

# **Surgical Planning in Cleft Orthognathic Surgery**

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Orthognathic surgery is usually the final phase of treatment for patients with cleft lip and palate. More than 25% of patients with CLP develop a significant maxillary hypoplasia that requires surgical intervention. However, because of the original embryological defect, corrective surgery during infancy, and subsequent orthodontia, the deformities in cleft patients occur not only in the sagittal plane but also in the transverse and vertical planes. Bimaxillary procedures should be considered more often to correct three dimensional deformities in patients with cleft after appropriate soft tissue analysis. These procedures discussed in the section aim to achieve more esthetic, functional, and stable results.