Adjunctive Treatment for Adults

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Malpractice ?







What are the objectives of general dentist's Treatment ?

- Eliminate pathology
- Restore missing teeth
- Cusp to fossa or cusp to cusp occlusion

What are the objectives of the Orthodontist's Treatment ?

- Three dimensionally Class I occlusion
- Good Facial Esthetics
- Health
- Stability

We should unite our goals

In order to treat a problem, you should: a. Conduct proper diagnosis b. Know what you can do

- c. Formulate a comprehensive treatment plan
- c. Master simple orthodontic mechanics

a. How to conduct proper diagnosis ? a. Chief complaint, History and Clinical examination

b. Analysis of proper records
(Pictures/Radiographs/ Mounted orthodontic models/ Diagnostic wax up)
c. Obtain a prioritized problem list b.To know what you can do: a. Orthodontic triage (Differentiate between simple and difficult problems)

c. Formulate a comprehensive treatment plan:

a. Does the patient needs orthodontic treatment

b. When during my comprehensive treatment should I do the orthodontic treatment?
c. Who will do the treatment; me or the orthodontist?

d. Master simple orthodontic mechanics:

a. I should know how to design simple removable appliance and how to activate it

b. I should know how to do banding and bonding especially for partial fixed orthodontic appliance

c. I should know how to retain my results



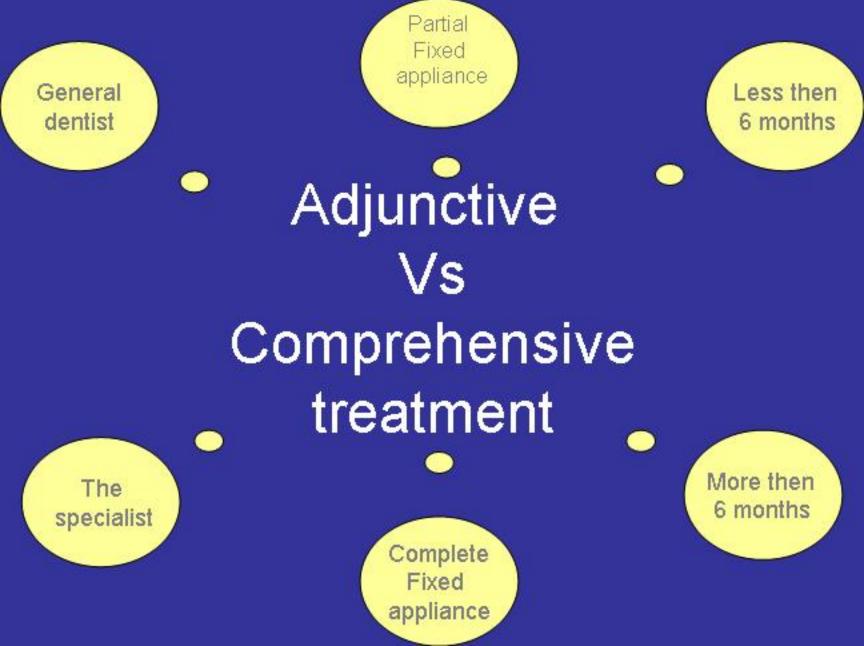
2. Comprehensive Orthodontic Treatment a. When is it necessary? b. Goals c. Limited vs. Comprehensive Orthodontics

Adjunctive Orthodontics

Tooth movement carried out to facilitate other dental procedures necessary to control disease, restore function and/or enhance appearance (Profitt, 2007)

Objectives of adjunctive treatment

- Facilitate restorative treatment
 - More ideal and conservative techniques
 - Optimal esthetics can be obtained with bonding or laminates or crowns
- Improve periodontal health
 - Eliminate plaque harboring areas
 - Improves alveolar ridge contour adjacent to teeth
- Establish favorable crown-to-root ratio and position of the teeth and allow forces to be transmitted along the long axes of teeth
- It has little to do with Angle's concept of in ideal occlusion



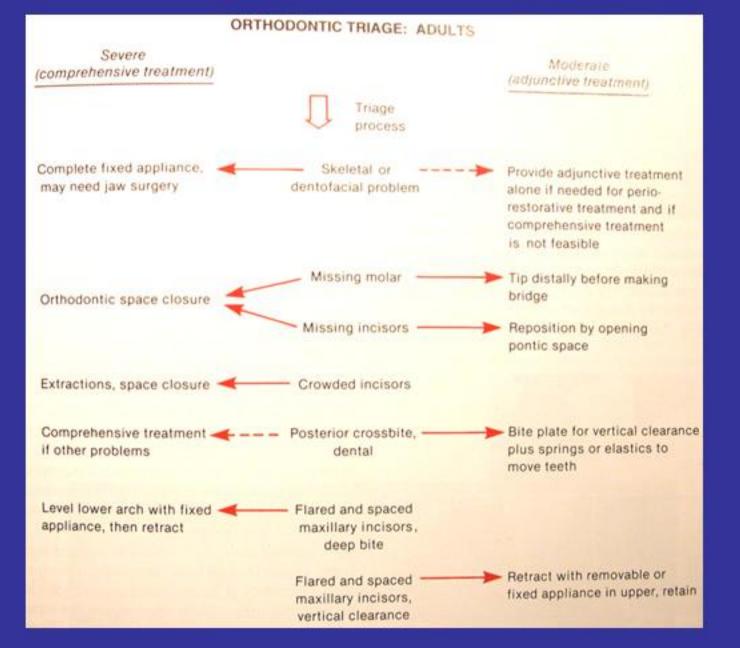
Clinical Examination Evaluate patient in 3 dimensions

1-Acceptable facial proportions 2-Lip line upon smiling !!!!! 3-Lip position relative to E-Line 4-Lip competence 5-Upper midline relative to the facial midline 6- Vertical dimension

Radiographs required

- Panoramic radiograph
- Full mouth radiographs
- Cephalometric radiograph:

 To evaluate incisors in two planes
 To evaluate lip position

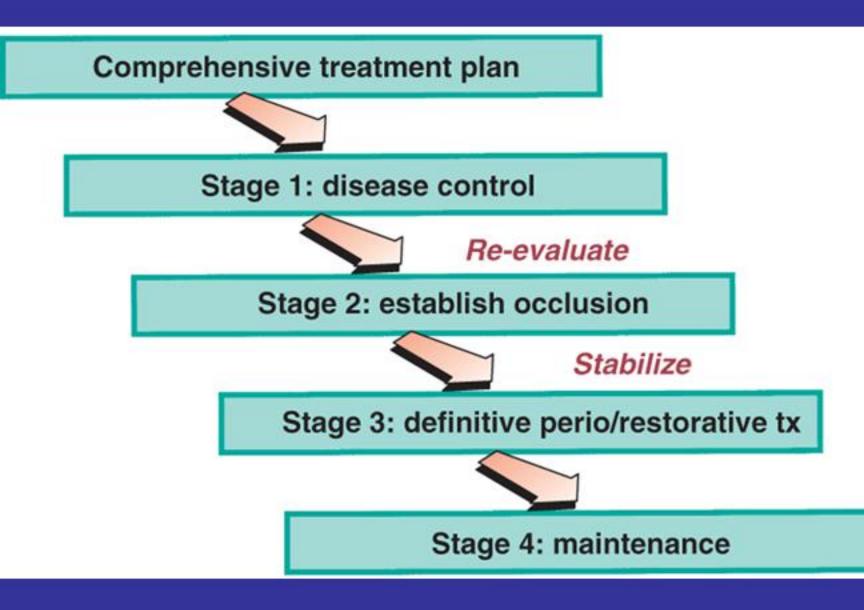


Adjunctive orthodontic procedures:

- Uprighting of posterior teeth.
- Forced Eruption.
- Alignment of teeth
- Simple retraction of incisors
- Space redistribution
- Intrusion
- Openning space for a pontic/ Implant

Prioritized Problem List

- Very important to consider Chief Complaint
- Prioritize problems according to their importance starting with the c.c.
- Obtain objectives for the problems
- Formulate comprehensive treatment plan



Never move teeth in the presence of periodontal inflammation

Master simple orthodontic mechanics:

a. I should know how to design simple removable appliance and how to activate it

b. I should know how to do banding and bonding especially for partial fixed orthodontic appliance

c. I should know how to retain my results

Removable vs. Fixed Appliances

<u>REMOVABLE</u>

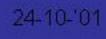
- Tipping only
- No control over root movement
- Pt's co-operation
- Hygienic

<u>FIXED</u>

- Bodily translation
- Control of root movement
- Less dependent on pt's co-op
- Less hygienic







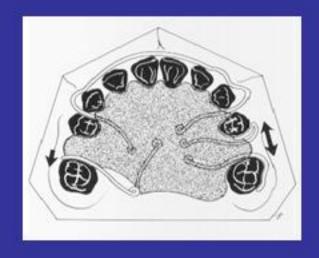




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Springs

Posterior space regaining



Spring winding





Spring Retainer



- Spring Retainer

Adjuncts to Treatment

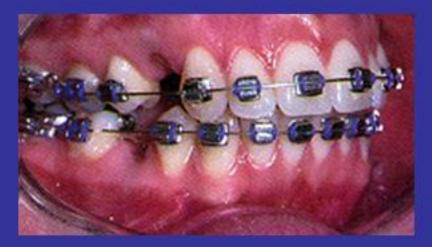
Biteplate





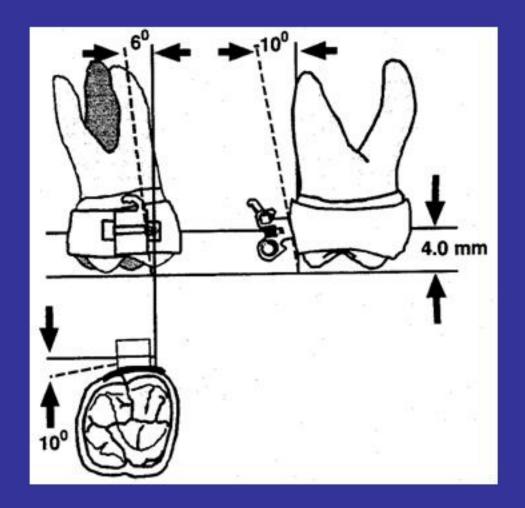
Anterior Bite plane

BONDED APPLIANCES





Banding

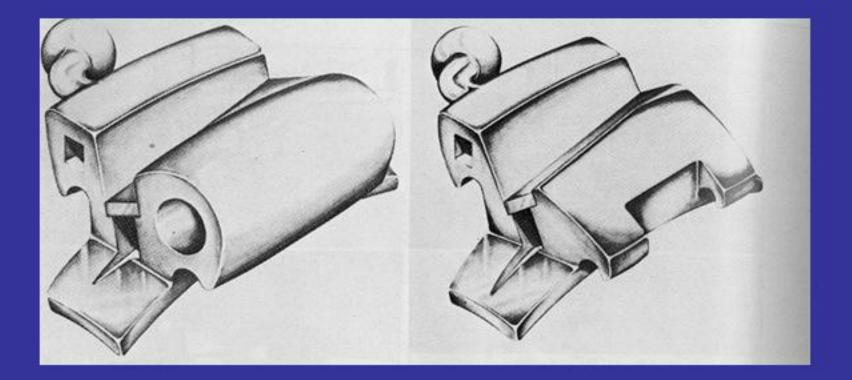


Banding

- Size bands on the casts first; Exact mesodistal dimensions/
- Bacolingually, size up to the maximum convexity of the buccolingual dimension.
- Fit band with the hook facing distogingival and the tube in the center of the buccal surface
- Use band seater
- Prophylaxis
- Cement bands (Be carefull not to block the tubes)

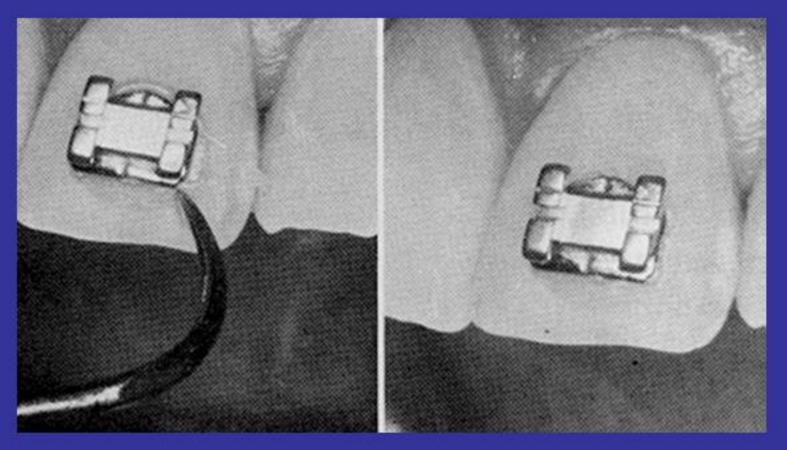
Posterior attachments

MOLAR TUBES



Anterior Attachments

Brackets











Progress Records 13 - 3 - 2002



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Simple Fixed appliance





PRE-TREATMENT

POST-TREATMENT

Coil Spring



Closed or open coil springs