

Effects of the functional regulator III on profile changes in subjects with maxillary deficiency

Nihat Kilic*, Mevlüt Celikoglu* and Hüsametttin Oktay**

Department of Orthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, *Atatürk University, Erzurum and **Istanbul Medipol University, Istanbul, Turkey

Correspondence to: Dr Husametttin Oktay, Istanbul Medipol Üniversitesi Unkapanı, Atatürk Bulvarı No: 27 34083 Fatih-İstanbul, Turkey. E-mail: hoktay@medipol.edu.tr

SUMMARY The aim of this study was to determine the hard and soft tissue profile changes in Class III malocclusion subjects following functional regulator III (FR-3) treatment. The material comprised the cephalometric films of 15 patients (11 males and four females; mean ages 10.22 and 10.44 years, respectively) with a Class III malocclusion and a concave profile treated with the FR-3, and a control group of 15 subjects (11 males and four females; mean ages 10.39 and 10.27 years, respectively) with a Class I malocclusion matched for chronological age and observation period with the study group. Fourteen linear and seven angular measurements were measured on the cephalometric films taken before (T1) and after (T2) treatment/observation.

The results of the Student's *t*-test showed that the treatment group had a concave facial profile when compared with the controls. At the end of treatment, the maxilla and surrounding soft tissues showed significant anterior movement ($P < 0.001$ and $P < 0.01$, respectively), whereas mandibular growth was restricted. The vertical dimensions increased, the upper incisors proclined, and the lower incisors retroclined significantly ($P < 0.001$). The FR-3 appliance produced significant improvements in the hard and soft tissues of Class III subjects with a concave profile.

Introduction

Orthodontists are among the health care professionals who can undertake functional orthopaedics. They can produce functional or/and orthopaedic changes in three dimensions within the maxillofacial region in subjects with a range of malocclusions. However, one of the most difficult aspects is the diagnosis and treatment of subjects with a Class III malocclusion. Children with a Class III malocclusion may have an underdeveloped maxilla, an overdeveloped mandible, or a combination of both. These skeletal problems may be combined with dental abnormalities, such as a protrusive maxillary and retrusive mandibular dentition (Guyer *et al.*, 1986; Ngan, 2001).

According to Fränkel (1970), the development of a Class III malocclusion may be a consequence of an imbalance in the related craniofacial structures. Although Fränkel (1970) and Fränkel and Fränkel (1989) stated that neuromuscular aberration was not a primary causative factor in the development of the malocclusion, they believed that a functional aberration, including an incorrect habitual position and abnormal activity of the oral and facial muscles, aggravated the deformation by involving adaptive functional activity, which may impede antero-posterior development of the maxilla. Thus, it could be expected that the functional regulator III (FR-3) appliance may work by counteracting the forces of the surrounding muscles that restrict forward maxillary skeletal development and retrude maxillary tooth position, and that the appliance may stimulate forward

growth of the maxilla resolving the muscle-blocking effects and allowing stretching of the periosteum. In addition, this appliance may produce a restriction of mandibular development (Fränkel, 1970; McNamara and Huges, 1985; Fränkel and Fränkel, 1989; Wahl, 2006).

There have been limited studies on the effects of FR-3 therapy on the dentoskeletal structures, although the introduction of this appliance to clinical orthodontics dates back to the 1970s. Almost all authors using the FR-3 appliance are in agreement about the redirection of mandibular growth in a backward and downward direction (Robertson, 1983; Loh and Kerr, 1985; Kerr and TenHave, 1988; Kerr *et al.*, 1989; Ulgen and Firatli, 1994; Baik *et al.*, 2004; Kalavritinos *et al.*, 2005). However, there is considerable controversy in relation to the maxillary skeletal effects. Fränkel (1970), McNamara and Huges (1985), Miethke *et al.* (2003), Falck and Zimmermann-Menzel (2008), and Levin *et al.* (2008) observed substantial effects due to FR-3 therapy on the maxillary basal bone. On the other hand, many clinicians (Robertson, 1983; Loh and Kerr, 1985; Kerr and TenHave, 1988; Kerr *et al.*, 1989; Biren and Erverdi, 1993; Ulgen and Firatli, 1994; Baik *et al.*, 2004; Kalavritinos *et al.*, 2005) do not support Fränkel's supposition that FR-3 therapy has a favourable effect on the maxillary basal bone. According to those authors, correction of a Class III malocclusion is produced mainly by the downward and backward rotation of the mandible and/or alterations in upper and lower incisor inclinations.

As previously stated, little interest has been shown in investigating the changes in dentoskeletal structures induced by the FR-3 appliance. Surprisingly, hard tissue and concomitant soft tissue effects of the FR-3 appliance were often neglected in the published literature (McNamara and Hugu, 1985; Kerr and TenHave, 1987; Biren and Erverdi, 1993; Kalavritinos *et al.*, 2005).

Soft tissue profile effects of FR-3 therapy were first mentioned by McNamara and Hugu (1985). Kerr and TenHave (1987) found considerable changes in the soft tissue profile of patients treated by FR-3 appliances when compared with a control sample. Biren and Erverdi (1993) compared soft tissue changes in 25 patients treated with the FR-3 with those of 20 untreated subjects with a Class III malocclusion and noted the beneficial effects of FR-3 therapy on the soft tissue profile. Recently, Kalavritinos *et al.* (2005) in a study of 14 subjects who had undergone FR-3 therapy over a period of 2.4 years reported favourable outcomes such as a significant decrease in SNB angle and lower lip convexity and an increase in ANB angle, overjet, facial convexity, nose prominence, lower soft tissue face height, and upper lip thickness.

These studies investigating the soft tissue profile have some deficiencies that can be summarized as follows: (1) case report (McNamara and Hugu, 1985), (2) inadequate evaluation of soft tissue profile (McNamara and Hugu, 1985; Biren and Erverdi, 1993), (3) no control group (Kalavritinos *et al.*, 2005), and (4) a control group with various malocclusion (Kerr and TenHave, 1987).

The primary aim of treatment in Class III subjects must be focused on soft tissue profile and appearance rather than occlusion, as opposed to other malocclusion groups, since the facial profile of skeletal Class III deformities is usually the main concern of these patients (Kerr and TenHave, 1987). This presents a considerable challenge to orthodontists and it is essential when developing a treatment plan to estimate facial changes along with occlusal improvements.

This study aimed to investigate hard tissue and concomitant soft tissue profile changes induced by FR-3 appliance therapy.

Subjects and methods

Ethical approval from the local ethics committee and informed consent from the parents of the children were obtained.

Fifteen patients (11 males and four females) treated using the original FR-3 (Figure 1) and 15 subjects (11 males and four females) with a normal occlusion (control group) were included in the present study. The chronological ages of the subjects in both groups are shown in Table 1. The normal occlusion group was chosen from the longitudinal archive of the Department of Orthodontics, Ataturk University. Selection of the control subjects was based on normal growth and development, a balanced skeletal

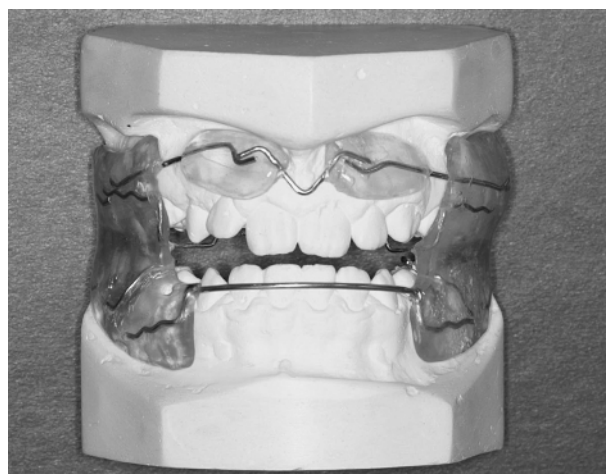


Figure 1 Functional regulator III appliance.

Table 1 Initial chronological ages and observation periods of the groups and their comparisons.

Parameters	Gender	n	Study group, n = 15		Control group, n = 15		Test
			Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Chronological age (years)	Male	11	10.22	0.87	10.39	0.27	
	Female	4	10.44	1.68	10.27	0.29	
	Total	15	10.28	1.07	10.36	0.27	NS
Observation period (months)			16.87	6.99	16.80	6.09	NS

NS, not significant.

profile, a Class I occlusion, and absence of anterior and/or posterior crossbites. The patients in the treatment group had maxillary retrusion or a combination of maxillary retrusion and mandibular protrusion (skeletal Class III relationship with anterior crossbite and retrusive nasomaxillary area). Subjects with a history of orthodontic treatment were not included.

During the first 2 weeks, the patients wore their appliances 4–5 hours during the day for slow adaptation. If, after this time, the mucosa looked healthy, the patients were instructed to wear the appliance all day but not at nights. After the patients had adapted to wearing the FR-3 during the day, they wore their appliances at all times except while eating or brushing their teeth. The appliance and treatment progress were checked at 4 weekly intervals. Active functional treatment was terminated when the negative overjet and concave profile were corrected.

Cephalometric radiographs were obtained from all subjects at the beginning and after treatment and at the control periods. The films were taken in a standard position by one operator using the same X-ray machine and cephalostat (Siemens Nanodor 2; Siemens AG,

Munich, Germany). In order to determine hard and soft tissue profile changes, 14 linear and seven angular measurements were used. These measurements were adopted from the studies of Varlik *et al.* (2008) and Nanda *et al.* (1990) (Figures 2 and 3).

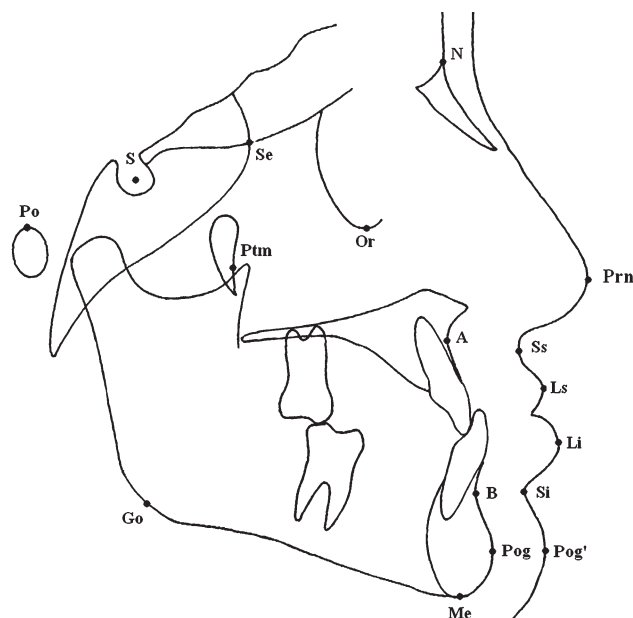


Figure 2 Landmarks used in the study: S, sella; N, nasion; Or, orbitale; Ss, sulcus superior; Ls, labiale superior; Li, labiale inferior; Si, sulcus inferior; Pog', soft tissue pogonion; A, Point A; B, Point B; Pog, pogonion; Me, menton; Go, gonion; Po, porion; Se, intersection of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone with the floor of the anterior cranial fossa; ptm, the most inferior and posterior point on the anterior outline of the pterygomaxillary fissure; Prn, pronasale.

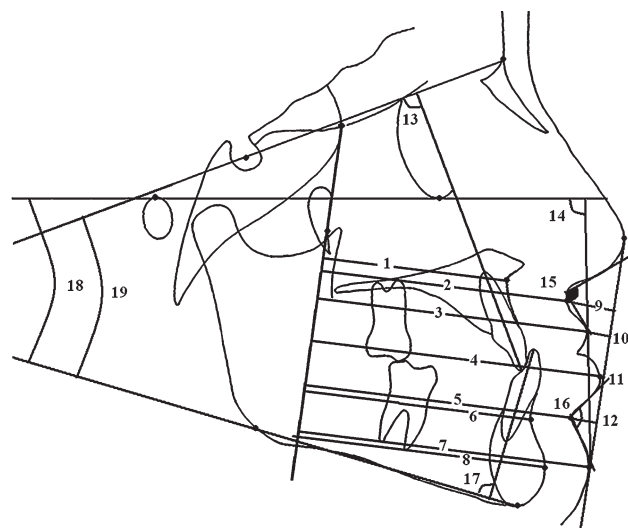


Figure 3 Lines and linear and angular measurements used in the study: y-axis (PMV plane): a line passing through Se and Ptm points. E line: Ricketts' aesthetic line extending between the nose tip (Prn) and soft tissue pogonion (Pog'). Mandibular plane: a plane passing through gonion and menton. Frankfort horizontal plane: horizontal plane passing through porion and orbitale. (1) A-y, (2) Ss-y, (3) Ls-y, (4) Li-y, (5) Si-y, (6) B-y, (7) Pog'-y, (8) Pog-y, (9) Ss-E, (10) Ls-E, (11) Li-E, (12) Si-E, (13) U1-SN, (14) Z angle, (15) nasolabial angle, (16) labiomental angle, (17) IMPA, (18) FMA (Frankfort-mandibular plane angle), (19) SN-GoMe.

Statistical analysis

To determine the errors associated with digitizing and measurements, 15 radiographs were randomly selected. All procedures such as landmark identification, tracing, and measurement were repeated after a period of 2 weeks by the same author (MC). Intraclass correlation coefficients were performed to assess the reliability of the measurements as described by Houston (1983).

Comparisons between the groups were carried out by means of a Student's *t*-test. All statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (Windows 98, version 10.0; SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA).

Results

The coefficients of reliability of the measurements were above 0.90 for all parameters. Initial chronological ages and observation periods of the groups and their comparisons are shown in Table 1. There was no statistically significant difference between the groups in relation to these parameters.

The results of the Student's *t*-test comparing initial values for the groups are shown in Table 2. The distances from point A, sulcus superior, and lip superior to PMV line (y-line); sulcus inferior to E line measurement; U1-SN angle; IMPA; overjet; and overbite were significantly smaller in the treatment group, whereas the distances from sulcus superior and lip superior to E line; point B to PMV line measurement; and Z, nasolabial, labiomental, SN-GoMe, and FMA angles were significantly larger than those of the control group.

Changes occurring during the treatment and observation periods are shown in Table 3. The changes in all measurements, except Ls-E and Ls-y distances and labiomental angle, showed statistically significant differences between the groups, i.e. the maxilla (A-y) and superior sulcus (Ss-y and Ss-E) showed significantly more anterior movement, while anterior movements of the mandible (B-y, Pog-y, and Pog'-y) and lower lip (Li-y and Si-y) were inhibited (Table 3). Lip inferior and sulcus inferior to E line measurements increased significantly ($P < 0.01$). The upper incisors proclined and the lower incisors retroclined significantly in the FR-3 group ($P < 0.001$). The Z angle decreased and the nasolabial angle increased with treatment ($P < 0.001$). The vertical dimensions of the face also significantly increased ($P < 0.001$) in the FR-3 group. Overjet increased ($P < 0.001$) and overbite decreased ($P < 0.01$).

Discussion

The soft tissue facial profile has been considered as an important objective of orthodontic/orthopaedic therapy in patients with Class III malocclusions (Kilicoglu and Kirlic, 1998). The

Table 2 Results of the Student's *t*-test comparing the initial cephalometric values between the groups.

Parameters	Study group		Control group		<i>P</i> value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
A–y	48.00	2.68	51.47	3.08	0.000
Ss–y	63.30	3.07	66.22	3.89	0.002
Ls–y	67.17	3.94	70.52	4.72	0.004
Li–y	70.12	5.62	70.00	5.33	0.935
Si–y	65.92	5.00	63.52	5.71	0.089
B–y	55.27	4.97	52.38	5.39	0.036
Pog–y	57.98	5.72	55.43	6.32	0.107
Pog'–y	69.43	6.09	67.13	6.86	0.175
Ss–E	–9.07	1.70	–7.67	1.40	0.001
Ls–E	–5.03	2.40	–2.00	2.07	0.000
Li–E	–1.23	2.78	–0.57	2.52	0.335
Si–E	–4.32	1.37	–5.57	1.90	0.005
U1–SN	98.47	5.97	102.40	4.70	0.006
Z angle	77.88	5.83	75.23	3.37	0.035
Nasolabial angle	116.57	9.33	107.65	9.87	0.001
Labiomental angle	136.90	7.29	122.33	11.20	0.000
IMPA	88.95	4.79	98.30	3.00	0.000
SN–GoMe	37.18	5.93	32.90	4.26	0.002
FMA	29.52	4.41	26.47	3.71	0.002
Overjet	–1.23	1.06	1.47	1.06	0.000
Overbite	1.13	1.73	2.43	1.06	0.001

Table 3 Results of the Student's *t*-test comparing the mean changes between groups.

Parameters	Study group		Control group		<i>P</i> value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
A–y	2.45	1.08	1.32	0.72	0.000
Ss–y	2.85	1.46	2.07	1.05	0.020
Ls–y	2.65	1.30	2.55	1.52	0.785
Li–y	0.73	1.78	2.47	1.58	0.000
Si–y	0.48	1.70	1.75	1.34	0.002
B–y	0.40	1.70	1.88	1.10	0.000
Pog–y	0.98	2.01	2.17	1.33	0.010
Pog'–y	1.07	1.81	2.43	1.56	0.003
Ss–E	0.27	0.93	–0.28	0.83	0.038
Ls–E	0.27	1.69	0.03	1.46	0.570
Li–E	–0.97	1.54	0.01	1.85	0.027
Si–E	–1.22	0.99	–0.60	0.67	0.007
U1–SN	2.50	2.42	0.12	1.03	0.000
Z angle	–2.22	1.85	–0.47	1.76	0.000
Nasolabial angle	2.90	3.24	–0.22	2.07	0.000
Labiomental angle	–0.43	3.67	–1.00	2.35	0.479
IMPA	–4.05	2.14	0.35	1.50	0.000
SN–GoMe	2.28	0.86	0.15	1.27	0.000
FMA	1.80	0.77	0.22	1.28	0.000
Overjet	2.00	0.96	0.47	0.75	0.000
Overbite	–0.33	1.58	0.37	0.94	0.042

improvement of facial aesthetics has been one of the major concerns for seeking treatment. Soft tissue changes following orthodontic treatment are sometimes regarded as secondary to the underlying hard tissue alterations (Kerr and TenHave, 1987). However, soft tissue changes play an important role in the

evaluation of the treatment effects. The present study intended to evaluate the profile changes induced by FR-3 therapy.

Since ethical considerations did not allow postponing treatment of Class III subjects for scientific purposes, the control group was formed of subjects with an acceptable occlusion and a skeletal Class I relationship.

In the present study, FR-3 therapy was undertaken in Class III subjects aged from 8 to 12 years, mean age 10.28 years. All subjects were prepubertal and in the mixed dentition stages at the beginning of treatment. There is a consensus that treatment with the FR-3 should be commenced during the prepubertal stage (Fränkel, 1970; Loh and Kerr, 1985; Ulgen and Firatli, 1994; Baik *et al.*, 2004; Falck and Zimmermann-Menzel, 2008; Levin *et al.*, 2008). Loh and Kerr (1985), Kerr and TenHave (1987), Kerr *et al.* (1989), Kalavritinos *et al.* (2005), and Ulgen and Firatli (1994) applied the FR-3 to subjects aged between 9.50 and 11.10 years. However, some clinicians (Fränkel, 1970; Biren and Erverdi, 1993; Baik *et al.*, 2004; Falck and Zimmermann-Menzel, 2008; Levin *et al.*, 2008) started FR-3 therapy at a younger age.

Table 2 shows that the FR-3 group had a retrusive maxilla and upper lip, protrusive mandible and lower lip, retroclined lower incisors, and reduced overjet and overbite. These pre-treatment findings are coincident with those of similar relevant studies (Loh and Kerr, 1985; Kerr and TenHave, 1987; Kerr *et al.*, 1989; Ulgen and Firatli, 1994).

Skeletal changes

There are conflicting opinions regarding the treatment effects of the FR-3 appliance on maxillary growth. Some reports (Fränkel, 1970; McNamara and Hugel, 1985; Kohmura *et al.*, 1986; Aytan *et al.*, 1989; Isiksal and Seckin, 1990; Miethke *et al.*, 2003; Falck and Zimmermann-Menzel, 2008; Levin *et al.*, 2008) support the idea that FR-3 therapy produces a favourable growth effect on the maxilla, while Robertson (1983), Loh and Kerr (1985), Kerr and TenHave (1987, 1988), Ulgen and Firatli (1994), and Kalavritinos *et al.* (2005) did not find similar results. Fränkel (1970) investigated the effects of FR-3 therapy on maxillary development and observed significant increases in maxillary growth. This favourable effect on the basal maxilla was also supported by the studies of McNamara and Hugel (1985), Kohmura *et al.* (1986), Aytan *et al.* (1989), Isiksal and Seckin (1990), Miethke *et al.* (2003), and Falck and Zimmermann-Menzel (2008). Recently, Levin *et al.* (2008) showed that the FR-3 appliance produced considerable improvements in maxillary size and position. They found that SNA increased 1.3 degrees and effective midfacial length was 1.3 mm more than in the control group. Baik *et al.* (2004) found excellent results in most of their treated cases, although no statistically significant difference were observed between the treatment and control group regarding the basal maxilla. The findings of the present study indicate that the

response of the craniofacial complex to the FR-3 appliance therapy included favourable changes in the basal maxilla.

As mentioned, some studies (Robertson, 1983; Loh and Kerr, 1985; Kerr and TenHave, 1987, 1988; Kerr *et al.*, 1989; Biren and Erverdi, 1993; Ulgen and Firatli, 1994; Kalavritinos *et al.*, 2005) failed to find significant improvements in the maxilla. Some (Robertson, 1983; Loh and Kerr, 1985) used no control group, while others (Kerr and TenHave, 1987, 1988; Kerr *et al.*, 1989) selected their control groups from subjects with various malocclusions. Kalavritinos *et al.* (2005) compared their results with those of an untreated control sample from a published study. Ulgen and Firatli (1994) used FR-3 therapy in a group of subjects with a functional Class III malocclusion.

In relation to the mandibular changes, the present findings showed that FR-3 appliance therapy restricted mandibular growth (B-y and Pog-y) and increased the vertical dimensions (SN-GoMe and FMA angles). Baik *et al.* (2004) observed that the mandibular plane angle was increased, but mandibular growth was not inhibited with FR-3 treatment. In the short term, Levin *et al.* (2008) found that SNB angle decreased 0.3 degrees in the treatment group and increased 0.4 degrees in the control, while mandibular length (Go-Gn) increased by 5.4 mm in the study group and 6.5 mm in the control group. These values were not significant between the groups. They also found that the position of pogonion relative to nasion-perpendicular showed a significant difference between the groups (-0.7 mm in the treatment group and 1 mm in the control group). McNamara and Hugel (1985) showed that FR-3 therapy directed mandibular growth in a vertical direction. The vertical changes observed in the present research are in agreement with studies that found the FR-3 appliance to stimulate mandibular growth in a vertical direction (Loh and Kerr, 1985; Kerr *et al.*, 1989; Ulgen and Firatli, 1994; Baik *et al.*, 2004; Kalavritinos *et al.*, 2005).

Dentoalveolar changes

After FR-3 appliance therapy, the molar relationship and anterior crossbite were corrected, and the changes in overjet and overbite measurements were statistically significant between the groups (Table 3). Proclination of the upper incisors and retroclination of the lower incisors contributed to the improvements in overjet and overbite. It has been generally accepted that the lower incisors retrocline significantly after FR-3 therapy (Loh and Kerr, 1985; Kerr *et al.*, 1989; Isiksal and Seckin, 1990; Ulgen and Firatli, 1994; Baik *et al.*, 2004; Levin *et al.*, 2008), while the findings regarding upper incisor inclination differ somewhat. Kerr *et al.* (1989) and Levin *et al.* (2008) observed a significant increase in I-SN angle, but contrary to the finding of Ulgen and Firatli (1994) and Baik *et al.* (2004). Compatible with the present findings, many authors (Kerr *et al.*, 1989; Ulgen and Firatli, 1994; Baik *et al.*, 2004; Levin *et al.*, 2008) found that the overjet increased

significantly after FR-3 therapy. The present results are coincident with those of Kerr *et al.* (1989) and Ulgen and Firatli (1994), who found a statistically significant reduction in overbite when compared with the controls. In contrast, Baik *et al.* (2004) and Levin *et al.* (2008) found insignificant changes in overbite measurements (-0.3 and 0.2 mm and 0.9 and 0.5 mm in the treatment and the control group, respectively).

Soft tissue changes

Significant increases in A-y, Ss-y, and Ss-E measurements showed that the FR-3 appliance caused considerable changes in the basal maxilla and surrounding soft tissue structures, although anterior movement of the upper lip did not reach significance. The Z angle decreased, and the nasolabial angle increased in the treated subjects. These changes could be explained by anterior movement of the upper lip.

The effects of FR-3 therapy on the soft tissue profile of the face have been reported (McNamara and Hugel, 1985; Kerr and TenHave, 1987; Kerr *et al.*, 1989; Biren and Erverdi, 1993). McNamara and Hugel (1985) observed mild-to-moderate profile improvements in three treated patients, and Biren and Erverdi (1993) noted the beneficial effects of the FR-3 on the soft tissue facial profile. According to Kerr and TenHave (1987), the main treatment response of the FR-3 was in the lower facial area, and this effect caused a reduction in the concavity of the Class III soft tissue profile.

A balanced soft tissue profile is a desired treatment objective in orthodontics (Kerr and TenHave, 1987). The findings of the present study indicate that significant improvements in soft tissue profile occur after FR-3 therapy. These small significant changes were similar to those found by other authors. The appliance tended to reduce the concavity of the hard and soft tissue profile by allowing growth of the maxilla and surrounding soft tissues and inhibiting mandibular growth.

Conclusions

1. Initial cephalometric measurements showed the group treated with the FR-3 appliance to have concave profiles relative to the normal subjects.
2. The maxilla and surrounding soft tissues showed significant anterior movement, whereas mandibular and surrounding soft tissue growth were inhibited, and the vertical dimensions were increased.
3. The Class III occlusion and overjet were improved by means of skeletal changes in conjunction with upper incisor proclination and lower incisor retroclination.

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