

TRANSPORT DISTRACTION OSTEOGENESIS FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF RAMUS-CONDYLE UNIT FOLLOWING RELEASE OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT ANKYLOSIS

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) is a structurally complex joint. TMJ deficiency and deformity can result from different causes. Ankylosis of the TMJ is considered the most common cause leading to severe form of deformity and shortening of the ramus / condyle unit which can affect both, function and esthetic and is difficult to treat. Different surgical procedures have been used to treat this deficiency, with variable degrees of success rates. Distraction osteogenesis is a well-established technique that is used to treat different maxillofacial deformities. A recent use in reconstruction of the deficiency ramus-condyle unit is developed

Aim: The objective of this study was to evaluate the use of transport distraction osteogenesis in restoring the deficient condyle/ramus unit of patients with unilateral or bilateral TMJ ankylosis to correct the resultant deformity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Ten patients with TMJ ankylosis underwent Transport condylar ramus distraction osteogenesis to reconstruct the condyle after release and gap arthroplasty. The distractors used were extraoral submerged ones. Patients were randomly allocated into two groups. The first group transport condylar distraction was done immediately in the same operation after release of ankylosis. In the second group, distraction was done in a second stage.

RESULTS: Our patients' age ranged from 2 to 46 years with an average of 18.2 years. The follow-up period ranged from 15 to 60 months with an average of 30.2 months. Successful treatment was achieved in seven cases. Complications were mild in two, moderate in four and severe in three.

CONCLUSIONS: Transport condylar distraction osteogenesis is a valuable treatment option for TMJ ankylosis. It has a considerable complication rate that must be considered and discussed thoroughly with the patient/guardian. Also, improvement of the design and handling characteristics of the distractors must be considered.

KEYWORDS: Transport distraction osteogenesis, TMJ ankylosis, condyle, facial asymmetry, bird face deformity.

RUNNING TITLE: transport distraction osteogenesis for condylar reconstruction

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INTRODUCTION

Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) is a structurally complex synovial joint that allows hinge and translation movements. (1) Deficiency in ramus and/or condyle can be congenital, traumatic or may result from surgical interventions to treat benign or malignant tumors. (2) Reconstruction of the ramus/condyle unit (RCU) is technically difficult and demanding. Several methods for TMJ reconstruction are being used with variable success rate such as gap arthroplasty, interpositional arthroplasty, the use of autogenous bone grafts and the use of alloplastic materials. Among the complications of these methods are; donor site morbidity, inconsistent pattern of growth of the graft especially the costochondral, and expenses of alloplastic materials. (3-5)

Recently, trials were done to reconstruct the RCU through the utilization of distraction osteogenesis principle. (6, 7) Experimental and clinical studies proved the validity of this method. (8-13) The regenerated bone is similar in properties to the original one with no donor site morbidity. In this method a segment of bone is cut adjacent to the defect and moved gradually across the defect via a mechanical device. New bone is formed between the two segments. The segment of bone being moved is called transport disc. (14)

Distraction osteogenesis is the regeneration of bone between vascularized bone surfaces that are separated by gradual distraction. The bone is separated by low energy osteotomy or corticotomy stabilized by fixator (traction of callus). (15)

Distraction osteogenesis was first reported by Codivilla in the early 20th century to lengthen the femur via application of external traction following an osteotomy. (16) Ilizarov, the Russian orthopedist performed several experimental and clinical studies that put the modern principles of distraction osteogenesis. (17-19)

McCarthy et al (20) were the first to perform successful clinical mandibular distraction. Since then, distraction osteogenesis has been used to treat wide varieties of craniomaxillofacial deformities. Advantages of this method are the elimination of donor site morbidity and the similarity of quality of the regenerated bone to the original bone (10, 21)

Distractors used for mandibular distraction osteogenesis are either intraoral distractors placed in direct contact to the mandible or extraoral ones that are connected to the bone via external rods and pins (2, 6, 13, 21). The first successful clinical application for transport condylar distraction osteogenesis was performed by Stucki-McCormick in 1997.(22)

The aim of this study is to evaluate the use of transport distraction osteogenesis in restoring the deficient condyle/ramus unit of patients with TMJ ankylosis to correct the resultant deformity either unilaterally or bilaterally.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted on ten patients with jaw deformity, secondary to TMJ ankylosis, with deficiency in the ramus-condyle unit, who were admitted to the Maxillofacial and Plastic Surgery Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Alexandria University. The study was registered on the website www.ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier NCT04383964

Study design: Clinical trial

Inclusion criteria:

- Post ankylosis deformity: Bilateral or unilateral deficient ramus-condyle unit (RCU) after release. Bony ankylosed joints only were included. Patients were randomly allocated into two groups:

The first group: Patients in this group, underwent simultaneous release and distraction at the same operation.

The second group: Patients in this group, underwent release followed by distraction osteogenesis as a second stage.

Exclusion criteria:

- Mentally affected patients as well as those medically compromised were excluded from the current study.

Preoperative evaluation:

Patients were thoroughly evaluated after full history taking, comprehensive clinical examination and relevant laboratory and radiographic investigations (Panoramic radiographs, Posteroanterior cephalometric radiographs (PA ceph). Lateral cephalometric radiograph (lateral ceph) and Cone beam computerized tomography(CBCT). Photographs were obtained after obtaining patient's or guardian's consent. Ramus length was obtained from lateral cephalometric radiograph by measuring the distance between the g point, true vertical and true horizontal planes respectively(Preoperatively and postoperatively)

Distractors used were locally designed and made, unidirectional in vertical axis, with submerged distractors. In pediatric cases

pediatric distractors were used, while in adult cases larger distractors were used.

Operative Stage:

The procedures were done under general naso-tracheal intubation, with the use of fiber optic intubation. Surgical procedures were done as follow

Release of bony ankylosis was performed through pre-auricular approach. A submandibular or retromandibular approach was used if ankylosis was already released. -A transport disc was created at the remaining stump of the Ramus-condyle unit (RCU) with an L shaped osteotomy. The prepared disc had to be wide enough to fit the upper portion of the distractor.

The submerged distractor was placed in a position to guide the transport disc moving up and backwards toward the glenoid fossa. The length of the distractor was determined according to the amount of distraction planned to reach the glenoid fossa. The distractor was applied and secured in place. The function of the distractor was checked then returned to zero position before closure. Finally, the wound was closed in layers and a drain was secured in place. Activation of the device was started after a latency period of five days, in a rate of 0.5mm twice daily. Distractors were removed after a consolidation period of three months.

Postoperative evaluation

Included: mouth opening (measured with a ruler in millimeters), determination of the height of the ramus, and measurement of the airway on lateral cephalometric radiograph.

Results

Causes of ankylosis in our patients were post-traumatic in nine patients and a claimed congenital cause in one case (patient no. 4). Clinical features of the cases were as classically described in unilateral and bilateral TMJ ankylosis. Table 1 summarizes our patients' data

All patients were treated under general anesthesia for transport condylar distraction osteogenesis. They were divided into two groups:

The first group (group A):

Patients in this group, underwent simultaneous release and distraction at the same operation. This group included five patients: four males and one female. Table 2 summarizes the results of this group. The age of patients in this group ranged from 2 to 29 years with an average age of 12.8 years. The distraction period extended from 24 to 36 days, with an average of 29.2 days. The activation rate was 0.5 turn twice daily which is corresponding to 0.5 mm each half turn. The follow-up period ranged from 12 to 36 months with an average of 24.6 months. The mean preoperative ramus length was 97.4mm, while the mean postoperative ramus length was 106 mm. The preoperative mean of upper pharyngeal airway was 7.2 mm and the lower pharyngeal airway was 5.4mm, while the mean postoperative upper pharyngeal airway was 8.4 mm and the mean postoperative lower pharyngeal airway was 6.8mm.

The mean postoperative mouth opening in this group was 21.2mm with a range from 19 to 25mm. Complications in this group were classified into mild, moderate and severe.

Table 1. Clinical Data of our patients

Case no	Age	Sex	Site	Type of surgery	Distraction time	Follow-up	Complications	Post-operative mouth opening
1	29	male	Rt.	Simultaneous Release & Distraction	28 days	12 months	Anterior openbite	26mm
2	26	Female	Biateral	Release Followed by Distraction	19 days	40 months	Reankylosis, anterior openbite	24mm
3	11	Female	Lt.	Release Followed by Distraction	17 days	17 months	No Complications	19mm
4	29	Female	Bilateral	Release Followed by Distraction	43 days	36 months	marginal mandibular nerve injury, Bilateral temporal nerve injury, hypertrophic scars	20mm
5	17	Female	Lt.	Simultaneous Release & Distraction	32 days	15 months	mild postoperative infection, anterior openbite, hypertrophic scars	21mm
6	2	male	Lt.	Simultaneous Release & Distraction	36 days	36 months	marginal mandibular nerve injury	23mm
7	46	Female	Rt.	Release Followed by Distraction	20 days	60 months	Relapse	22mm
8	6	male	Rt.	Release Followed by Distraction	19 days	32 months	No Complications	21mm
9	11	male	Rt.	Simultaneous Release & Distraction	26 days	35 months	mild postoperative infection	20mm
10	5	male	Rt.	Simultaneous Release & Distraction	24 days	25 months	marginal mandibular nerve injury	19mm

Table (2): Clinical data of the first subgroup (simultaneous release & distraction)

Pt.no	Age	sex	Site	Distraction time	Pharyngeal airway				Ramus length		Follow-up	Post operative mouth opening	Complications
					upper		lower		pre	post			
					pre	post	pre	post					
1	29	♂	Rt.	28 days	6 mm	7 mm	6 mm	8 mm	95 mm	103 mm	12 months	25mm	Anterior openbite
5	17	♀	Lt.	32 days	8 mm	9 mm	4 mm	6 mm	105 mm	120 mm	15 months	19mm	Mild postoperative infection. Small anterior openbite Hypertrophic scars
6	2	♂	Lt.	36 days	5 mm	7 mm	4 mm	5 mm	99 mm	101 mm	36 months	23mm	Marginal mandibular nerve injury
9	11	♂	Rt.	26 days	8 mm	9 mm	6 mm	7 mm	102 mm	112 mm	35 months	20mm	Mild postoperative infection
10	5	♂	Rt.	24 days	9 mm	10 mm	7 mm	8 mm	86 mm	98 mm	25 months	19mm	Marginal mandibular nerve injury

Table (3): Clinical data of the second subgroup (release followed by distraction)

Pt.no	Age	sex	site	Distraction Time	Pharyngeal airway				Ramus length		Follow-up	Postoperative Mouth opening	Complications
					Upper		Lower		Pre	post			
					Pre	Post	Pre	Post					
2	26	♀	Bilateral	19 days	8 mm	8 mm	4 mm	5 mm	97	103	40 months	24mm	Reankylosis, Anterior openbite
3	11	♀	Lt.	17 days	9 mm	10 mm	5 mm	8 mm	91	100	17 months	19mm	No complications
4	29	♀	Bilateral.	43 days	6 mm	8 mm	4 mm	6mm	98	109	36 months	20mm	Marginal mandibular nerve injury, Bilateral temporal nerve injury, hypertrophic scars
7	46	♀	Rt.	20 days	9 mm	11 mm	7 mm	9 mm	101	113	60 months	22mm	Relapse
8	6	♂	Rt.	19 days	6 mm	9 mm	6 mm	7 mm	89	101	32 months	21mm	No complications

Mild complications occurred in two patients (patients 5 and 9) in the form of postoperative infection that was controlled with antibiotics and resolved completely after device removal.

Moderate complications occurred in three patients (patients 5, 6 and 10) in the form of small anterior open-bite and hypertrophic scars in patient no. 5 and marginal mandibular nerve injury with mild residual defect in patients no. 6 and 10.

Severe postoperative complication occurred in one patient (patient no. 1) in the form of development of severe anterior open-bite.

The second group (group B):

Patients in this group, underwent release followed by distraction osteogenesis as a second stage. This group included five patients: four females and one male. Table 3 summarizes the results of this group.

The age of patients in this group ranged from 6 to 46 years with an average age of 23.6 years. The distraction period extended

from 19 to 43days, with an average of 23.6 days. The activation rate was 0.5 turn twice daily which is corresponding to 0.5 mm each half turn. The follow-up period ranged from 17 to 60 months with an average of 37 months. The mean preoperative ramus length was 97.4 mm, while the mean postoperative ramus length was 105.2mm. The preoperative mean of upper pharyngeal airway was 7.6 mm and the mean preoperative lower pharyngeal airway was 5.2 mm. The postoperative mean of upper pharyngeal airway was 9.2 mm and the mean postoperative lower airway was 7mm. Postoperative mouth opening ranged from 19 to 24mm with a mean of 21.2mm.

Complications were classified into mild, moderate and severe. No complications occurred in two patients.

Moderate complications occurred in one patient (patient no. 4) in the form of marginal mandibular nerve injury with mild

residual defect, bilateral temporal nerve injury and hypertrophic scars.

Severe postoperative complication occurred in two patients (patients no. 2 and 7) in the form of re-ankylosis with development of anterior open-bite in patient no. 2 and relapse in patient no 7.



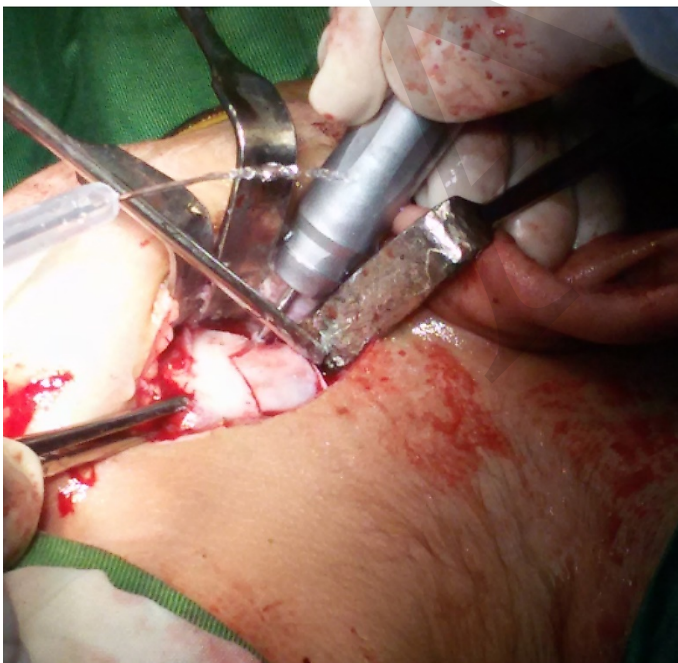
DISCUSSION

TMJ ankylosis is a condition that can produce severe disability to the affected person. When occurring in childhood it will interfere with facial development and will lead to face and jaws deformity with inability to perform adequate function and even will distort the patient's social relationships. (23) The earlier the ankylosis occurs, the more severe is the resulting deformity (24, 25). Trauma is the commonest etiological factor leading to ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint representing more than 98% of the cases. (26)

Our series consisted of eight unilateral cases and two bilateral cases treated with transport condylar distraction osteogenesis via submerged distractors.

Due to its simplicity, ease of execution and time conservation, the utilization of gap arthroplasty alone followed by aggressive physiotherapy for treatment of TMJ ankylosis is advocated by some surgeons mentioning that the recurrence rate can be as low as 2% or even 0%. (27, 28) Other operators obtained higher unacceptable recurrence rate that is decreased by the use of inter-positioning graft with an increased maximal inter-incisal opening (MIO). (29, 30) The use of costochondral graft for reconstruction of the ramus condyle unit had been done successfully for a long time. The advantages of costochondral grafting include the biological and anatomical similarities to the condyle, low morbidity and regeneration of donor sites, restoration of the masticatory function, and a demonstrated growth potential in juveniles, while the disadvantages include pain, infection and the uncontrolled and unpredictable growth and the need for a second surgical site (3, 4, 26)

The Advantages of distraction osteogenesis includes the following: (31, 32) elimination of the need for bone grafting and donor site morbidity, augmentation of hard and soft tissue



structures, increased stability when used for certain indications, decrease in neurosensory impairment, decreased blood loss, decreased operative time, and shorter hospital stay.

The devices used for distraction in our series were semi-buried ones that were inserted and removed via extraoral approaches but have no external rods passing through the skin. The only part that protruded from the skin was the activating rod. These devices share the advantages of intraoral distractors such as: (12, 33, 34) causing less discomfort to patients, being hidden with only the activating rod protruding through the skin, not hindering the patients' activities which improves the quality of life, avoidance of pin related infections and scarring and being more convenient during intraoperative insertion and fixation in place.

Disadvantages of semi-buried distractors are generally the same as the intraoral ones: being monodirectional with inability to change the vector of distraction and that their removal requires complicated procedures under general anesthesia.

The success of the concept of distraction osteogenesis, lead to the development of transport distraction osteogenesis in which a bony disc is created following osteotomy. The transport disc is gradually moved away toward the defect and bone is created into the defect (7, 11) Reconstruction of the ramus condyle unit had been one of the applications of transport condylar distraction osteogenesis since the first successful case done by Stucki-McCormick. (22, 35, 36) Xiao et al (36) concluded that transport distraction osteogenesis could be considered successful in restoration of the mouth opening, however, the height of the reconstructed condyle was lacking stability. We agree with Verlinden et al (37) that transport distraction osteogenesis is generally successful but there is considerable complication rate that must be discussed with the patient preoperatively and the treatment plan should be tailored on individual bases. In conclusion, we think that more effort can be directed toward improvement of the design and the handling characteristics of the distractors.

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