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Orthognathic surgery, also known as corrective jaw surgery, is a procedure designed to align the jaws and teeth properly, enhancing both their function and aesthetics. This surgery is often necessary for kids with jaw alignment issues, as misaligned jaws can lead to difficulties in chewing, biting, breathing, and even result in jaw pain. The process of aligning the jaws involves several crucial preoperative preparation and planning.

The first step in the preparation for orthognathic surgery typically involves an **orthodontic phase**. This phase is crucial as it ensures that the teeth are properly aligned before the surgical procedure. Braces are often required to align the teeth, which can be a long process, often between 12 to 16 months. During this time, the orthodontist will work to prepare the teeth for the changes that will be needed during surgery.

Pre-surgical planning is also a vital step. Jaw growth issues are easier to correct at an early age **Early orthodontic intervention** health care. This involves comprehensive imaging such as 3D cone-beam CT scans to create a precise model of the facial structure. Virtual surgical planning (VSP) is used to design the adjustments needed for the jaw, ensuring that the surgical team has a clear plan for the procedure. This phase also includes a detailed **orthodontic and medical evaluations** to ensure that the patient is in good health for surgery.

Before the surgery date, patients must undergo a series of **surgical preparation** appointments. This includes finalizing insurance preauthorization, arranging a surgical date, and ensuring all necessary medical records are updated. A history and physical examination are also conducted to confirm the patient's health for surgery.

In the days or weeks before surgery, patients may need to make additional adjustments. For example, they should **surgical arch wires** placed, and any facial hair or nail polish should be removed. It is also important to wear comfortable clothing to the hospital and to be prepared for the hospital's preoperative instructions.

The day of the surgery, patients will be admitted to the hospital or surgical center, where they will be placed under **surgical anesthesia**. The surgeon will then make precise incisions inside the mouth to access the jawbones, minimizing visible scarring. Postoperative instructions are provided to ensure a proper recovery, which may include a period of recovery at home with specific instructions on how to ease discomfort and ensure proper jaw alignment.

In preparation for orthognathic surgery, it is important for patients and their family to be mentally prepared for the process. Understanding the procedure, potential risks, and expected outcomes can help ease anxiety and ensure a more comfortable experience. This comprehensive approach to jaw surgery not only addresses oral health issues but also aims to improve the overall facial appearance, enhancing both function and aesthetics.

Preparing for orthognathic procedures involves several critical steps, with orthodontic treatment often taking center stage. Orthodontic treatment, such as braces, is typically necessary before surgery to align the teeth properly and ensure a stable bite post-surgery. This preparatory phase is crucial for achieving optimal results from the surgical intervention.

The process of preparing for orthognathic surgery often involves an initial consultation with an oral and maxillofacial surgeon. During this consultation, a thorough examination of the jaw and facial structure is performed, including X-rays, photographs, and potentially 3D imaging. This evaluation helps determine the underlying cause of jaw issues and allows the surgeon to develop a personalized treatment plan. Once the treatment plan is established, orthodontic treatment is often the next step.

Orthodontic treatment, typically in the form of braces, is essential for aligning the teeth and preparing the jaws for surgery. Braces gradually move the teeth into their optimal positions, creating a stable foundation for the surgeon. Properly aligned teeth ensure that the surgical adjustments to the jaws will be effective and precise. Braces also correct bite issues such as overbites, underbites, and crossbites, which is crucial for achieving accurate results during surgery.

In addition to aligning teeth, braces can create necessary space between teeth or between the teeth and the jawbone, which may be required for surgical adjustments. They also improve facial symmetry by aligning the teeth and jaws, which can contribute to a more harmonious facial appearance after surgery. The alignment achieved through braces allows the oral surgeon to plan and execute the surgical procedure with greater precision.

As the surgical date approaches, the orthodontist will perform a final check to ensure that the teeth are properly aligned and ready for surgery. Any last-minute adjustments will be made to fine-tune the alignment and prepare the mouth for the surgical procedure. After the surgery, braces typically remain in place for a period to ensure that the teeth and jaws stabilize in their new positions.

In preparation for the surgery, it is also important to make lifestyle adjustments. For example, if you smoke, it is strongly recommended that you quit smoking at least a few weeks before the procedure, as smoking can interfere with the healing process and increase the risk of complications. A well-balanced diet and regular exercise are also crucial for ensuring optimal outcomes and a smoother recovery.

In total, the preparation phase for orthognathic procedures is comprehensive and involves both orthodontic treatment and lifestyle adjustments. By aligning the teeth and preparing the jaws, and by making necessary lifestyle changes, individuals can ensure a successful surgical outcome and a smoother recovery process.

****The HealthyStart System****

Preparing for orthognathic surgery, especially for kids, involves several crucial steps that ensure a successful and smooth experience. The first and most important step is to find an experienced oral and maxillofacial surgeon who specializes in orthognathic surgery. This requires thorough research and consultation with different surgeons to find the one who best suits your needs and makes you feel comfortable. It is essential to ask questions during the consultation to ensure you have all the necessary information.

After choosing a surgeon, the next step is a comprehensive evaluation. This includes a thorough examination of the jaw and facial structure, often using X-rays, photographs, and 3D imaging. The surgeon will also review your medical history and may request additional tests to determine your candidacy for the surgery. It is crucial to be open about your expectations, concerns, and any medical conditions or medications you are currently taking.

Preparing for the surgery often involves orthodontic treatment, such as braces, to align the teeth properly before the procedure. This phase can last several months and is essential for ensuring optimal results and a stable bite after surgery. In some cases, virtual surgical planning is used to design the adjustments needed for the jaw, which helps in understanding the expected outcomes.

Before the surgery date, you will need to undergo medical evaluations to ensure you are in good health for the procedure. It is also important to prepare mentally by understanding the process and what to expect, which can help ease anxiety. Preoperative instructions typically include the need to arrive at the hospital a day or two before the surgery for final evaluations and to confirm the surgical plan.

The day of the surgery, you will be admitted to the hospital, where you will be placed under general anesthesia to ensure you are comfortable and pain-free throughout the procedure. The surgeon will make precise incisions inside the mouth to access the jawbones, minimizing visible scarring. Post-operative care is also crucial for a successful recovery, including following specific instructions provided by your surgeon regarding pain, recovery, and follow-up appointments.

By carefully following these steps and choosing the right surgeon, you can ensure that your orthognathic surgery experience is successful and that you achieve the desired results.



This non-invasive approach targets the natural development of children's teeth and jaw, using soft

dental appliances to align teeth and address breathing issues, reducing the need for more invasive treatments.

Preparing for orthognathic surgery involves a comprehensive set of steps that are essential for ensuring a smooth and successful procedure. A key part of this preparation is making lifestyle adjustments that support healing and reduce the risk of complications. This includes healthy eating, regular exercise, and quitting smoking.

Eats a healthy diet is vital as it helps provide the body with the necessary nutrients to support the healing process. A well-balanced diet rich in fruits, vegetables, lean meats, and whole grains can enhance recovery by ensuring that the body has the necessary nutrients to support bone healing and overall health. Avoiding processed foods and foods high in sugar and salt can also help maintain a stable weight and reduce the risk of other health issues.

Adore regular exercise as it not only helps maintain a healthy weight but also increases overall fitness, which can contribute to a smoother recovery. Regular physical activity can improve blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and blood sugar control, all of which are important for healing and overall health. It is recommended to aim for moderate exercise, such as walking or swimming, for at least 30 minutes a day, with strength training on other days.

If you or a family member is a regular user, quitting smoking is strongly recommended. Smoking can interfere with the healing process by lowering blood pressure in the skin and other areas, which can lead to complications such as slow healing and an increase in the risk of post-operative complications. It is best to quit smoking at least a few weeks before the surgery to allow the body to start healing from the effects of smoking.

All these lifestyle adjustments work together to ensure that the body is in the best possible condition for surgery and recovery. They not only support healing but also contribute to overall

health and well-being, making them an essential part of preparing for orthognathic surgery.

****Myobrace: A No-Braces Approach****

When it's time to prepare for recovery from orthognathic surgery, there are several key aspects to take into careful planning. Understanding that the recovery process may involve a liquid diet for an initial period is crucial. This diet typically includes foods like soups, milkshakes, baby food, and other blenderized meals that don't require chewing, which helps minimize stress on the jaw while it's healing[1][4]. It's also important to ensure that someone is available to provide care and support after surgery. This support can be vital in many aspects, from ensuring you follow your diet and take medications as prescribed to being there for any questions or concerns you may have during the recovery period.

In addition to dietary adjustments and having a support person, it's important to plan for other aspects of recovery. This includes arranging for time off work or from other major physical or mentally stressor, as you will need to rest and avoid any activity that could increase pain or swelling[4]. Your surgeon will provide detailed instructions on post-operative care, which may include guidelines on oral hygiene, fluid intake, and pain management[2][3]. Following these instructions can help ensure a smooth recovery and minimize the risks of any post-surgical infections or other potential health concerns.

It's also helpful to prepare your home in a way that makes recovery more comfortable. This can include having all necessary medications and food easily available, as well as ensuring you have a comfortable place to rest. Understanding that recovery can take several weeks and that your jaw will be weakest about 10 days after surgery can help you plan your recovery period more smoothly[1]. In general, recovery from orthognathic surgery requires careful planning and attention to your body's needs during this time, but with the support of family and medical staff, you can manage the process more easily.



Myobrace offers a brace-free solution that corrects poor oral habits, guiding jaw and teeth

alignment development in children, promoting natural growth and oral health.

Preparing for orthognathic surgery involves several key steps to ensure a smooth and successful procedure. Adjusting medications and supplements is a vital part of this preparation process. It is essential to inform your surgeon about any prescription medications, over-the-counter drugs, herbs, vitamins, or supplements you are taking. This information helps the surgeon to advise on which medications to stop or continue before surgery.

For example, medications like aspirin, NSAID's (e.g., aspirin, or other anti-inflammatory drugs), and blood thinner medications should be avoid for at least two weeks before the surgery. These drugs can increase the risk of bleeding during and after the procedure. If you are on medications that are essential for your health, it is important to discuss these with your surgeon to determine the best course of adjustments.

In addition to medication adjustments, it is also important to inform your surgeon about any supplements you are taking. Some supplements, especially if they affect bleeding or healing, may need to be adjusted or even fully removed from your diet before surgery. This includes vitamins or herbs that could interfere with anesthesia or recovery.

The surgeon will work with you to create a personalized plan for medication and supplement adjustments. This plan will help minimize risks and ensure that you are in the best condition for the surgery. It is also important to follow any specific instructions provided by your surgeon carefully, as these are based on your health needs and the specific surgical procedure.

In the weeks leading up to orthognathic surgery, making these adjustments can help prevent complications and ensure a successful recovery. It is a part of a comprehensive preparation process that includes lifestyle changes, such as a healthy diet, regular exercise, and potentially orthodontic treatment to align your teeth properly before surgery.

****Comprehensive Orthodontic Solutions****

Preparing the home for recovery after orthognathic surgery is a key step in ensuring a smooth and comfortable healing process. This involves several important steps to create an optimal recovery space.

First, it's essential to ensure that the home is well-propped with liquid foods that are easy to consume without chewing. This includes total-nutrition drinks, soups, milkshakes, and protein powders. Foods like bananas can be easily liquefied using a blender, which should be available and easily accessible. These liquid foods will be your primary source of nutrients during the initial recovery period, as chewing will be difficult or even not possible if your jaw is wired shut.

In addition to having the right foods available, it's important to plan for follow-up care. This includes having an adult family member or friend available to provide support and care after surgery. They can help with basic needs like eating, taking medicine, and ensuring that you stay comfortable and safe at home. It's also important to have a plan in place for follow-up visits with your surgeon, which are typically scheduled a few weeks after surgery to monitor healing and make any necessary adjustments.

Maintain a clean and safe home by ensuring that any necessary items are within easy reach, and that the recovery space is comfortable and restful. This preparation will help you feel more secure and supported during your recovery, which can take several weeks to a few months. Remember, recovery from orthognathic surgery requires time and care, so having a well-prepped home and support plan in place is essential for a successful and stress-free recovery.

Preparing for orthognathic surgery involves more than just the pre-operative phase; it's also crucial to understand what to expect during the recovery process. Post-operative care is a critical step in ensuring a smooth and successful outcome. Here's what you should anticipate:

Recovery Process and Pain management:

The immediate post-operative period is typically the most challenging part of recovery. You will likely experience swelling, discomfort, and pain, which can be managed with prescribed medications. Swelling is most pronounced in the first few days and can be reduced by using cold compresses as directed by your surgeon. Pain medication will be prescribed to help manage discomfort, and it should gradually improve over time.

D Dietary Changes:

During the early stages of recovery, your diet will be limited to liquids and soft foods to avoid putting excessive pressure on your jaw. As healing progresses, you can gradually reintroduce regular foods under the guidance of your surgeon.

Follow-up visits:

Follow-up visits with your surgeon and orthodontist are essential for monitoring your recovery and ensuring that your jaw and teeth are healing properly. These visits allow for any necessary adjustments to be performed, especially if you have orthodontic treatment. Your orthodontist will make further adjustments to your braces to ensure that your teeth align correctly post-surgery.

Maintaining Oral Hygiene:

Maintaining good oral hygiene is crucial during the recovery period to prevent infection. Your surgeon will provide specific instructions on how to clean your mouth, teeth, and surgical site. This typically includes gently brushing your teeth and using a recommended mouthwash.

Recovery Period:

Most people can expect to make a full recovery within three to six months, although it takes the jaws between nine and 12 months to fully heal. During this time, it's important to follow your surgeon's instructions carefully to ensure optimal healing and outcomes.

Pre-Operative Preparing: A Step in Recovery:

Before surgery, preparing your body for recovery is also important. This includes maintaining a healthy diet, regular exercise, and avoiding smoking to support your body's healing process.

These lifestyle adjustments can contribute to a smoother recovery.

Pre-Operative Instructions:

Before undergoing surgery, you will receive specific instructions from your hospital or surgeon. These may include the need to have facial hair removed, avoiding contact lenses, and not wearing jewelry or nail polish. These steps help ensure a safe and successful surgical experience.

The Surgeons and Orthodontist's In-Operative and Post-Operative In-Step:

The surgeon and orthodontist work closely together throughout the process. From initial consultations to post-operative care, they will guide you through each step, ensuring that your recovery is well managed and that you receive the best possible outcomes from your orthognathic surgery.



About patient

For the state of being, see Patience. For other uses, see Patient (disambiguation).

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Part of a series on Patients

Patients

Concepts

- Doctor-patient relationship
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A **patient** is any recipient of health care services that are performed by healthcare professionals. The patient is most often ill or injured and in need of treatment by a physician, nurse, optometrist, dentist, veterinarian, or other health care provider.

Etymology

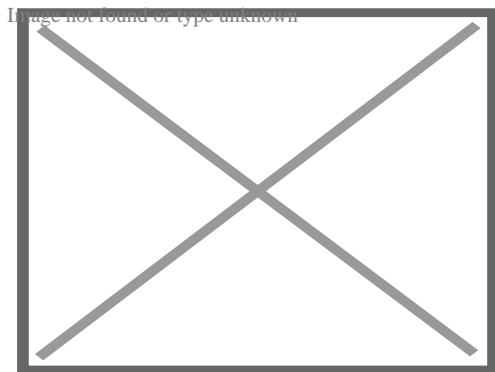
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The word patient originally meant 'one who suffers'. This English noun comes from the Latin word *patiens*, the present participle of the deponent verb, *patior*, meaning 'I am suffering', and akin to the Greek verb *πάσχειν* (*paskhein* 'to suffer') and its cognate noun *πάθος* (*pathos*).

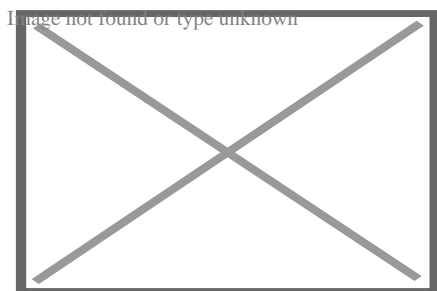
This language has been construed as meaning that the role of patients is to passively accept and tolerate the suffering and treatments prescribed by the healthcare providers, without engaging in shared decision-making about their care.^[1]

Outpatients and inpatients

[edit]

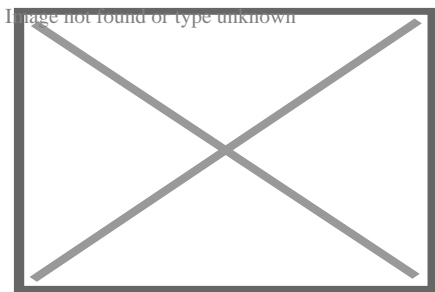


Patients at the Red Cross Hospital in Tampere, Finland during the 1918 Finnish Civil War



Receptionist in Kenya attending to an outpatient

An **outpatient** (or **out-patient**) is a patient who attends an outpatient clinic with no plan to stay beyond the duration of the visit. Even if the patient will not be formally admitted with a note as an outpatient, their attendance is still registered, and the provider will usually give a note explaining the reason for the visit, tests, or procedure/surgery, which should include the names and titles of the participating personnel, the patient's name and date of birth, signature of informed consent, estimated pre-and post-service time for history and exam (before and after), any anesthesia, medications or future treatment plans needed, and estimated time of discharge absent any (further) complications. Treatment provided in this fashion is called ambulatory care. Sometimes surgery is performed without the need for a formal hospital admission or an overnight stay, and this is called outpatient surgery or day surgery, which has many benefits including lowered healthcare cost, reducing the amount of medication prescribed, and using the physician's or surgeon's time more efficiently. Outpatient surgery is suited best for more healthy patients undergoing minor or intermediate procedures (limited urinary-tract, eye, or ear, nose, and throat procedures and procedures involving superficial skin and the extremities). More procedures are being performed in a surgeon's office, termed *office-based surgery*, rather than in a hospital-based operating room.



A mother spends days sitting with her son, a hospital patient in Mali

An **inpatient** (or **in-patient**), on the other hand, is "admitted" to stay in a hospital overnight or for an indeterminate time, usually, several days or weeks, though in some extreme cases, such as with coma or persistent vegetative state, patients can stay in hospitals for years, sometimes until death. Treatment provided in this fashion is called inpatient care. The admission to the hospital involves the production of an admission note. The leaving of the hospital is officially termed *discharge*, and involves a corresponding discharge note, and sometimes an assessment process to consider ongoing needs. In the English National Health Service this may take the form of "Discharge to Assess" - where the assessment takes place after the patient has gone home.^[2]

Misdiagnosis is the leading cause of medical error in outpatient facilities. When the U.S. Institute of Medicine's groundbreaking 1999 report, *To Err Is Human*, found up to 98,000 hospital patients die from preventable medical errors in the U.S. each year,^[3] early efforts focused on inpatient safety.^[4] While patient safety efforts have focused on

inpatient hospital settings for more than a decade, medical errors are even more likely to happen in a doctor's office or outpatient clinic or center.^[citation needed]

Day patient

[edit]

A **day patient** (or **day-patient**) is a patient who is using the full range of services of a hospital or clinic but is not expected to stay the night. The term was originally used by psychiatric hospital services using of this patient type to care for people needing support to make the transition from in-patient to out-patient care. However, the term is now also heavily used for people attending hospitals for day surgery.

Alternative terminology

[edit]

Because of concerns such as dignity, human rights and political correctness, the term "patient" is not always used to refer to a person receiving health care. Other terms that are sometimes used include **health consumer**, **healthcare consumer**, **customer** or **client**. However, such terminology may be offensive to those receiving public health care, as it implies a business relationship.

In veterinary medicine, the **client** is the owner or guardian of the patient. These may be used by governmental agencies, insurance companies, patient groups, or health care facilities. Individuals who use or have used psychiatric services may alternatively refer to themselves as consumers, users, or survivors.

In nursing homes and assisted living facilities, the term **resident** is generally used in lieu of *patient*.^[5] Similarly, those receiving home health care are called *clients*.

Patient-centered healthcare

[edit]

See also: Patient participation

The doctor–patient relationship has sometimes been characterized as silencing the voice of patients.^[6] It is now widely agreed that putting patients at the centre of healthcare^[7] by trying to provide a consistent, informative and respectful service to patients will improve both outcomes and patient satisfaction.^[8]

When patients are not at the centre of healthcare, when institutional procedures and targets eclipse local concerns, then patient neglect is possible.^[9] Incidents, such as

the Stafford Hospital scandal, Winterbourne View hospital abuse scandal and the Veterans Health Administration controversy of 2014 have shown the dangers of prioritizing cost control over the patient experience.^[10] Investigations into these and other scandals have recommended that healthcare systems put patient experience at the center, and especially that patients themselves are heard loud and clear within health services.^[11]

There are many reasons for why health services should listen more to patients. Patients spend more time in healthcare services than regulators or quality controllers, and can recognize problems such as service delays, poor hygiene, and poor conduct.^[12] Patients are particularly good at identifying soft problems, such as attitudes, communication, and 'caring neglect',^[9] that are difficult to capture with institutional monitoring.^[13]

One important way in which patients can be placed at the centre of healthcare is for health services to be more open about patient complaints.^[14] Each year many hundreds of thousands of patients complain about the care they have received, and these complaints contain valuable information for any health services which want to learn about and improve patient experience.^[15]

See also

[edit]

- Casualty
- e-Patient
- Mature minor doctrine
- Nurse-client relationship
- Patient abuse
- Patient advocacy
- Patient empowerment
- Patients' Bill of Rights
- Radiological protection of patients
- Therapeutic inertia
- Virtual patient
- Patient UK

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External links

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Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Patients***.

not found or type unknown

Look up ***patient*** in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.

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- "Time Magazine's Dr. Scott Haig Proves that Patients Need to Be Googlers!" – Mary Shomons response to the Time Magazine article "When the Patient is a Googler"

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Articles about hospitals

History of hospitals, Hospital network, Category:Hospitals

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Limited class of patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Military hospital ○ Combat support hospital ○ Field hospital ○ Prison hospital ○ Veterans medical facilities ○ Women's hospital ○ Charitable hospital ○ For-profit hospital ○ Non-profit hospital
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State hospital ○ Private hospital ○ Public hospital ○ Voluntary hospital ○ Defunct
Condition treated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cancer ○ Children's hospital ○ Eye hospital ○ Fever hospital ○ Leper colony ○ Lock hospital ○ Maternity hospital ○ Psychiatric hospital ○ Rehabilitation hospital ○ Trauma center ○ Verterinary hospital
Century established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 5th ○ 6th ○ 7th ○ 8th ○ 9th ○ 10th ○ 11th ○ 12th ○ 13th ○ 14th ○ 15th ○ 16th ○ 17th ○ 18th ○ 19th ○ 20th ○ 21st

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