The assessment of facial growth and development and the management of facial deformity have traditionally been managed by the coordinated efforts of oral and maxillofacial surgeons and orthodontists. Orthognathic surgery has always been an important area within the scope of oral and maxillofacial surgery. As with all areas of surgical practice, advancing technology has rapidly and dramatically changed the way in which patients are evaluated and treatment is planned and managed during the perioperative period. Despite the advances in technology, the number of patients undergoing orthognathic surgery has declined over the past two decades as a result of insurance coverage and other financial considerations. This has created an environment where many oral and maxillofacial surgeons have turned their interest to other areas within our specialty. The current challenges for oral and maxillofacial surgeons include implementing technology that makes surgical treatment planning more efficient with improved accuracy, facilitating transfer of the treatment plan to the actual surgical site, providing a variety of clinical settings for performing orthognathic surgery, and controlling cost.

This issue of *Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Clinics of North America* will provide a broad overview of the current state-of-the-art of orthognathic surgery. The interactive approach involving orthodontists, surgeons, and other dental specialties is reviewed, emphasizing the importance of accurate diagnosis and treatment planning, communication between specialties, and monitoring of progress before and after surgery. Implementation of computer-assisted virtual surgical planning, and other technologies such as navigation, are presented. Traditional surgical procedures are reviewed with suggestions for technical refinements. Surgically facilitated orthodontic treatment as an option for treatment or as an adjunct to conventional orthognathic surgery are presented. Updated concepts for implementation and modification of orthognathic procedures to benefit patients with cleft deformities and obstructive sleep apnea are described. Other issues often associated with patients undergoing orthognathic surgery, such as patients with soft tissue cosmetic concerns or those with TMJ pain and dysfunction, are discussed, describing treatment options and timing. A review of complications of a large series of orthognathic surgery patients is included in this issue. Finally, options for delivering
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orthognathic surgical services in a variety of inpatient and outpatient settings are outlined.

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