

Maxillary Le Fort 1 Osteotomy

MF04 Lite - Expires End of January 2024



This fact sheet is for general information about this procedure only. It is not intended to be used as medical advice or to replace advice that your relevant healthcare professional would give you. If you have a particular medical problem, please consult a healthcare professional.

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What is a Le Fort 1 osteotomy?

A Le Fort 1 osteotomy is an operation to change the position of your upper jaw so your teeth can be aligned.

What are the benefits of surgery?

Your orthodontist should be able to align your teeth so they bite together in the best way for long-term stability. The appearance of your face should also improve.

Are there any alternatives to surgery?

Your orthodontist can sometimes just use braces to straighten your teeth but it is unlikely that your teeth will bite together properly. You will usually need a permanent wire across the back of your teeth or to wear a splint at night for the rest of your life to keep your teeth in place.

What does the operation involve?

The operation is performed under a general anaesthetic and usually takes about an hour.

Your surgeon will make cuts inside your mouth, above your top teeth.

They will use instruments to separate the part of your upper jaw which holds your teeth while maintaining the blood supply. Your surgeon will move your jaw and fix it in the right position using plates and screws. Your surgeon may need to trim the cartilage that separates your nostrils to prevent your nose from becoming permanently blocked.

How can I prepare myself for the operation?

If you smoke, stopping smoking now may reduce your risk of developing complications and will improve your long-term health.

Stopping smoking and keeping your mouth clean significantly reduces the risk of infection.

Try to maintain a healthy weight. You have a higher risk of developing complications if you are overweight.

Regular exercise should help to prepare you for the operation, help you to recover and improve

your long-term health. Before you start exercising, ask the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

If you have not had the coronavirus (Covid-19) vaccine, you may be at an increased risk of serious illness related to Covid-19 while you recover. Speak to your doctor or healthcare team if you would like to have the vaccine.

What complications can happen?

General complications of any operation

- Bleeding
- Bruising and swelling of your jaw, mouth and nose
- Infection of the surgical site (wound)
- Allergic reaction to the equipment, materials or medication
- Blood clot in your leg
- Blood clot in your lung
- Chest infection

Specific complications of this operation

- Numbness of the upper lip and gum
- The jaw not separating as planned
- Not being able to open your mouth fully (trismus) and jaw stiffness
- Slipping of the jaw bones in the first few weeks after the operation
- Cosmetic problems
- Infection of the plates and screws

Consequences of this procedure

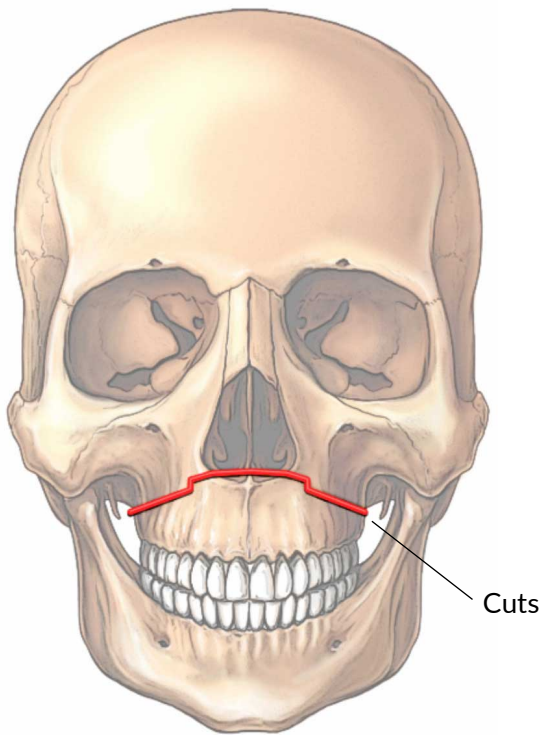
- Pain

How soon will I recover?

You should be able to go home after 1 to 3 days.

Regular exercise should help you to return to normal activities as soon as possible. Before you start exercising, ask the healthcare team or your GP for advice.

Eat only soft foods for 4 to 6 weeks, gradually moving on to solid food only when you can chew



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comfortably. It will take about 3 months before you can chew properly.

You should be able to return to work after 2 to 4 weeks, depending on your type of work.

The healthcare team will arrange for you to come back to the clinic regularly during the first 4 weeks.

Summary

A Le Fort 1 osteotomy is an operation to change the position of your upper jaw to help improve the way your teeth bite together. It is usually performed in addition to treatment by your orthodontist using braces.

Keep this information document. Use it to help you if you need to talk to the healthcare team.

Some information, such as risk and complication statistics, is taken from global studies and/or databases. Please ask your surgeon or doctor for more information about the risks that are specific to you, and they may be able to tell you about any other suitable treatments options.

This document is intended for information purposes only and should not replace advice that your relevant healthcare team would give you.

Acknowledgements

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Illustrator

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