

Effect of rapid maxillary expansion on glenoid fossa and condylar position in growing patients

Submission date 31/10/2017	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 07/11/2017	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 23/11/2020	Condition category Oral Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Growing children may have dental crowding, crossbite (where the upper teeth fall inside the lower teeth when you bite), breathing problems, and hearing loss, due to insufficient (not enough) growth of the maxillary bone (the bone in the front of the face). Rapid maxillary extension (RME) is an orthodontic procedure that uses a device implanted in the palate to expand the maxillary bone, ultimately resulting in increasing its diameter, and eventually correcting breathing problems, hearing loss, teeth position and crossbite. The aim of this study is to investigate if RME in growing patients will result in radiographic changes at the level of glenoid fossa and nasal cavity width compared to a control group.

Who can participate?

Children aged 8 to 13 years old who have a maxillary skeletal deficiency with a crossbite.

What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly allocated to one of two groups. Those in the first group undergo rapid maxillary extension (RME) implanted. Those in the second group have no device implanted. Participants are followed up three weeks after their first visit where the RME is removed. Participants are evaluated and have x-rays. Participants are then followed up again at six months for a clinical examination and have their mouth imaging. Participants are assessed for their improvements in their crossbite.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants in the treatment group may benefit from enhancing nasal breathing, and eventually avoiding vital problems such as obstructive sleep apnea, preventing problems of the temporomandibular joints, avoiding skeletal and dental malocclusions that may require invasive orthognathic surgery later in adulthood and facilitating hearing by relieving constriction at the level of the Eustachian tubes. There are no foreseeable medical risks with taking part in participating.

Where is the study run from?

Lebanese University School of Dentistry (Lebanon)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

March 2016 to June 2018

Who is funding the study?

Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, Lebanon (CNRS) (Lebanon)

Who is the main contact?

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Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

MG_002

Study information

Scientific Title

Effect of rapid Maxillary Expansion on glenoid fossa and condyle-fossa relationship in Growing Patients: Study protocol for a controlled clinical trial

Acronym

MEGP

Study objectives

In growing patients with significant maxillary skeletal deficiency in the transverse dimension with bilateral crossbite, rapid maxillary extension increases interglenoid fossa distance, condyle fossa relationship, and nasal width, compared to a control group.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Research Ethics Committee of Dental School, Lebanese University, 11/08/2015, ref: 31.04.2015

Study design

Open two-arm parallel group controlled prospective clinical trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Growing subjects, aged 8 to 13 years presenting a transverse maxillary skeletal deficiency, with bilateral crossbite involving one or more posterior teeth

Interventions

At baseline, all the patients undergo clinical examination, plaster study model casts and maxillary low-dose 3D CBCT (Cone-beam computed tomography) with an iCat® machine (Imaging Sciences International, Hatfield, Pa). Patients allocated to the treatment group will undergo rapid maxillary extension (RME) [T0], while patients in the control group will have no device implanted.

Study group: Participants included in this group undergo an RME with an expansion device (Hyrax®, Dentaaurum, Ispringen, Germany). The opening of the intermaxillary suture will be checked clinically by the occurrence of an interincisal diastema and radiologically as radiolucency appearing at the same region on an occlusal X-ray.

Control group: Participants presenting the same characteristics as the study group but asking to postpone the RME, are included in this group.

A follow-up visit is scheduled three weeks after the first visit (T0), termed (T1), where patients in the RME group undergo device removal. All the patients from both groups has a clinical examination and on occlusal X Ray.

A follow-up visit is scheduled six months weeks after T1, termed (T2), where all the patients undergo a clinical examination and a repeat maxillary low-dose 3D CBCT.

Thus, participants are seen at three predefined visits.

Intervention Type

Device

Primary outcome(s)

Interglenoid fossa distance is measured using specific software (ITK-SNAP, IMAGINE, CMF) at baseline and 6-month visit.

All the outcomes are radiological. Radiological data acquired with CBCT obtained at baseline and 6 months will be saved as DICOM files. 3-dimensional surface models of the anatomic structures will be built using specific software (ITK-SNAP; open-source software, www.itksnap.org;

IMAGINE, open-source software, <http://www.ia.unc.edu/dev/download/Imagine>, Cranio-Maxillo-Facial (CMF) application software, M. E. Müller Institute for Surgical Technology and Biomechanics, University of Bern, <http://co-me.ch>).

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Condyle fossa relationships are measured using specific software (ITK-SNAP, IMAGINE, CMF) at baseline and 6-month visit
2. 3D condylar angles are measured using specific software (ITK-SNAP, IMAGINE, CMF) at baseline and 6-month visit
3. Nasal width is measured using specific software (ITK-SNAP, IMAGINE, CMF) at baseline and 6-month visit

Completion date

01/06/2018

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Male or female growing subject
2. Aged 8 to 13 years
3. Presence of a transverse maxillary skeletal deficiency, with bilateral crossbite involving one or more posterior teeth (bicuspid or molars) assessed by a clinical examination
4. Presence of sufficient crown length (around 3-4mm) to provide the necessary anchorage for the RME appliance selected for the study
5. Presence of a deep palatal vault
6. Dental crowding at the start of treatment

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Child

Lower age limit

8 years

Upper age limit

13 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Craniofacial syndromes (such as craniosynostosis, Apert-Crouzon, Treacher-Collins, orofacial clefting, etc.)

2. Missing maxillary posterior permanent teeth (first molars)
3. Concomitant periodontal disease
4. Previous orthodontic treatment

Date of first enrolment

01/09/2016

Date of final enrolment

01/12/2017

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Lebanon

Study participating centre

Lebanese University School of Dentistry

Department of Orthodontics

Lebanese University School of Dentistry

Hadath

Beirut

Lebanon

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Sponsor information

Organisation

Lebanese University

ROR

<https://ror.org/05x6qnc69>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research organisation

Funder Name

Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, Lebanon (CNRS)

Funder Name

Lebanese University

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The current data sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date.

IPD sharing plan summary

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Protocol article	protocol	01/03/2018	23/11/2020	Yes	No