

Protrusive arch wire using for correction of pseudo class III in early mixed dentition

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ABSTRACT

The timing at which orthodontic treatment starts, has always been a debatable matter. Pseudo Class III malocclusion is highly recommended to be treated early as this type of malocclusion worsens by age. If left untreated it may lead to serious problems like abnormal wear of the lower incisors, dental compensation of mandibular incisors leading to thinning of labial alveolar plate and/or gingival recession. There are different methods for solving this problem. The case report describes an effective method which corrects pseudo class III malocclusion in a short time in early mixed dentition by using a protrusive arch wire.

Key words: Early mixed dentition, protrusive arch wire, psuedo class III

Introduction

The correct alignment of teeth is the key to development of a healthy occlusion^[1]. Timing of orthodontic treatment especially for children with developing Class III malocclusions, has always been somewhat controversial, and definitive treatment tends to be delayed for severe Class III cases.^[2]

The incidence of Class III malocclusion varies and depends upon the different methods of classification used. Class III malocclusion in white subjects occurs in fewer than 1 per cent of the population, while frequency in the Japanese population is approximately 10 per cent.^[3]

The diagnosis of pseudo Class III malocclusion differs from that of skeletal Class III malocclusion because it is defined as functional forward displacement of the mandible as a result of retroclined maxillary incisors.^[4] Because the major underlying cause of pseudo Class III malocclusion is the inclination of the maxillary incisors, the objective of the treatment is to change the inclination of those incisors.

Pseudo Class III malocclusion has been characterized by an anterior crossbite in the presence of a forward mandibular displacement.^[5] The aim of early treatment of this type of malocclusion is to correct Pseudo Class III, as otherwise it can often lead to very serious Class III malocclusion which would be possible to treat only with combined orthodontic and orthognathic method.^[6]

The paper is going to demonstrate quite simple and rapid methods of treatment of pseudo class III malocclusion in early mixed dentition using protrusive arch wire as the modality of treatment.

Case Report

A 7-year-old boy attended my private orthodontic clinic with chief complaint of lower anterior teeth overlapping his upper anterior teeth. He was in early mixed dentition stage. In the extraoral examination the patient profile was straight while lip profile was reversed giving the appearance of class III [Figures 1-3].

The intraoral examination revealed a forward shift of the mandible, with a marked class III molar relationship and an anterior crossbite [Figures 4-6].

Diagnosis

The clinical examination revealed retruded upper lip with protruded lower lip giving the view of deficient mid face

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DOI:
10.4103/2321-3825.140691

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Figure 1: Frontal-extraoral view

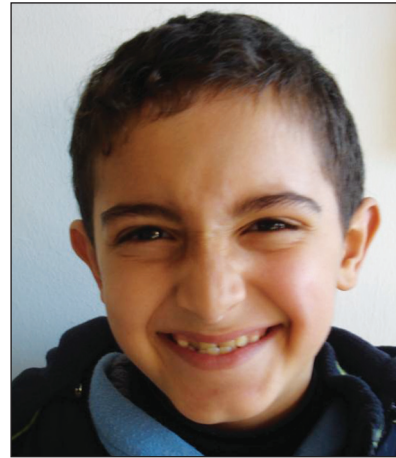


Figure 2: Smile view



Figure 3: Profile view



Figure 4: Frontal-intraoral view



Figure 5: Left side-intraoral view



Figure 6: Right side-intraoral view

as seen in class III. The upper incisors were retruded and spaced while the lower incisors were slightly proclined. An anterior crossbite in the presence of a forward mandibular displacement and functional shift to the left side due to premature contact between upper and lower central

incisors was observed leading to diagnosis of Class III malocclusion with reverse overjet and negative deep overbite. The starting point in diagnosis and treatment of this case was by establishing centric relation through guiding the mandible into centric relation rather than centric occlusion and then initial contact with the teeth

occurs so an edge to edge anterior incisor contact with posterior open bite indicating pseudo Class III [Figures 3-8].

Cephalometric analysis indicated a mild Class III malocclusion characterized by a little mandibular protrusion [ANB = -1 degree, Wits = -6 mm, Figures 7-9].

Treatment Objectives

Forward movement of 11 maxillary incisors, eliminating functional shift, mandibular displacement, enhancing normal lip profile, achieving class I molar relationship and canine relationship with ideal overjet and overbite.

Treatment Plan

Fixed orthodontic treatment by using protrusive arch wire for the forward movement of 11 maxillary incisors without raising the bite.

Treatment Procedure

Treatment started using bondable tubes placed on the buccal surfaces of upper first permanent molars on both sides with brackets (slot 22) placed on the labial surface of the upper

central incisors. Then the placement of upper Niti arch wire rectangular (.016 \times .022 inch Protrusive Arch Wire) was customized to the arch form of the patient. A gable bend was made mesial to the bondable tubes on first permanent molars. The exposed part of arch wire was coated with a sleeve to prevent irritation to the cheeks [Figures 10 and 11].

After carrying out two weeks of orthodontic evaluation of the retroclined upper central incisors, which was orthodontically adjusted, the patient could bite in the present situation due to the Class I canine and molar relationship. The patient presented a normal overbite and overjet and the midlines were coincident. The total treatment time was two weeks and the appliance was removed at the end of the second week [Figures 12 and 13].

A 2-year follow-up of this case showed good stability of occlusion, function and aesthetics. Final superimpositions showed improvements in ANB and Wits values ($+1$ degree, -1 mm) respectively. The slight maxillary incisor protrusion coupled with the clockwise mandibular rotation produced an overall improvement of the patient's aesthetic appearance [Figures 14-18].



Figure 7: Initial contact between teeth in centric relation



Figure 8: Lateral cephalometric radiograph

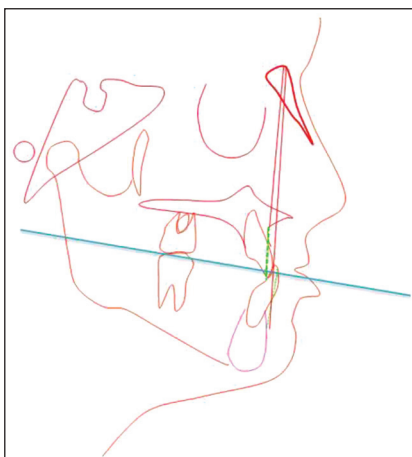


Figure 9: Cephalometric analysis-pretreatment



Figure 10: Intraoral view of protrusive arch wire



Figure 11: Protrusive arch wire



Figure 12: Intraoral frontal but tilted upward



Figure 13: Intraoral frontal not tilted



Figure 14: Lateral profile view-post treatment after two weeks



Figure 15: Lateral-profile view-post treatment after 2 years



Figure 16: Frontal-extraoral view after 2 years

Discussion

There are a variety of treatments suggested in the literature for the correction of Psuedo Class III that includes several different appliances, both fixed and/or removable with heavy intermittent forces (inclined bite-plane, tongue blade) or light-continuous forces (removable appliance with auxiliary springs).^[5-9]

The key to successful management is to remove the anterior interlock as early as possible so as to allow for the normal unrestricted growth of the maxilla and also to guide mandible to a normal position.

The early treatment also permits us to gain space for canine eruption, to enhance positive attitude towards



Figure 17: Frontal-intraoral view after 2 years

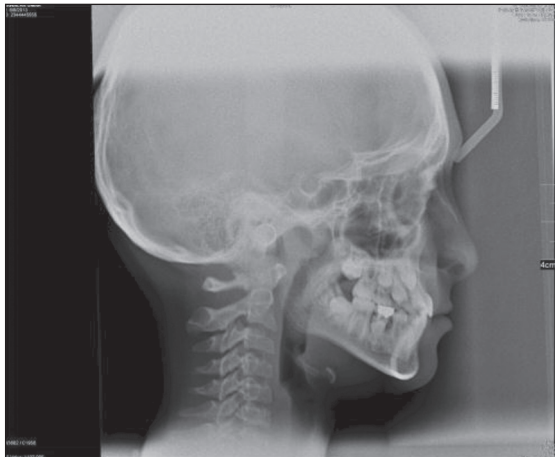


Figure 18: Post-treatment lateral cephalometric radiographs

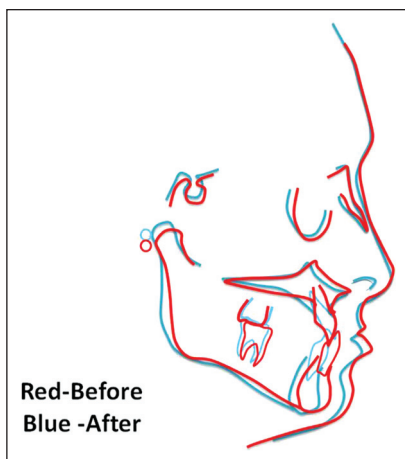


Figure 19: Cephalometric superimposition

dental treatment, in general, and to improve the aesthetic and functional requirements for development and growth.

In the present case, new treatment modality is demonstrated, which is a simple method for treatment of Pseudo class III in the early mixed dentition.

Protrusive arch wire as a treatment modality needs less compliance in comparison to the removable appliance

regarding the wearing of the appliance, especially when dealing with young children. It is similar to 2×2 or 2×4 fixed utility appliance, which is made up of 0.16×0.16 chromium cobalt wire and is settled in bracket 0.018 inch slot without mesial bends and functions to intrude upper anterior teeth.^[10] However, it is different cause that is made of 0.16×0.22 Niti arch wire and settled in bracket slot 22 with v bend mesial to bondable buccal tubes and functions to procline upper anterior teeth.

Recommendation

This method of pseudo Class III correction in the early mixed dentition, using protrusive arch wire resulted in a positive overjet, proclination of upper incisors and/or retroclination of lower incisors contribute to the correction of anterior crossbite.

Acknowledgement

To My Family especially my kids, Omar Mahfouz, Noor Mahfouz and Sara Mahfouz.

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How to cite this article: Mahfouz M. Protrusive arch wire using for correction of pseudo class III in early mixed dentition. *J Orthod Res* 2014;2:168-72.

Source of Support: Nil. **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.