 1: Clinical features of long face syndrome.

Anterior open bites are only found in a limited proportion of individuals with the long face morphology [23]. Fields and colleagues [24] recognized this common misconception and pointed out that “not all long faced patients have open-bites and not all open-bite patients are long faced”. The reduced prevalence of anterior open-bites in long face individuals can be attributed to the dentoalveolar compensatory mechanisms, which are capable of masking the underlying skeletal pattern in a large proportion of individuals [25].

Cephalometric Features (Figure 2)

It is now clear that the majority of the growth disturbances

that contribute to the long face morphology occur below the maxillary plane [1,5,9,26,27]. In general, the hyperdivergent pattern results from a combination of dentoalveolar and skeletal features. A number of cephalometric variables that represent these areas have therefore been associated with the long face morphology, including a reduced posterior facial height, greater total facial height, and larger lower anterior facial height, gonial angle, and mandibular plane angle [1,26,28]. One recent study shows that long faces were predominantly due to increased lower face height [29].

One of the main limitations of the studies discussed is their confinement to the open-bite variant of the long face morphology.



Figure 2: Cephalometric features of long face syndrome.

Morphology and Growth Patterns

The relative size of the mandible is significantly smaller in growing children with a hyperdivergent pattern than in those with either the normodivergent or hypodivergent morphologies [30]. The shape of the mandible is also more variable in those

with greater skeletal divergence, and differs from normodivergent individuals at the gonial angle, alveolar process, posterior ramus border, and mandibular plane. Recent studies have shown that the hyperdivergent pattern is associated with thin cortical bone plates which may lead to mini-implant failure especially in maxillary buccal alveolar segments [31].

Treatment

The clinician must address the three-dimensional dentoalveolar and skeletal problems that present in long face syndrome. Treatment modality depends on the growth potential of the patient when he reports as well as the severity of the dysplasia.

Patients with growth potential

The primary objective of treatment in a growing child with a long face problem is to restrain and control that area. If vertical movement of the posterior teeth (which is due to a combination of jaw growth and eruption) could be controlled well enough, downward and backward rotation of the mandible could be

prevented, and it might even be possible to produce upward and forward rotation of the mandible as growth continues.

The long face growth pattern is hard to modify, and it persists until late in the teens; therefore treatment must continue over many years. There has been significant progress in recent years toward effectively controlling and redirecting long face growth, with little or no success in shortening the duration of treatment.

The two traditional methods for impeding excessive vertical growth have been

- i. High-pull headgear with maxillary fixed appliance.
- ii. A functional appliance with bite blocks. (Figure 3)



Figure 3: Activator with bite blocks fitted with headgear tubes, so that high-pull headgear can be worn while the functional appliance is in use, gives the most effective control of excessive vertical growth. The effect of this appliance on the maxilla is similar to that of a maxillary splint, but it also controls the vertical position of the lower teeth.

Patients with questionable growth potential

A camouflage treatment plan based on retraction of the upper incisors by extraction of premolars does nothing to help correct the vertical problem. As the upper incisors are retracted they extrude and the nasolabial angle will increase. The fact that vertical growth continues into the late teens can be both a problem and a potential opportunity. A problem exists because the growth pattern tends to further worsen the long face deformity without treatment. An opportunity is present because at least some growth potential usually is present in long face adolescents which can be modified to meet the treatment goals. However, growth modification after the adolescent growth spurt is more a theoretical possibility as it is almost impossible to get adolescents to wear a functional appliance with bite blocks and headgear regularly enough to really control vertical growth.

Anterior open bite in adolescents (adults) often can be corrected with orthodontic treatment. Ideally, this would be accomplished by intruding the posterior teeth which is now a possibility with temporary anchorage devices. However, long term stability and the biological limits of safe intrusion which can be achieved are yet to be established [32].

It has been claimed that a multiloop edgewise appliance, in conjunction with anterior vertical elastics, can produce posterior intrusion and therefore a true correction of the skeletal problem. Even though these results often are stable, recent reports demonstrate what one would expect from the mechanics of the appliance; the open bite correction occurs almost totally by elongating the incisor teeth [14].

In this borderline situation, a lower border osteotomy of the mandible to bring the chin upward and forward can greatly improve both dental and facial esthetics, because the lower lip relaxes and moves up as the chin is elevated.

Patients with little or no growth potential

For long face patients with no prospect for successful growth modification, surgery is probably the only treatment option. Orthodontic camouflage does nothing to improve the excessive facial height and can even further worsen it. A patient with a genuine long face problem who does not accept a surgical treatment protocol is better off without any treatment [33].

Conclusion

The orthodontic literature widely describes the long face morphology. Various clinical and cephalometric features have been associated with this deformity. It has a multivariate etiology with both genetic and environmental factors associated. Most of the studies concentrate on the open bite variant of the syndrome. In growing individuals, the long face growth pattern is hard to modify, and it persists until late in the teens; therefore treatment with head gear or functional appliances must continue over many years. In individuals in whom growth has seized, surgical approach is the only feasible option.

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