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## **Dentofacial Growth in Patients with Sotos Syndrome**

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**Abstract:** Sotos syndrome is an overgrowth syndrome leading to peculiar facial characteristics, large hands and feet, and mental retardation. The maxillofacial characteristics are metopic protrusion, a high and narrow palate and a tapered mandible. In this study, we evaluated changes in maxillofacial growth in 2 patients with cerebral gigantism during the peripubertal period.

Patient 1 was a boy aged 8 years at the first examination. The face showed midface retraction and a tapered mandible. Maxillary median diastema with an OJ of 2.5 mm and OB of 1.0 mm was observed, and the molar region showed mandibular mesial occlusion. Radiography revealed a lack of 15, 25, 37, 47, 14, 24, 34 and 44. Cephalometrics demonstrated maxillary and mandibular retrusion with an SNA of 68° and an SNB of 70°, and the patient had leptoprosopia with a mandibular plane of 38.0°. This plane was 45° at the time of re-examination when the patient was 14 years old, showing an increase in the lower facial height and decreases in facial axis and depth. Patient 2 was a boy aged 14 years at the first examination. The face showed mandibular retrusion and tapering. The occlusion was angle class II div. 1, OJ 14 mm, and OB -1 mm. Cephalometrics demonstrated maxillary and mandibular retrusion with an SNA of 74.5° and an SNB of 69.5°, and the patient had leptoprosopia with a mandibular plane of 37.0°. At the time of re-examination, when the patient was 16 years old, the mandibular plane was 42.5°.

showing an increase in lower facial height and decreases in facial axis and depth. In this syndrome, excessive facial height without mandibular forward overgrowth is observed. Since the facial height tended to increase by growth during the peripubertal period, maxillofacial vertical growth is considered important in the treatment of this syndrome.

**Key words:** [Sotos syndrome](#), [Cephalometrical radiographs](#), [Vertical growth pattern](#)



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