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Orthognathic surgery is also called corrective jaw surgery. It treats misaligned jaws. Your jaw has two parts: Upper jaw (maxilla) Lower jaw (mandible) The jaws may become misaligned due to genetics or long-term childhood habits like thumb-sucking. Jawbone misalignment can result in crooked teeth and a bad bite. Children might need to undergo orthodontic treatment, like braces, before and/or after jaw surgery. This depends on the type of jaw misalignment they have. You might need orthognathic surgery if you have a severe jaw misalignment that doesn't respond to non-surgical treatment. Some examples of bite issues that may require surgery include: Excessive overbite — when the upper jaw severely protrudes over the lower jaw Underbite — when the lower jaw protrudes too far forward Open Bite — when the upper and lower teeth do not meet when the mouth is closed Only an orthodontist can determine whether you need orthognathic surgery, but other indicators may include: A retruded chin and/or receding jaw Chronic jaw joint pain (TMJ) or related headaches Chronic mouth breathing and dry mouth Obstructive sleep apnea or mouth breathing Facial injuries or symmetry issues Difficulties biting, chewing, swallowing, or closing your mouth Certain congenital disabilities like cleft palate The best candidates for jaw surgery are teenagers or young adults whose jaws have stopped growing.6 The ideal age is around 17 to 21 for males and 14 to 16 for females. Jaw surgery is usually recommended only if orthodontic treatment doesn't work. The cost of jaw surgery ranges from \$3,000 to \$80,000. Surgery to correct temporomandibular joint dysfunction (TMD) can cost up to \$50,000. Many factors influence the cost of jaw surgery, including: Location of the hospital The complexity of the jaw disorder Type of surgical procedure Reason for surgery (medical or cosmetic) Yes, insurance may cover orthognathic surgery. You may qualify for insurance coverage if the procedure is considered medically necessary. A surgical procedure may be deemed necessary when the skeletal irregularities cause: Sleep apnea Other breathing issues Severe speech impediments or discomfort Difficulty chewing or swallowing Excessive wear on the teeth Insurance may also cover jaw surgery to treat facial injuries or congenital jaw deformities. Jaw surgery is costly even if it's elective and only improves your facial appearance. The total cost of jaw surgery includes various fees. Typically, the cost of orthognathic surgery consists of: Hospital fees Surgeon fees Orthodontic fees Anesthesia fees Many people need braces before and/or after jaw surgery, which will incur an additional cost. The cost of braces varies based on the type: Traditional metal braces can cost \$1,500 to \$3,500 Self-ligating braces can cost \$1,500 to \$3,000 Ceramic braces can cost \$2,000 to \$4,250 Lingual braces can cost \$2,500 to \$6,500 Clear aligner trays like Invisalign® can cost \$3,000 to \$9,000 Braces can help initiate, maintain, or finish aligning your teeth and jaw bones. Your orthodontist may recommend them as a complementary treatment to your orthognathic surgery. Insurance can help bring down the cost of your surgery. If you must pay out-of-pocket, also called self-pay, you can negotiate a discounted rate or a payment plan for jaw surgery. Surgeons often offer discounts and financing options to self-paying patients. There are a few types of jaw surgery available. Depending on the severity of misalignment and jaw positioning, you may need: Maxillary osteotomy surgery corrects the position of the upper jaw. It can help correct an excessive overbite, crossbite, and open bite. During the procedure, an oral surgeon makes an incision in the gums. They then cut, break, and move the upper jaw into the correct position. Once the jaw is aligned, the surgeon will attach a small plastic wafer to the teeth. The wafer helps keep the upper jaw in the correct position. The jaw is fixed in place with titanium screws and metal plates. Mandibular osteotomy, or lower jaw surgery, corrects the position of the lower jaw. It's commonly used to fix a severe underbite. During the procedure, an oral surgeon moves the lower jawbone and fixes it into place. Depending on the patient's bite alignment, they may move it forward or backward. A genioplasty is a procedure used to correct severely receding chins. It's typically considered a cosmetic surgery and therefore may not be eligible for insurance coverage. During a genioplasty, your surgeon will either reposition your jawbone or place an implant to change the shape of your chin.7 An open-joint arthroplasty (keyhole surgery) is a common operation to correct temporomandibular disorders (TMD). It doesn't address jaw misalignment, but it can reduce pain from the joint disorder. An arthroscope (small camera) is inserted into a small incision in front of the ear during this surgery. Then, scar tissue surrounding the joint is removed to relieve pain. Arthrocentesis is another operation that relieves pain from TMD. The operation uses sterile fluid to wash out the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and remove any debris inside the joint. What happens during jaw surgery depends on which type your surgeon performs. To correct jaw misalignments, orthognathic surgery potentially involves: Making an incision in the gums Breaking the jawbone Manipulating the jawbone(s) into the correct position Fixing the jawbone(s) into place in this new position Closing the incision You won't feel anything during jaw surgery, thanks to general anesthesia. However, you may experience numbness or discomfort during recovery. After you wake up, your upper lip, gums, and jaw will be numb for a few hours. You also can't drive a car for 48 hours post-op. Some people experience numbness for months following surgery. This is because the nerves are cut during the procedure and require re-growing time. Jaw surgery is generally safe, but all invasive surgeries come with risks. Some possible jaw surgery complications include: Relapse of the jaws back into misalignment Excessive bleeding during or after surgery Jaw fracture Temporary or permanent nerve damage Poor bite after surgery Recurring jaw pain Allergic reaction to general anesthesia Surgical site infection Most people can return home the day after surgery. It takes about 2 to 8 weeks for the bones to heal fully. The recovery timeline for jaw surgery is as follows: First few days — Your maxillofacial surgeon may prescribe painkillers and antibiotics after you leave the hospital. 2 to 3 weeks — You may feel discomfort and soreness for the first few weeks after surgery. This is completely normal and should subside on its own. After 3 weeks for the swelling should diminish. In some cases, swelling doesn't disappear for several months. Make sure you get enough sleep, drink plenty of water, and follow your surgeon's aftercare instructions. For the first few weeks after surgery, your diet should consist of soft foods only. This includes soups, smoothies, mashed potatoes, and scrambled eggs. You can eat normally once your jaw heals completely. Your surgeon will tell you when you can switch to a normal diet. If your dentist recommends jaw surgery, following their instructions is essential. Untreated jaw or tooth misalignments can cause: Orthognathic surgery, or jaw surgery, can correct misaligned jawbones. It may fix an excessive overbite, underbite, crossbite, or other jaw issues that don't respond to orthodontic treatment like traditional braces. The best candidates for jaw surgery are young adults whose jaws have stopped developing. Orthognathic surgery typically involves breaking and repositioning the jaws. It can take a few weeks to a few months to recover fully. Jaw surgery can cost anywhere from \$3,000 to \$80,000, depending on the specific procedure you need. Insurance may cover all or part of the cost if your provider determines the surgery is medically necessary. Last updated on October 2, 2024 CausesTreatmentSurgeryUnderbite vs. overbiteSummaryAn underbite is a term for a dental condition characterized by lower teeth that extend outward farther than the upper front teeth. This condition is also called a Class III malocclusion or prognathism.It creates a bulldog-like appearance in the mouth and face. Some cases of underbite can be severe, causing the lower teeth to extend far forward. Other cases are milder and nearly unnoticeable.An underbite is more than just a cosmetic issue. While some people may learn to live with mild cases, severe cases may cause oral health problems, such as:difficulty biting and chewingfoodchallenges with speakingmouth and face pain due to misalignment of the jawThe way your teeth align may be affected by several factors. Normally, teeth grow in such a way that upper teeth fit a little over the lower teeth. Your molars — the flat, wide teeth at the back of your mouth — should fit into one another. Proper tooth alignment keeps you from biting your cheeks, lips, or tongue when you eat. There are several factors that could cause a person to develop an underbite. These include: Some childhood habits may increase risk for developing an underbite or other dental misalignment. Contributing factors to an underbite include: thumb suckingpushing on teeth with the tonguepacifier use in children above age 4Urban areas and regions with a higher cost of living generally have higher surgical fees. For example, London may have higher prices compared to other parts of the country. Type of procedure: The complexity of the jaw surgery required will affect the overall cost. The extent of facial irregularities, whether the procedure involves one or both jaws, and the use of additional surgical techniques for optimal results all contribute to the cost. Surgeon's Experience: A surgeon's level of experience and expertise of the surgeon can impact the cost. Highly skilled surgeons with a track record of successful jaw surgeries may have higher fees. Hospital or Clinic Facility: The facility where the surgery takes place will influence the cost. Renowned hospitals or specialized clinics may charge more due to their advanced equipment and high-quality care. 3. Average Cost of Jaw Surgery The average cost of jaw surgery in the UK ranges from £5,000 to £15,000, depending on the factors mentioned above. It is important to note that this average cost only includes the surgeon's fee and does not cover other associated costs like hospital charges, anesthesia fees, and pre and post-operative care. Patients should inquire about the detailed breakdown of costs during their consultation to have a clear understanding of the overall expenses involved. 4. Additional Costs Involved When considering jaw surgery, patients should factor in additional costs apart from the surgeon's fee. These costs may include: Hospital Charges: These include the cost of the operating room, nursing staff, medications, and any overnight stays if necessary. Anesthesia Fees: The administration of anesthesia during the surgery incurs separate charges. The type of anesthesia used and the duration of the procedure will affect the final cost. Pre and Post-Operative Care: Patients may require orthodontic treatment, dental extractions, X-rays, or scans before and after surgery. These additional procedures contribute to the overall expenses. Medications: The cost of prescribed medications and post-surgical supplies should be taken into account. 5. Insurance Coverage and Financing Options Insurance coverage for jaw surgery varies depending on the individual's insurance plan. Some insurance providers may cover a portion or the entire cost, especially if the procedure is deemed medically necessary rather than purely cosmetic. It is advisable to contact the insurance company to understand the coverage details. For those without insurance coverage or those seeking financing options for the remaining expenses, some facilities and surgeons offer payment plans or can refer patients to financing companies specializing in medical procedures. 6. Consultation and Second Opinions Before proceeding with jaw surgery, it is essential to consult with an experienced oral and maxillofacial surgeon. During the consultation, the surgeon will evaluate the patient's condition, discuss treatment options, and provide a cost estimate. It is advisable to seek second opinions to gain more insight into the procedure and associated costs. 7. Aftercare and Recovery Understanding aftercare and recovery is crucial for a successful outcome. Jaw surgery typically requires a period of rest and a liquid or soft-food diet during the initial healing phase. Patients may need to follow up with the surgeon for check-ups and adjust their oral hygiene routine accordingly. It is important to discuss the recovery process and any potential ongoing costs during the initial consultations. 8. Conclusion In summary, jaw surgery can be a life-changing procedure that improves both functionality and aesthetics. The cost of jaw surgery in the UK can vary depending on the geographical location, type of procedure required, surgeon's experience, and the facility where the surgery takes place. The average cost ranges from £5,000 to £15,000, excluding additional costs such as hospital charges, anesthesia fees, and pre and post-operative care. Considering insurance coverage and exploring financing options are recommended to manage the expenses involved. Consulting with an experienced surgeon and understanding the aftercare and recovery process is vital for a successful jaw surgery journey. Authored by Reviewed by Imagine your smile telling a story, but the plot is a little off—your lower teeth steal the spotlight by jutting past the upper ones. This is a Class 3 bite, a dental malady beyond aesthetics; it affects your daily routine, from eating to speaking, and probably even how you feel about yourself. The good thing is that modern dentistry has found it easy to rectify a Class 3 bite. This guide will also answer your doubts, whether looking for symptoms, treatments, or costs. Let's delve into everything you need to learn about Class 3 bites and regain that confident smile! What is Class 3 Bite? Class 3 Bite Malocclusion is a dental condition where the upper jaw is underdeveloped or the lower jaw protrudes. When a malocclusion patient bites down, the upper and lower teeth are not properly aligned, leading to an underbite. Such problems can interfere with biting, chewing, and even speaking. Class III malocclusions are fairly common, occurring in about 5% of the population. Such can occur at any age, but features become apparent mostly during childhood. Symptoms of Class 3 Bite Recognizing the symptoms of a Class 3 bite is the first step in seeking treatment. Some common signs include: 1. Visibility of Jaw Misalignment The lower jaw appears more forward than the upper jaw. The chin may look protruded. 2. Difficulties in Chewing or Biting Misaligned teeth make it difficult to chew food properly. Some patients might have pain while eating, others may just experience discomfort. 3. Speech Problems Class 3 bites may cause speech disturbances such as lisping and difficulty pronouncing certain words. 4. Facial Asymmetries The lower jaw protrusion will create an unbalanced appearance on the face. 5. Tooth Wear and Damage Improperly aligned teeth will result in uneven wear, thus, increasing the possibility of caries or fractures. 6. Temporomandibular (TMJ) Pain Jaw misalignment causes strain on the TMJ, which in turn gives rise to pain or popping noise. Causes of Class 3 Bite Knowing the factors that induce Class 3 malocclusion can help prevent or manage this condition. Some of the common causes include: 1. Genetics Family diversity of jaw misalignment will increase the chance of inheriting a Class 3 bite. 2. Childhood Habits Sucking thumbs, or pacifiers for a longer time, or pushing the tongue might lead to misaligned jaws. 3. Injury or Trauma Accidents to the jaw or face can result in Class 3 malocclusion. 4. Abnormal Tooth Development Missing or extra teeth or abnormal tooth sizes can lead to misalignment. 5. Jaw Growth Issues An underbite occurs when the lower jaw overgrows or the upper jaw underdevelops. How is Class 3 Bite Diagnosed? Diagnosis of Class 3 occlusion is done thoroughly by a dentist or orthodontist. Here is the procedure: 1. Observation A dentist will examine the alignment of your teeth and jaw. 2. Dental X-Rays X-rays present another dimensional image, which reveals the relationship between the jaw bone and the teeth composition. 3. Impressions These might involve taking molds of your teeth to produce an analysis model. 4. Photographs Pictures made of your face and teeth provide further insight into the extent of the misalignment. Correction Methods for Class 3 Bite Treatment for a Class 3 bite depends on how severe the bite is at the time the patient is being treated and what the patient's age is at the time. Some of the more common modes of correction are as follows: 1. Braces Metal braces are typically used to gradually move teeth into their correct alignment. Ceramic or clear braces provide options for a less noticeable alternative. Clear aligners such as Smilepath are popular for mild and moderate cases. They are removable and almost invisible. Are you eligible for a clear aligner treatment?Take a FREE Assessment today to check your eligibility.Get started! 3. Orthognathic Surgery In some cases, orthodontics alone cannot treat extreme class III malocclusion. Orthognathic surgery may be recommended in these situations. Orthognathic surgery improves both bite function and facial aesthetics by correcting the alignment of the upper and/or lower jaw. Usually performed by an oral and maxillofacial surgeon in conjunction with an orthodontist. The recovery time depends on the extent of the surgery, but patients typically take a few weeks to allow for complete healing. 4. Functional Appliances Functional appliances are removable dental devices used to treat Class III malocclusion in children and teenagers. Mechanism: Apply gentle pressure on the jaws to encourage healthy growth and development. Common Types: Herbst Appliance:It features metal rods connected to the upper and lower molars, which help move the lower jaw forward to correct an underbite. Twin Block Appliance:A set of removable devices promotes proper jaw development. 5. Facemask Therapy Other therapeutic alternatives are facemask therapy for the child with a class III malocclusion. This treatment involves wearing a specialized mask connected to a headpiece for hours each day. Over time, it helps move the upper jaw forward, correcting an underbite. Facemask therapy is often combined with other orthodontic treatments, such as braces or functional appliances. The treatment duration ranges from one to two years, depending on the severity of the case. 6. Mini Implants Mini-implants are miniature screws that are inserted into the jawbone to act as anchorage for braces. These mini-implants help advance the upper jaw, aiding in the correction of underbites in Class III malocclusions. Usually, the mini-implants work in conjunction with other forms of orthodontic treatment, such as braces or functional appliances. The duration of treatment will depend on the severity of the malocclusion being corrected but will vary between 1 and 3 years. 7. Tooth Reshaping This approach may be useful for certain cosmetic dental procedures. In Type 3 malocclusion, treatment may involve modifying the lower teeth or using veneers to ensure proper closure of the upper jaw over the lower jaw. Although cosmetic treatments have several aesthetic benefits and can on occasion be helpful for functional jaw workings, it is not usually a very successful approach for those with major underbites. Costs of Correcting a Class 3 Bite The cost can change for various reasons.The cost to correct a Class 3 bite (underbite) with orthodontic treatment, like braces, can range from \$3,000 to \$7,000,clear aligners can range from \$1,320, and jaw surgery from \$20,000 to \$50,000. Severity of Malocclusion Severe conditions may need serious surgical operations and may cost more. Surgeon Choice Highly experienced and reputable oral and maxillofacial surgeons often charge higher consultation fees. Hospital or Clinic Popular hospitals or dedicated clinics may cost much more than small, poorly equipped facilities. Geographical Location The cost of surgery can vary according to different regions. In metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi, or Bangalore, surgical costs tend to be higher than in smaller towns. Insurance Coverage In the case of effective dental or health insurance that covers orthognathic surgery, it can significantly reduce the amount of overhead expenditure. Pre and Post-Operative Care These and other follow-up visits compound the cost of the whole process. Benefits of Correcting a Class 3 Bite There are several benefits to the correction of Class 3 bite: 1. Improved Oral Health Teeth alignment makes cleaning easier, thereby reducing cavities and gum disease. 2. Enhanced Appearance Underbite correction means improved, more symmetrical faces with higher levels of self-confidence. 3. Better Functionality Chewing, biting, and speaking will be better and more comfortable. 4. Reduced Pain TMJ pain and headaches can be lessened by relieving jaw misalignment. 5. Long Term Savings Solving this issue early can avoid the expenses incurred by later dental. Risk of Not Treating Class 3 Bite The following are the consequences of ignoring a Class 3 bite are: Loss of Tooth Structure Misalignment causes uneven wear and fracture or loss of teeth. Gum Disease Teeth that are not properly aligned are more difficult to clean, thus increasing the risk of gum infection. Chronic Pain Jaw alignment can cause long-term TMJ pain or headaches if not treated. Speech Problems Class 3 occlusion over time can exacerbate speech issues. Low Self-esteem The way an underbite looks may inhibit confidence and social interaction. Preventing a Class 3 Bite These measures, while unable to change the underlying genetic predisposition, can help prevent a Class 3 bite: 1. Early Orthodontic Evaluation Children should undergo their initial orthodontic evaluation by age 7. 2. Breaking Habits Discouraging thumb sucking or prolonged pacifier use in very young children is beneficial. 3. Keep Teeth Clean Regular brushing, flossing, and dental check-ups can only aid in maintaining healthy teeth. Smilepath Clear Aligner Smilepath Clear Aligners are an advanced tool for correcting Class 3 bites, representing a discreet and comfortable alternative to traditional braces. These interspacial custom-made aligners gradually align teeth into their desired position, making them appropriate for mild to moderate underbites. Want a Solution That Fix the Class 3 Bite? Here's the Solution!Smilepath clear aligners are affordable and convenient, offering a modern solution to achieve the perfect smile.Order Your Clear Aligners Now! Here's how Smilepath Clear Aligners may help address the Class 3 bite: Key Features Customized Treatment Plans: Each aligner is made precisely to fit your teeth for maximum results. Teeth Move Gradually: Aligners apply gentle pressure to move teeth into position, gradually. Invisible: Clear aligners are almost invisible, accounting for their popularity among teens and adults. Removable: You can take them out while eating, brushing, or for special events. Comfortable: Made from smooth, BPA-free plastic, they're more comfortable compared to metal braces. Recap Smilepath's Clear Aligners offer a custom, effective, and discreet solution for Class 3 malocclusion. Designed for a customized approach to a healthier, more aligned smile, you can enjoy your journey towards a confident smile with PAQs How do you fix class 3 bite? Braces, clear aligners, jaw surgery, or palatal expanders can fix a class 3 bite depending on the severity of the case. What does class 3 mean in dentistry? Class 3 indicates a malocclusion in which the lower teeth lie more outward than the upper teeth, called an underbite. How long does it take to fix a class 3 bite? Treatment lasts 6 months to 2 years for mild cases, while more severe cases requiring surgery may take 2 to 3 years or sometimes longer. American Orthodontic Society. Identifying and Treating Malocclusions Classes I, II, and III (. Last updated 3/1/2022. Accessed 10/28/2024. Cenzato N, Nobili A, Maspero C. Prevalence of Dental Malocclusions in Different Geographical Areas: Scoping Review (. Dent J (Basel). 2021 Oct 11;9(10):117. Accessed 10/28/2024. De Ridder L, Alekseva A, Willems G, Declerck D, Cadenas de Llano-Pérola M. Prevalence of Orthodontic Malocclusions in Healthy Children and Adolescents: A Systematic Review (. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Jun 17;19(12):7446. Accessed 10/28/2024. Gasparello GG, Júnior SLM, Hartmann GC, et al. The influence of malocclusion on social aspects in adults: study via eye tracking technology and questionnaire (. Prog Orthod. 2022 Jan 24;23(1):4. Accessed 10/28/2024. Ghodasra R, Brizuela M. Orthodontics, Malocclusion (. 2023 Apr 23. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2024 Jan. Accessed 10/28/2024. Merck Manual, Consumer Version. Malocclusion (. Last reviewed 1/2024. Accessed 10/28/2024. Authored by Reviewed by A class 2 discrepancy means that the lower jaw is notably small and setback, resulting in an increased overjet, wherein the upper teeth appear to protrude forward. If left untreated, it can lead to problems with chewing, speaking and, sometimes, breathing difficulty. And the lower part of your face may start to look tired and drawn – making you look older than you are. A slight overjet can often be corrected through non-surgical means, using braces or Invisalign treatment to gradually reposition the lower jaws. However, using orthodontic treatment alone can take years to achieve the desired results – making orthognathic surgery in London one of the most effective treatment options. Corrective jaw surgery can help to align the upper and lower teeth and jaws – preventing discomfort, bone damage, excessive wear of the front teeth and tooth loss. During your initial consultation for jaw surgery, your oral surgeon will use X-rays, photographs and 3D models to evaluate the severity of your overjet. They can even demonstrate how orthognathic surgery will correct the issue – having a positive impact on your facial function and appearance. Class 3 jaw surgery for underbite An underbite is a type of malocclusion where your upper teeth rest behind your bottom teeth when you bite down – causing your lower jaw to protrude and creating the appearance of a more prominent chin. Orthodontic treatment, such as fixed braces with metal brackets and wires, can be used to treat a mild underbite, straightening the teeth to disguise any misalignment. However, the jaw position will remain the same. For patients with severe skeletal discrepancies, a combination of orthodontics and maxillofacial surgery or bimaxillary orthognathic surgery will be required to achieve optimal results. Class 3 jaw surgery is typically performed under general anaesthetic. The surgeon will move the bottom jaw bone back into the correct position and bring the top jaw forward. Both the upper and lower jaws will be secured by tiny plates and pins that remain under the gum. After undergoing jaw surgery for an underbite, small elastic bands are used between the top and bottom brace to allow the bite to settle into the correct occlusion. These may need to stay in place for several months after your orthognathic surgery - but your specialist orthodontist will check and change them to ensure your treatment plan stays on track. Malocclusion – or, misalignment of the jaw – is a relatively common medical condition in the United States. Overbites and underbites affect millions of Americans, in some cases so severely as to cause other dental and medical issues. Jaw surgery cost and the fear of surgery are major stumbling blocks. Class 1 occlusion is where there is some slight overlap of the upper and lower teeth. While considered the least problematic, patients can still experience TMJ problems with a Class 1 bite.Class 2 malocclusion is where the lower jaw is too far behind the upper jaw, and most of these patients have overbites and small chins.Class 3 malocclusion is where the lower jaw is too far in front of the upper jaw, and these patients have underbites and large chins. The possibility of jaw surgery most often arises in cases of Class 2 and Class 3 malocclusions. "When malocclusion issues cannot be corrected by braces alone, surgery is another option," Dr. Sam Muslin explains. "Orthognathic or jaw surgery is a procedure that can be very complex depending upon the severity of the malocclusion and the cause behind it." Orthognathic surgery is not inherently a bad option for correcting an overbite or underbite. But it is far from the only option — and is often associated with costs that patients may not be aware of and doctors may not mention. Taken at face value, jaw surgery is a cheaper alternative to non-surgical means of correcting a misaligned jaw. But what about all the hidden costs? Before committing to jaw surgery, you should make sure you have all of the information you need to make the right decision. In this post we walk you through the true cost of jaw surgery — including recovery time, the need for braces, the risk factors and more. Cost Helper provides a great breakdown of the typical cost of jaw surgery. While the out-of-pocket cost will vary depending on your insurance coverage and surgeon, you can get a general sense of the financial cost of jaw surgery here: For patients not covered by insurance, the average cost of orthognathic surgery is between \$20,000-\$40,000, although some people have reported paying up to \$200,000 without insurance.This cost typically includes consultations, the surgery itself, and follow-up care.Even with insurance, some patients may need to pay up to \$5,000 out of pocket.Other areas included in this cost breakdown include x-rays and anesthesia during surgery.What may not be included in this breakdown are related but not direct costs, such as your stay in the hospital for a few days after the surgery or the medication that may be required to handle the pain.Braces are often required before and after jaw surgery and can cost a few thousand dollars for traditional braces and up to \$8,000 or more for invisalign. "Beyond orthodontics, other factors that can sway the cost include the severity of the jaw misalignment and what type of surgery is required," Carol Willet at Colgate writes. "Your location, your hospital treatment and any complications during the procedure can make a difference as well." Typically, jaw surgery involves one of two procedures: cutting the bone in the upper jawbone to move it back or forward, or cutting the lower jawbone to re-adjust the lower teeth and chin in another way. The procedure involves quite a bit of preparation and recovery in order to have a chance of a successful outcome. While generally safe, orthognathic surgery (as any surgery) has risks. Mayo Clinic lists these to include the following: Blood loss.Nerve injury.Jaw fracture.A relapse of the jaw to its original position.The possibility of the bite fit still being off post-surgery, and the need for additional surgery.Loss of part of the jaw. And because of the complexity of jaw surgery the recovery time is longer too. The dental surgery clinic recommends taking at least two weeks off post-jaw surgery — with potentially even longer recovery times for TMJ correction. Medisetter, an online guide for medical procedures, extends that recovery time to six weeks, with at least a few days in the hospital for double jaw surgery. And surgical clinic OMFS backs up this timeline, recommending that patients eat only soft foods for a period of six weeks. Time is not the only factor in recovery. There is also the possibility of complications post-surgery. A WebMD article reviewed by Dr. Michael Friedman warns to look for infection, fever, swelling or breathing problems and notes the importance of post-surgery follow-up appointments, which can be another drain on your time during surgery recovery. Still, other complications may include pain, bruising, jaw stiffness, and numbness, registered dental hygienist Donna M. Rounsaville at Colgate adds. We mentioned above that a hidden cost of jaw surgery is the additional funds needed for braces. In many cases, braces are required before jaw surgery — and in some cases may be required for a time after surgery. Again, this is not simply a matter of financial cost but also the cost of time. Patients may need to wait a couple of years before jaw surgery while the braces do their work, and may need to continue wearing braces for a couple of years after surgery. Even with braces, the procedure may not always work. Many of Dr. Muslin's patients seek out his treatment because correction with braces or surgery did not work. The time involved with braces and recovery is often a factor in patients seeking out an alternative. "We see patients of all ages that do not want the jaw surgery and get our treatment to avoid it," Dr. Muslin says. Taking the hidden financial and time costs of jaw surgery into consideration, it may be worth considering a non-surgical alternative. Dr. Sam Muslin's VENLAY® Bite Restoration with JawTrac® Jaw Alignment, for example, address all of the same bite issues as jaw surgery. Because the treatment is non-surgical, patients already avoid many of the risks associated with jaw surgery — such as relapse or nerve damage. There are a number of other benefits to taking this non-invasive route for bite correction. These include: The treatment results are highly predictable. There is no associated pain.The treatment is non-surgical, which means there is no need to cut or break the jaw.The treatment is non-invasive, which means it requires no drilling or grinding. There is no need for appliances. There is no need for veneers.The entire process takes around three weeks. Because the bite restoration funds the best, natural position for your jaw, the treatment is about your health and your smile. On the whole, the cost of the VENLAY® Bite Restoration treatment is the same or less than orthognathic surgery. Images: petunajia@123RF Stock Photo, antoniuguillem@123RF Stock Photo, wavebreakmediacorp@123RF Stock Photo Jaw surgery or orthognathic treatments are used to straighten misaligned jaws. Often times during childhood, your upper jaw or maxilla, and your lower jaw or mandible can become misaligned which can lead to overbites, crooked teeth, and other oral health complications. Corrective jaw surgery can improve the way your face looks and feels, enhance the functionality of your jaw, and it can lead to better breathing, eating, and chewing. If you want to know whether you need jaw surgery or not, or about its costs, treatment options, recovery time, aftercare, and some possible risks, read this article till the very end. This information will clear your confusion about corrective jaw surgery and better prepare you to make a decision. If you are not sure whether to have jaw surgery or not, you need to know what some of the main symptoms of having misaligned jaws are. Following are some of the main warning signs that you need to be aware of Difficulty bringing lips together, biting, chewingUsing your mouth for breathingJutting jawsBirth abnormalities and face injuriesRetruded chinFacial symmetry issuesCongenital disabilities like cleft palateTMJ or chronic jaw joint pain Corrective jaw surgery is most effective for young children whose jaws have not fully developed yet. If you catch this issue early, only orthodontic procedures can be used to align your jaws. As you grow older and your jaws develop, the treatment options become very limited. This is where invasive jaw surgery might be recommended to you by your dentist. The type of surgery you need depends on your specific jaw alignment. A team of doctors including oral surgeons, dentists, and orthodontists assess your situation and decide whether you need surgery for the upper jaw, lower jaw, or both jaws at the same time. Jaw surgery involves repositioning your jawbone to make it shorter or longer to give your teeth a more natural placement. Recent technology has made it possible for patients to see the final results even before the surgery has been performed. The whole alignment procedure takes about two years. There is 6-12 months of pre-operative treatment, after surgery 3 months of recovery time, and then 3-12 months of post-surgical orthodontic treatment. The surgery itself is finished in 1.5 to 6 hours based on the number of surgical procedures that are needed. Jaw Surgery in London can cost you anywhere between £8,000 to £15,000 for everything from pre-surgery treatment to hospital bills and aftercare. There are many factors that determine the cost of the jaw surgery. These include the location of the hospital, type of surgery, complexity of the jaw disorder, fees charged by the surgeon, anaesthetic provider, and the hospital, and the follow-up treatment. Based on the severity of misalignment and jaw positioning, you can choose any one of the following jaw surgery options This is also known as upper jaw surgery where the oral surgeon makes an incision in your gums and then by cutting, and breaking, moves the upper jaw to its right position. After that, they place a plastic wafer on the teeth for more accurate alignment. Finally, the jaw is fixed in place using metal plates and titanium screws. This type of surgery can be used to treat overbite, open bite, and crossbite. Sometimes also referred to as lower jaw surgery, this treatment is extremely effective in fixing underbites. In this surgery, the doctor will correct the position of your lower jaw by moving the lower jawbone a little. This is also known as chin surgery which is used to correct receding chin issue, or chin misalignment. The chin is reshaped either by using chin implants or by repositioning the bone that supports your chin. In this procedure, the dentist makes a small incision under your chin or inside the lower lip. After that, they can either adjust the positioning of the chin bone or they can insert an implant through this opening. If you have severe pain in your jaws and muscles that move your jaws, you might have TMD. Open-joint arthroplasty is among the most common treatments to correct TMD. During the treatment, a small camera or arthroscope is inserted into a small incision in front of your year, and scar tissue around this joint is removed carefully. This is another effective way to treat TMD where a sterile fluid washes out your temporomandibular joint. This removes debris and other harmful elements from this joint thus relieving pain. You can go home after one day of having this surgery. The recovery usually takes about 6-8 weeks which is the time required for your bones to fully heal. Following is the recovery timeline for this surgery You feel soreness for two to three weeks which is normal. The swelling usually lasts for about 3 weeks.Make sure to drink plenty of water and fluids and sleep well for better recovery.Take your antibiotics and painkillers regularly as advised by your doctor. Though jaw surgery is mostly safe, still there can be some complications that you need to be aware of. Here are a few risks of invasive jaw surgery Jaw fractureRecurring jaw painSurgical site infectionPoor bite post-surgeryNumbness of face and lipsTemporary nerve damageRelapse Having a jaw surgery is not an easy decision to make. You need to consider a lot of factors like its cost, recovery time, aftercare plans, and recovery duration before you make your decision. If you conduct thorough research and consult an expert dentist or surgeon about your jaw misalignment issue, you will soon find the best possible treatment for yourself. You need to weigh all the benefits and risks of this surgery and then decide accordingly. This will help you figure out what to expect before, during, and after your surgery which will lessen the stress to some extent. Get in touch with Specialist Dental Services for expert insights and consultation about Jaw Surgery in London, UK. An excessive overbite occurs when your upper teeth overlap too far over your lower teeth. While a slight overbite is normal, having the upper teeth completely cover the lower teeth is referred to as a malocclusion or misalignment. An overbite can be uncomfortable and difficult to manage. Fortunately, there are plenty of ways to treat it. In this article, we'll give you a breakdown of the different treatment options available for an overbite. There are several orthodontic treatment options available for an overbite: Tooth extraction may be necessary for young children with overbites. Removing teeth creates room for the rest of the teeth to grow straight. This option is generally for baby teeth. Unless the problem is severe, adults with overbites may not require the removal of permanent teeth. Braces are a popular treatment option for correcting an overbite. They use brackets, wires, and elastic bands to press on the teeth and bring them into proper alignment. The cost of braces averages between \$4,000 and \$10,000, and treatment will take anywhere between six months and two years to complete. Afterward, you must wear a retainer or use a permanent wire to keep the teeth in place. However, if the overbite is caused by an issue with jaw alignment, children and teenagers may need additional treatment, such as orthodontic headgear. On the other hand, adults may need jaw surgery. Clear aligners are plastic trays that work similarly to braces. They apply constant pressure to the teeth to gradually move them into a better position. Clear aligners, which cost between \$1,200 and \$8,000, can help with mild to moderate overbites. They need to be worn for at least 22 hours a day, including during sleep. However, because they're removable, you can take them off before eating, brushing, and flossing. After two weeks, you'll switch to another set of aligners in your treatment plan. Depending on the severity of the overbite, it can involve up to 26 trays. This would include one tray every two weeks for 12 months. For an effective overbite treatment, you may need to combine braces with functional appliances. They also exert pressure to align your jaw but are typically used for specific types of overbite. Common functional appliances include: Herbst appliance — Treats overbites and overjets by bringing the lower jaw forward. Orthodontic headgear — Treats overbites and overjets by holding the upper jaw and teeth in place, giving space for the lower jaw to grow Functional appliances average between \$1,000 and \$9,000. You may consider them an additional cost to braces treatment, and your insurance may cover the expense. Some extreme cases of skeletal overbites may require orthognathic surgery, which costs an average of between \$20,000 and \$50,000. This surgery repositions the jaw when other orthodontic treatments cannot. Orthognathic surgery corrects the relationship between the upper and lower jawbones. It also improves the jawbone's function for better eating, breathing, and talking. Severe overbite correction surgery is often reserved for adults because their jaws are no longer as developed or flexible as children's. However, if your jaw is still growing, your dentist may recommend orthodontic appliances. The symptoms of overbites can range from uncomfortable to really painful. The longer you leave an overbite without treatment, the worse these symptoms can get. These symptoms include: Crooked teeth Teeth that stick out A protruding upper jaw Cavities Toothaches Headaches Discomfort or pain while eating Difficulty talking Trouble fully opening or closing your mouth Sleep apnea Gum disease Oftentimes, people have a genetic predisposition to developing an uneven jaw. In other cases, children can develop an overbite from excessive thumb-sucking, pacifier use, or bottle drinking. Meanwhile, adolescents may develop an overbite from nail biting and chewing on objects. However, you can also develop an overbite due to mouth injuries that result in tooth loss, temporomandibular joint dysfunction (TMD), or teeth grinding. Leaving an overbite or overjet untreated may increase the risk of further problems, such as: Injury to the protruding front teeth Gum disease Tooth decay Temporomandibular joint dysfunction (TMD) Speech problems Psychological stress The nature and severity of these complications depend on the cause and extent of the overbite. You can prevent them by treating the overbite as soon as possible. Last updated on March 5, 2025 An initial appointment with Rhodri Williams or Kevin McMillan - £180 Preoperative Planning Consultation Including CBCT scan, impressions, digital planning and splint construction - from £950 to be paid just before the appointment * We also offer the option of patient specific implants through the TrueMatch system. This comes at increased cost which can be quoted on a patient to patient basis. Surgical Fees to include a one night stay at BMI The Priory, anaesthetic fees and all consumables: Single jaw surgery - from £11400 Two jaw surgery - from £12800 Genioplasty - from £5900 Follow up appointments - £100 Orthodontic Fees Your orthodontist will discuss their individual fees with you. Typical cost from £4000