



Classification and Treatment Options of Tongue-tie - a Case Report

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Ankyloglossia or tongue tie is a congenital anatomical variation characterized by a short lingual frenulum, which may result with restriction tongue's range of motion due to a short or thick lingual frenulum and as well as with the influence on oral function.

- ❖ **Kotlow's Classification** - Dr. Lawrence Kotlow's system measures the distance between the tip of the tongue and the lingual frenulum's attachment to the tongue. It categorizes tongue tie into four grades:

Class I (Mild): 12-16mm; **Class II (Moderate):** 8-11mm;
Class III (Severe): 3-7mm; **Class IV (Complete):**

- ❖ **Coryllos' Classification:** Coryllos' system classifies tongue tie based on the location of the frenulum attachment:

Type 1: Attachment at the tip of the tongue,
Type 2: Attachment 2-4mm behind the tip,
Type 3: Attachment at the base of the tongue,
Type 4: Submucosal attachment, where the frenulum is not easily visible.

This system is particularly helpful in identifying hidden tongue ties.



Preclinical outcome



Clinical outcome after frenectomy

- ❖ **A healthy 5-year-old girl** was referred to undergo a **frenectomy** due to the restriction of tongue movements and functions. The ankyloglossia was classified as Class III using Kotlow's classification. According to the Coryllos' system classification (which classified tongue tie based on the tongue attachment for four different type) the ankyloglossia was classified as type 1 - attachment at the tip of the tongue.
- ❖ **Conclusion** the interdisciplinary therapy is most useful treatment for this serious oral problem. Early diagnosis and surgical intervention, short lingual frenulum resection, brings complete success and tongue movements become normal, all language functions return, word articulation normalizes, and social life changes.