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3. Case: Mi, female, dental age 10.5. TP: Use of NiTi Expander to: correct ¾ CLII molar, gain 6 mm of space for 13, gain space to be able to shift the maxillary M-L 2 mm to the left (need 2mm of space on left side to correct). No CLII elastics were used in the treatment.  p 167

4. Case: Le, female, dental age 11. TP: Use of the HA NiTi Expander, an intra-oral molar distalizer using a lock-stop with compressed O-C spring, and CLII elastics to correct: CLII molar with open-bite tendency, unilateral X-bite with mandibular slide, deviation of both midlines, and the lack of space (13 mm) in the maxillary arch and 6 in the mandibular. Use of delta elastics for final bite settling.  p 170

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12. Case: Ma, female, age 13. TP: The use of the SWA, CLII elastics and box and delta bite closing elastics to treat: CLII div I, 12 mm OJ, 4 mm anterior open bite, and soft tissue dysfunctions that occur during swallowing and speaking. Use of finishing Step-bends to create additional anterior overbite. p 257

13. Case: Na, female, 13 years old. TP: Use of High-pull HG, “auxiliary 16x22 extrusion wire”, fixed lingual arch anti-tongue appliance and bite-closing elastics to treat: CLII skeletal, soft tissue dysfunctions, 6 mm anterior and posterior open bite, tongue habit with soft tissue dysfunctions, a vertical growth pattern with a steep MPA and a convex profile. p 265

14. Case: Pr, boy, 11.5 years old. TP: use of NiTi Transpalatal appliance, High-pull HG, NiTi CLII Corrector (a fixed functional appliance) and elastics to treat: CLII div I, maxillary vertical excess, OJ = 10 mm, OB = 6 mm, dolichocephalic, long face vertical growth pattern, convex profile, high MPA (46°) and soft tissue dysfunctions. Treatment of an impacted canine. Delta elastics for final occlusal interdigitation. p 271

15. Case: Do, boy, 12 dental years old. TP: Use of Transpalatal NiTi Expander, high-pull HG, NiTi CLII Corrector and elastics to treat: Full CLII div I, OB = 6 mm, OJ = 12 mm, convex profile, severely narrow palate with Vertical Maxillary Excess, and strong dysfunctional habits. p 292

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1. Case: Jl, female, dental Age 11. TP: the SWA, 16x16 UAW, and CLIII elastics to treat: CLIII skeletal growth pattern: Wits = -4. p 351

2. Case: Mk, boy, 13.3 years old, dental age ~11.5. TP: Use of SWA with archwire expansion, O-C springs, CLII elastics, and delta elastics for bite settling to correct: CLIII with unilateral X-bite due to a mandibular slide to the right. Correction of the maxillary midline that is shifted to the left. p 359

3. Case: Jn, boy, age 13 years. TP: use of NiTi Expander and CLIII elastics to resolve non-extraction: The severe CLIII skeletal/dental, with bilateral posterior and anterior x-bite, due to a previous orthodontic treatment that was improperly done. Use of the mandibular 19x25 NiTi wire with 20° lingual crown torque to aid in resolving the problem of hyper labially-tipped incisors. Re-bracketing used for final occlusal finishing. p 364

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6. Case: Bt, male, age 14 years, dental age 12. TP: Use of a steel expansion wire, X-elastics, CLIII and bite closing elastics to correct: a unilateral X-bite due to a mandibular slide, posterior and anterior X-bite, the CLIII dental and skeletal occlusion and the lower midline. Profile problem: the upper lip is flat and the lower lip is too prominent. Thus, must develop/enlarge the maxillary arch in all directions and reduce the prominence of the mandibular arch. p 378

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- Forces used for space closure   p 408
- Different anchorage situations and the variations thereof:
  - Moderate, Maximum, Minimum   p 409
- Clinical situations that can occur during space closure   p 410
- Space closure and tooth movement in non-extraction cases   p 412
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CASES: Extraction treatments: diagnosis and space closure mechanics in CLI and CLII cases.

1. Case: Rf, boy, age 13 years. TP: 4 premolar extraction treatment using en masse, reciprocal, CLI space closure (200 gr NiTi coil springs) to treat an esthetic problem: “teeth too far forward” (protrusive) with BIPRO look, convex profile, slightly elevated MPA. Functionally the patient does not have proper lip closure (forces lips closed).  p 413

2. Case: Adult. Maximum anchorage. TP: treatment using O-C springs (010x030) to push cuspids distally. The distalizing forces from these springs push the cuspids toward their final positions, and as there are no mesial forces on the posterior segments, there is maximum posterior anchorage.  p 420

3. Case: Aa, female, 15 years old, CLI occlusion. TP: 4 premolar extraction treatment, moderate anchorage becoming maximum anchorage (cuspid first distalization followed by en masse distalization of the incisor segment) to correct: the facial esthetics (convex profile, high MPA with BIPRO look due to protrusion and crowding of the anterior segments). Use of re-bracketing for final finishing.  p 424

4. Case: Ge, young adult female, 14 years old. CLI, crowding, high MPA, BIPRO look with convex profile. TP: Maximum anchorage using CLI forces for cuspid first distalization followed by CLII en masse retraction of the maxillary incisor segment. Use of re-bracketing for final finishing.  p 432

5. Case: Female, 12.5 years old; dental age 11.5 years. CLI dental and skeletal with agenesis of 41 & 31. TP: Minimum anchorage mechanics to advance the mandibular posterior teeth using a combination of: lock-stops with compressed O-C springs, CLI and CLII elastics and 200 gr NiTi closing springs.  p 440

6. Case: Mo, adult female, CLI with crowding. TP: moderate anchorage is changed to minimum anchorage: CLI forces are used to “advance first” the 2nd premolars, then after they are advanced, the molars are advanced – all without distalizing the anterior segments. Occlusal inter-digitation using delta elastics.  p 451

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8. Case: Pa, adult female, CLII dental and skeletal. This case describes the limits of non-extraction camouflage CLII orthodontic treatments in non-growing patients. Use of “Short CLII elastics”.  

9. Case: Ae, adult female, CLII dental/skeletal. The use of the HA transpalatal appliance to disto-rotate and distalize the maxillary 1st molars in the correction, non-extraction, of an adult CLII malocclusion.  

10. Case: Pe, adult female, Full CLII occlusion, Wits +6. TP: Camouflage CLII extraction therapy (extraction of 2 maxillary premolars). Levelling with RCS intrusion wires to reduce the “gummy smile”. Space closure combines CLI and CLII forces. Composite veneers used on undersized maxillary laterals. 19x25 NiTi wire with 20° additional torque used for additional labial crown torque to the maxillary incisors. Use of re-bracketing for final finishing.  


12. Case: Je, adult female, 19 years old. Full CLII dental and skeletal (Wits +9), 8 mm OB, 6 mm OJ, deep curve of Spee (4 mm), moderate crowding. TP: Camouflage CLII extraction therapy. Use of RCS wires for bite opening with incisor intrusion, sliding yoke for unilateral maxillary molar distalization. CLII elastics for final en masse space closure, midline correction and bite opening. Delta elastics for settling-in the occlusion.
13. Case: Ae, female, 18 years old. TP: Extraction of 3 premolars and 1 molar to correct a dental and skeletal CLII with a BIPRO Look. Problems to solve: Moderate anchorage becomes minimum anchorage. Use of mini-screw. Re-bracketing and the use of the 19x25 NiTi wire with additional labial crown torque for final finishing. p 533

14. Case: Ie, adult female. Patient complains about unsightly smile with crowding. TP: *Camouflage CLII* with extraction of 2 upper premolars to correct: a full CLII skeletal and dental. CLI en masse space closure combined with CLI asymmetric forces. Composite veneers for undersized maxillary laterals. p 542

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**Chapter 21  p 553**

CASES: Extraction treatments: diagnosis and space closure mechanics in CLIII cases.

1. Case: Pl, adult male, 30 years old. Full CLIII dental (Wits = –6), bilateral posterior and anterior x-bite, crowding, CLIII Look and profile, and anterior open-bite. TP: *CLIII camouflage extraction therapy*. Use of HA NiTi transpalatal Rotator, wires, O-C springs, closing springs and elastics for the treatment of the full CLIII malocclusion. p 553

2. Case: Wy, adult female. Full CLIII with anterior and posterior X-bite, severe crowding. TP: *Camouflage CLIII with unilateral extraction; asymmetric/unilateral space closure*. Use of CLIII and CLI asymmetric forces for en masse distalization of the lower anterior segment and correction of the midlines. CLI, CLIII, oblique and delta elastics for final finishing. p 562

3. Case: Ne, adolescent female, 14 years old. Full CLIII, bilateral X-bite, severe crowding. TP: *camouflage CLIII* with extraction of 4 premolars. BIPRO characteristics. For space closure: use of O-C springs for “cuspid first” distalization (33, 43), and CLI and CLIII forces. Box and delta elastics for closing the open bite. Re-bracketing and delta elastics for finishing. p 573

4. Case: Le, adolescent female, age 13. Full CLIII dental and skeletal (Wits –3.5), anterior open bite (5 to 7mm) with bilateral posterior and anterior X-bite. Mouth breather. Poor lip posture. Tongue interposition. Long face type. TP: *camouflage CLIII* with extraction of 36, 45. Use of archwires with expansion. CLIII en masse space closure of the lower anterior segment of 9 teeth. CLI “minimum anchorage” space closure to advance lower molars. Box elastics for final closure of the open bite. p 581
Chapter 22  p 589

Orthodontic treatment combined with Oral Surgery

- Description of the most common orthognathic surgeries used today.
  1. The Lefort I down-fracture  p 589
  2. The BSSO of the mandible  p 593
  3. The corticotomy of the palate (surgical expansion)  p 598
  4. The genioplasty  p 599

- How to differentiate and to diagnose a surgical case from a non-surgical one.

- The handling of surgical orthodontic cases (these cases are treated differently than routine orthodontic cases): What may be a simple GM treatment in a young patient becomes a surgical case in adults.

- Maxillo-facial surgeries are combined with orthodontics to treat severe dento-facial problems of any type.

- Surgical treatment is for those orthodontic problems that are so severe that neither Growth Modification nor camouflage extraction therapy offers an acceptable dental, occlusal and esthetic solution.

- Surgery is used to correct skeletal problems of the jaws and/or problems of the dento-alveolar segments.

- Both jaws and the chin can be repositioned in all 3 planes of space.

- Diagnosis and Treatment planning.

- Pre-surgical orthodontic treatment.

- The surgical procedure.

- The post-surgical orthodontic treatment and finishing.

Chapter 23  p 601

The following 3 cases demonstrate the use of orthodontics in preparing a patient before prosthetic and esthetic restorations. They demonstrate the use of orthodontics to correct a malocclusion beforehand in order to prepare an optimal occlusal base. Without this, the restorative treatment would be compromised to the extent that it would be impossible to have a pleasing esthetic result along with an acceptable occlusion.

1. Case: La, adult female. Full CLII div I, Wits +6, OJ = 9 mm, OB = 5 mm, deep CoS. X-bite 16 & 17. TP: Patient would like to replace the fixed bridge from 11 to 22 and have made a porcelain veneer on 12. Camouflage CLII extraction treatment will be completed first to correct the OB & OJ and to create space in the anterior segment such that the crowns can be made larger and more attractive. En masse asymmetric space closure using CLI closing springs and CLII elastics. Tooth whitening. New porcelain bridge 11 to 22 and a porcelain veneer on 12.  p 601
2. Case: Ce, adult female. CLI skeletal, slight crowding, missing molars (36 & 46), mesially inclined molars (37, 38, 47, 48), super-erupted molars (16 & 26). TP: improve the smile and occlusion with orthodontics so that the missing posterior teeth can be properly restored with implants or bridges. Use of the SWA, wires and elastics. Bracketing technics to improve the Smile esthetics; tooth whitening.  

3. Case: Js, adult. CLIII with severe crowding and severely worn down teeth. After extraction of 2 lower teeth, the arches will be leveled in order to correct the CLIII malocclusion. After, the maxillary arch will be restored (bridges and crowns on all the teeth) and then the mandibular arch (crowns and veneers on the front 6 to 8 teeth) to support the new occlusion and for esthetic reasons.  

Chapter 24  p 621

Stripping and Air Rotor Slicing. These procedures are used to gain small amounts of space as needed in various dental arch segments/quadrants to alleviate minor crowding, to camouflage a small CLII or CLIII skeletal/dental problem or to correct midlines. Slicing can be used in place of premolar extractions as a conservative space gaining method.

The following 3 Cases demonstrate the protocol for Slicing and Stripping.  p 624

1. Case: Nk, adolescent male, 13-5 years old. Bilateral posterior dental X-bite. ½ CLIII dental with severe crowding. TP: CLIII malocclusion will be treated with slicing and CLIII elastics. Use of delta and box elastics for bite settling.  p 624

2. Case: Re, adult, CLII dental & skeletal (Wits +8). Severe crowding, deep CoS, super-erupted lower incisors. CLII profile with retruded chin. Patient would like “esthetic dentistry”: recommended orthodontics beforehand and then the patient could have a much superior Esthetic Dental treatment. TP: extract 2 lower teeth (to relieve 19 mm crowding). Space closure by compressed O-C springs. Slicing of the maxillary left quadrant to provide space for the correction of the midline and CLII canine. Use of CLI and CLII elastics for space closure and to correct the CLII occlusion and the midlines.  p 636
3. Case: Ae, adult. Skeletal CL.I. Moderate to severe crowding. Anterior open bite tendency. Cross bite 12. Missing 14, 24 and 32 (extracted for a previous "orthodontic treatment"). TP: teeth straightened for a nicer smile. Slicing will be used to solve the problems created by the previous extractions so as to obtain a more optimal occlusion. 33 will be sliced and reshaped as 32, and 34 will become 33, etc. Use of unilateral CLII elastic combined with an oblique elastic.  p 649

Chapter 25  p 663
Mini-screws: an overview of the uses of mini-screws (TADs).

Chapter 26  p 681
Impacted teeth: an overview of impacted teeth (7 different cases).

Chapter 27  p 691
Lingual orthodontics: 2-D, Simplified Lingual technique. An affordable system that can be used to align mild to moderately crowded anterior segments. Use of indirect bracketing that can be prepared by the doctor and/or the staff in the office.

Chapter 28  p 697
Finishing bends: Step-up/step-down. Step-in/Step-out. Bends can be made in HA NiTi wires using step pliers that are available in various size steps from 0.25 mm to 3 mm.

Chapter 29  p 699
Removing the SWA, finishing and polishing the teeth surfaces, placing fixed lingual wires and removable Hawley retainers.
THE PROCEDURE

First polish the teeth, then etch 30–60 seconds, then rinse. Do not let saliva touch the teeth after rinsing and drying.

Banding
1. Heavy band pusher
2. Separating pliers
3. Band biter
4. Band removing pliers
5. Weinghardt pliers

Since many cases are started in the mixed dentition, often only 4 incisors are bracketed and 2 molars are banded (“2 by 4 set-up”) in each arch (depending on the age and development of the patient). It is important that the incisors are bonded on the LA point. As the other teeth erupt fully later on, then these are bracketed at the correct height in relationship to the incisors.
Set up the necessary brackets on the special “sticky pad”. The gingival edge/side is on the top for the maxillary and on the bottom for the mandibular.

Place the bracket using the tweezer, then align with a bracket aligning instrument.

**Bracket Height Gauge**

- Measure the length of the clinical crown.
- To start, place a bracket on the LA point of a central Incisor. The tie wings must straddle the LACC equally so as to “sit on the LACC like a saddle on the back of a horse”.
- Then take the Height Gauge to position the bracket at the desired height. This instrument can be used on the anterior teeth and the premolars.
- There are 4 different heights indicated on the instrument. Example: if the length of the tooth is 8 mm, then the center of the bracket (the slot point) is sited at 4 mm on the LACC, and the side of the height gauge marked 4 is used for this.
- The instrument is constructed so that the thin blade part can fit perfectly in the horizontal slot of the bracket in order to hold the bracket against the tooth surface.

The longer central part is placed on the incisal edge or on the cusp tip of the tooth with the handle parallel to the occlusal plane. Like this the bracket is positioned at the correct height.

For height consistency: Very important – *The handle is always oriented parallel to the occlusal plane.*

The handle is always oriented parallel to the occlusal plane for all teeth. If this is not done, the bracket heights from front to back in the arch will not be correct and true leveling will not be possible.
- Then the bracket is aligned on the LACC with an aligning instrument or a periodontal probe.
  Only align the bracket on the LACC with this instrument and not with the height gauge, which is used to find the height only.
- Now continue with the other teeth.

A “bonding enhancer” (silane) can be used for the metal posterior brackets and for porcelain brackets.

Always use special orthodontic light-cure, non-mix composites for bonding of the brackets/tubes. The composite is made so that it will cure “under” metal brackets.

After etching, rinse, dry and do not let saliva touch the teeth again or there will be contamination and the brackets will come loose.

After etching and drying, bond the 2 maxillary centrals first. Then the 2 laterals. Make sure they are properly placed in relation to the LA point and to each other.

Then do the right side: cuspid, 1st premolar, 2nd premolar. Their heights are set in relation to the central incisors and each other. Then do the left side. The same visit or at a later date, the lowers are bracketed in the same manner.

One must site up or down from the incisal and occlusal view either directly or with a mirror, especially with the premolars/bicuspid.
Use an instrument to align the bracket on the LACC.

When siting the brackets, always look “down the developmental ridge” from the occlusal side using a mirror.

Separating pliers with elastomeric separators.

The arch wires are pre-formed (shape was developed as a result of the studies of Dr. Andrews and Roth). The U&L shapes are coordinated to enable the maxillary arch to contain the mandibular in a Super CLI finish.

Dimensions:
- 24.5 mm
- 35 mm
If the natural arch form is larger than this pre-formed wire size, then a larger pre-formed size can be used, or wires that are formable (certain NiTi and steel) can be expanded and used. This does not happen often.

Use the Distal-End Cutter pliers to cut off the “distal end” of the wire after the wire is tied-in. The pliers are made to hold onto the cut off piece so it doesn’t fall into the throat.

16 HA NiTi wires are used as the first wires. These photos show them after they are just tied into the brackets.

After 3 months of leveling. MAX: N. 19x25 posted steel. MAND: 19x25 NiTi, BBs.
Final after 12 months: a non-extraction treatment using slicing and stripping.

Beginning

Final

Hawley Wrap-around removable retainers.
Other Planes and Vertical Lines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plane</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N to Pog</td>
<td>&quot;Facial plane&quot; Vertical line to give an idea as to the skeletal profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN-Pog</td>
<td>The facial angle: how the chin relates to the face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ba-Na</td>
<td>Line from Ba to Na.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vertical Lines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-B</td>
<td>Vertical line from N to B. This line relates the mandible to the cranium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO to BO</td>
<td>Vertical lines drawn from A and B that are 90° to the OP. This evaluates the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(WITS)</td>
<td>skeletal relationship of the mandible to the maxilla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line +1 (Mx1)</td>
<td>From the tip of the upper incisal edge to the tip of the apex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— central incisor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line –1 (Md1)</td>
<td>From the tip of the lower incisal edge to the tip of the apex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— central incisor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper facial height to lower facial height:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na-ANS</td>
<td>Upper facial height. Adult = 45% to 50%; child = 50% to 50%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANS-Me</td>
<td>Lower facial height. Adult = 50% to 55%; child = 50% to 50%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y-axis</td>
<td>Draw a line from S to Gn. Measure the angle of SN to S-Gn. This angle gives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the position of the mandible in space. Normal is about 64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-Pog line</td>
<td>Vertical line that relates the incisor teeth to the jaws. Ideally, the –1(Md1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>should be at +1 to +2 mm. Can be more (for example +3 or +4) in the case of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>skeletal CLII discrepancies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Nasal</td>
<td>Vertical line at 90° from an absolute horizontal line at the junction of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical line</td>
<td>the lip/nose angle. Is used to judge the esthetics of the upper and lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Sub-Nasal</td>
<td>lips. Aids in deciding if teeth can be protruded, should stay where they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perpendicular</td>
<td>are, be retracted and/or if extractions are needed. If the lips are too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>far in front and incompetent, then there may be too much dental and or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>skeletal protrusion. (See chapter &quot;Esthetic Diagnosis&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNV</td>
<td>Sub-Nasal Vertical perpendicular – Vertical line at 90° from an absolute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>horizontal line at the junction of the lip/nose angle. Is used to judge</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>protruded, should stay where they are, be retracted and/or if extractions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Diagnosis)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Steiner “norms”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Ideal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNA</td>
<td>82°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNB</td>
<td>80°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANB</td>
<td>2°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1 (Mx1) to NA</td>
<td>22°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1 (Md1) to NB</td>
<td>25°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1 (Mx1) to NB</td>
<td>4 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1 (Md1) to NB</td>
<td>4 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1 (Mx1) to –1</td>
<td>131°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GoGN to SN

32°

Y axis

64°

WITS analysis (AO to BO in mm)

Vertical lines (AO & BO) drawn from A and B that are precisely 90° to the OP. This evaluates the skeletal relationship of the mandible to the maxilla. Measure the difference from AO to BO. Normal skeletal CLI is 0. If the AO is anterior to BO this indicates a skeletal CLII and is given a “plus number”. If BO is anterior to AO this is given a “minus number” and indicates a skeletal CLIII. The Wits indicates the skeletal base A-P discrepancy in mm and thus how much A-P (horizontal) orthopedic correction would be necessary to arrive at Wits 0.

This is a very important part of the diagnosis: if the AO, BO lines and the OP are not precisely drawn, then the Wits analysis will be incorrect, resulting in an incorrect diagnosis and treatment plan.
CEPHALOMETRIC TRACING AND ANALYSIS

Points

Horizontal Planes
Vertical lines

SNA

SNB

Go-Gn to SN: MPA
16/4. Case: Le, young girl. Age 6

Sucking habit (fingers) with tongue interposition in the open bite.

LNS AGE 6.9

AGE 8.9

Premature loss of primary lateral (52) 💡

AGE 10.2

Space needed: 8 mm for 13 and 5 mm for 23. 11 years dental age. 🔄

CLI skeletal and CLI profile with open bite tendency. 🔄
Open bite tendency. Patient still has a dysfunctional tongue action.

MAX and MAND M-Ls are shifted to the right side (Red).
Blue line is skeletal M-L.
Dental CLII div I with a dental open bite tendency. X-bite right side with a lateral (right) mandibular shift.

No space for 13.
X-bite w/ MAND slide to the right.
MAX: M1 and primary molar are full CLII.

Left side: ½ CLII.
Missing 5 mm of space for 23.
V shaped MAX with ML rotated molars.
Actual lack of space = ~13 mm.
M-L deviated 2 mm to the right.

MAND M-L is shifted to the right due to a mandibular slide to the right caused by dental interferences.

**10.3 YEARS OLD**
Start treatment.

1. Separators placed 5 days before.
2. Fit MAX bands.

Case Ln: The use of the HA NiTi transpalatal Expander / Rotator is indicated because:

1. There is a CLII situation where the molars are in ¾ to Full CLII relationship. The molars have shifted forward and need to be pushed back into a CLI position.
2. The palate is narrowed, V-shaped and with a ML rotation of the M1s.
3. The “regaining” of significant space is indicated.
4. There is a significant dental X-bite, caused by a unilateral mandibular slide, that needs to be corrected. The MAND needs to be able to re-center in a neutral condylar position with the M-L on the skeletal M-L.

How to choose a “size” for a NiTi Transpalatal Expander for a case such as this:

1. Measure the “inter-molar distance” between the MAX 1st molars, ½ way up the lingual walls in the area of the Cusp of Carabelli (30 mm).
2. Measure the distance between central fossae of MAX 1st molars (42 mm).

When holding the models as shown, one can visually estimate how much total expansion would be needed to have a normal MAX posterior, bilateral buccal OJ. In this case only about 2 mm expansion per side is needed which could be accomplished using wires only. However, when using only wires, the molars cannot be distalized into a CLI position as can be done using the HA NiTi Expander.
3. Measure the distance between the distal-buccal cusps of the MAND 1st molars (48 mm).

4. The buccal cusps of the MAND molars have to occlude in the central fossae of the MAX molars. Subtract the difference $48 \text{ mm} - 42 \text{ mm} = 6 \text{ mm of expansion needed.}$

If 6 mm of expansion is needed, then an Expander with a “size” 2 mm larger than the “inter-molar distance” is chosen. Add the thickness of the bands and lingual sheaths (2 mm per side = 4 mm) to the 2 mm larger Expander “size” and that gives the total of 6 mm. If in doubt, take a larger size. Ex: if 7 mm is needed, then choose a “size” 4 mm larger.

About 6 mm total expansion with DB rotation

Cut length of lingual arms
Tie-in using metal ligature ties

Above: Passive appliance ready to place. It is compressed 6 mm when cemented, thus it expands 6 mm.
The HA NiTi part of the Expander is “cold sprayed” and then cemented in place using light-cure, dual-cure or chemical cure cements.
Open-bite tendency: use bracketing scheme 2. 2x4 set-up with a passive UAW.

**...1 WEEK LATER**

Dumbbell separators are placed at this time and they will separate the molars during the 30 minutes it takes to bracket the MAND incisors.

MAX: 2x4, 16x16 passive UAW (passive = no adjustments). MAND: bracketing 2x4 set-up, 16 HA NiTi with BBs to control the incisor position.

**3RD MONTH**

MAND: 16x16 UAW, passive with BBs.

Cusps are ground down flat (red arrow) on the primary molars to remove the x-bite and any other interferences.

Cross bite is already corrected on 16.
2 MONTHS LATER... 24TH MONTH

After 4 months of 21x25 HA NiTi.
MAX & MAND: removed 21x25 HA NiTi and placed previous 19x25 HA NiTi for final finishing.

22ND MONTH

MAX: same 21x25 HA NiTi.
MAND: same 21x25 HA NiTi. Bite is settling-in.

Need to settle-in premolars and cuspids. Wires are cut / segmented to allow the segments to settle-in separately. Delta elastics are used to close down the bite.

4 mm delta elastics worn full-time. Check in 2 weeks.
2 WEEKS LATER…

4 mm delta combination: **Right side:** Continue, but to be worn only 8/24 (night). Check in **one week.**

**Left side:** same elastics 24/24. Check in **one week.**

Need to settle-in the premolars and cuspids.

4 mm delta elastics worn full-time. Check in 2 weeks.
1 WEEK LATER...

Patient came in like this with all premolars and cuspids settled-in.

Remove braces

Lower lingual retention wire from 33 to 43 is fixed/bonded with permanent composite.
Upper & lower Hawley Wrap-around retainers.

Final Ceph x-ray

Final Tracing: RED
Details of the Cranial Base Superimposition:
OJ and open-bite are corrected.
Incisors started CLII, finished CLI.
Molars started CLII, finished CLI.
MAND horizontal growth.
MPA remains the same.
Full CLII div 1
OJ = 15
OB = 8

Missing 8 mm of space for 33, 43.

For many cases, such as this, these types of pre-formed, removable “functional appliances” are inadequate and won’t be of benefit.
Dental age is 10 years.

**GLOBAL TREATMENT PLAN:**

Change the shape of the MAX arch from V shape to U shape by using the HA NiTi Expander and the SWA:

During expansion of MAX by 6 to 7 mm, the appliance will push the Mts disto-buccally (DB) and distally, and by using molar BBs during this period the incisors are automatically retracted by lingual tipping during the first 2 months, thus reducing the OJ. This permits proper lip closure. In effect the length of the MAX arch form becomes wider, U-shaped and shorter during these beginning months. The MAND is freed-up and can posture forward towards a CLI position.

Once the incisors are lingualized and uprighted into a normal position, then bite-opening wires can be placed. Never place bite-opening wires on flared incisors or they will only flare outward even more, with no intrusion.

The MAND and MAX arches are leveled, in a coordinated fashion, using bite opening 16x22 Beta-Ti intrusion wires followed by the 19x25 steel wires: the MAX wire must have an acc C of 5 mm. Slowly, as the bite opens, the mandible spontaneously and gradually moves forward to find the “new anterior bite.”

Space is gained for 33 & 43 by the advancement of the incisors: Mdl to A-pog line = -2 mm and Mdl to NB = 3 mm & 21°, thus they can be tipped forward several mm if needed to gain the necessary space.

CLII elastics for final correction of the: CLII, MAND midline, OJ and OB. By the time all the teeth are bracketed, the OB will be opened sufficiently and all that will remain to be reduced is 2 to 3 mm of OJ which is easily and quickly corrected with CLII elastics.

**1ST MONTH**

MAX: Bracketing (sch 1), 2x4.

NiTi Expander size 30 (will provide ~7 mm expansion).

16 HA NiTi, BBs.

Problems:
Vertical: OB = 8 mm (MAND incisors touch the palate).
Transversal: molar width = 27 mm.
A-P: OJ = 15 mm and a Wits of +5.
3rd MONTH

MAX: 16x22 Beta-Ti intrusion archwire w/ tip-back bends, BBs and L-L CH 12 to 22.
MAND: Bracketing, 16 HA NiTi, no BBs.

MAX: N. 16x22 Beta-Ti intrusion arch with "tip-backs" for bite-opening: intrusion of the incisors and extrusion of the molars.

MAND: Incisors are upright and lingually positioned to the A-pog line, thus they can tip forward 2 to 4 mm and still be ideal. This creates space for 33 & 43.

4th MONTH

MAX: Expander is not completely opened.

MAND: Incisors are upright and lingually positioned to the A-pog line, thus they can tip forward 2 to 4 mm and still be ideal. This creates space for 33 & 43.
**5TH MONTH**

MAX: Same 16x22 Beta-Ti intrusion wire w/ BBs.
MAND: N. 16x22 Beta-Ti intrusion wire.

MAX: Expander is now fully opened.
MAND: 43 is erupting into the space.

**2 MONTHS LATER... 7TH MONTH**

Patient had surgery on the frenum to free the tension on the upper lip.

MAX & MAND: same 16x22 Beta-Ti intrusion wires. Bite is opening.
Placed occipital-pull HG, 600 gr per side, 16/24 (home hours).

The idea of using mini-screws to intrude the MAX was refused by parents and patient.
Thus, placed Hi-pull Head Gear with 600 gr / side occipital force to be worn 16/24 (at home). This is used to modify the maxillary growth (slow it down while the MAND grows forward at a more rapid rate) and to provide vertical anchorage for the maxillary molars. With proper usage, the maxilla can be intruded or at least relatively intruded.
And because the maxillary growth has been modified and there is now spontaneous lip closure, the profile has been improved slowly and naturally.

15TH MONTH

Bite is opening and the mandible has advanced.
MAX: bracket 24 25 14 15; 20X20 HA NiTi.
MAND: bracket 33 34 43 44; 20X20 HA NiTi.

Stops (crimp) are needed for “self-ligating” brackets to keep wires from sliding out the distal end of molar tubes.

19TH MONTH

MAX: 19x25 posted steel; crimp stops (blue arrow) mesial to 14 & 26 (to keep wire from distalizing when using CLII elastics).
MAND: 19x25 posted steel with expansion (arch shape had become too narrow). O-C spring to hold space for 45, 35.

In order to stimulate an orthopedic advancement of MAND: CLII elastics, 10 mm, night-time only (8/24).

21ST MONTH

Bite is opened. The patient closes in CLI w/ improved lip posture. The spaces are being maintained for the erupting permanent teeth.

Esthetic results after the levelling is completed.
Patient is 12 years old.
From now on, if the bite doesn’t close down, then the patient is not wearing the elastics 24/24 as directed. Motivation efforts were made towards the patient.

Patient will continue with this combination of bite closing elastics until the final finishing.

16/14. CASE: Pr, boy, 11.5 years old

TP: use of NiTi Transpalatal appliance, High-pull HG, NiTi CLII Corrector and elastics to treat: CLII div I, OJ = 10 mm, OB = 6 mm. Dolichocephalic, vertical growth pattern, convex profile. High MPA. Soft tissue dysfunctions and mouth breathing.

Vertical Maxillary Excess.

16th MONTH

Full CLII dental and skeletal with Vertical Maxillary Excess (posterior segments are vertically lower than the anterior segment).
A “functional problem” case. Does not close his lips correctly when he swallows. Habitual mouth breather. He sucks in his lower lip to close the anterior space. Buccal segment collapse and posterior tooth extrusion due to hyper-active cheek and lip muscles.

**Vertical Maxillary Excess**

A fixed functional appliance, such as the Nitanium CLII corrector (NCC) can be added to the SWA and is recommended for skeletal CLII cases where the ability to correct a CLII occlusion without extrusion of the posterior teeth (such as with CLII elastics) is an advantage. NCC is used as well for non-cooperative patients who don’t/won’t cooperate wearing CLII elastics.

**Steep MPA (46°)**

Vertical growth pattern – Clockwise growing mandible.

Patient is an habitual mouth breather, and never has proper lip posture or closure.

Lip closure exercises such as: close the lips on a large button, and breath through the nose. This should be done by the patient ½ hour per day. Helps to advance the MAND.

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This is more of a vertical problem than an A-P problem.

Wits = +3 MPA = 46

Palatal, occlusal and mandibular planes converge just behind the ramus.

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Wits = +3 MPA = 46

Palatal, occlusal and mandibular planes converge just behind the ramus.
Beginning model: V-shaped MAX with mesially rotated molars. Inter-Molar width = 31 mm.

After 2 months of rotator wear: Arch is U-shaped, incisors are retracted, molars are pushed disto-vestibularly.

High-pull HG is placed and adjusted so that the pull force is disto-vertical and through the Center of Resistance (CoR) of the maxillary 1st molar.

GM creates differential jaw growth: As the maxilla is restrained, the mandible can “catch up” by growing forward and upward.

HEAD GEAR

Head Gear is composed of:
- A facebow with an outer bow and an inner bow.
- A head cap, neck-strap to provide different directional vectors of force traction (occipital, cervical, combi).
- 2 NiTi force modules with a “measured” magnitude of force.

Occipital (or High-pull) head gear for growth modification of the maxilla and for vertical anchorage.

Cervical and Combi HG are used for distalization of the maxillary 1st molars.
FITTING THE OCCIPITAL HG

Adjust and fit the facebow’s inner bow first:

- Facebows can be obtained in different sizes, 1 to 7 with the 7 having the longest and the widest arms of the inner bow.
- When choosing the size, make sure that when the distal extensions of the inner bow are placed into the molar tubes, it does not touch the brackets of the other teeth (should rest 2 to 4 mm away from these brackets). Fitting is accomplished by adjusting the inner bow: the Omega loops and the distal extensions.
- Sometimes the whole inner bow must be widened or made less wide using pliers and/or the fingers.

- Clinically, one side is placed in the molar tube then the second side is placed. Before placing the second side, make sure that it is adjusted so that the distal extension rests passively 1 mm more buccally than the molar tube. Thus, the inner bow must be compressed slightly when being inserted in the tube. This helps in the retention of the facebow in the tubes.

Adjustment of the outer bow of the facebow:

- The attachment hooks should be the same length as the CoR of the maxillary 1st molars.
- “Special Short Outer-bow”: it is easier to use a facebow with short outer-bow because the arms of the outer bows approximate the length of the distal extensions of the inner bow, thus the “attachment point” of the outer bow is already close to the same level as the CoR of the M1s.

- It is necessary to bend the arms of the outer bow upwards so that the attachment hooks are ~10 mm higher than the distal extensions of the inner bow.

Imagine the CoR of the 1st molar on the cheek.
Bend the arms of the outer bow so that they rest close to (but not touching) the cheeks. Patient has to sleep with this.

Adjusting the head cap and the NiTi force modules straps:
- Choose the force module with the desired magnitude of force needed: in this case 600 gr per side.
- The modules are attached to the head cap.

Place the facebow in the molar tubes. The head cap with the force modules is positioned on the head. The straps of the modules are passively held next to the attachment hooks. Then pull the straps downward “2 holes” and attach the holes onto the facebow hooks. One must consult the manufacturer’s guide to regulate the force levels.

With this adjustment, the force passes through the CoR of the MAX 1st molars.
Blue = occlusal plane.

Before the patients leave the office, they must show that they understand what needs to be done and that they can place and take-off the HG. For growth modification, HG is worn 16 hours / day. Check 1 week.
6TH MONTH

High-pull HG: 600 gr force / side NiTi, 16/24 (“at home hours”).
MAND: Placed 19x25 HA NiTi.
Mandible can now posture forward towards the “new CLI bite” with the mid-lines aligned.

Effect of wire BBs combined with the NiTi rotator: the V-shaped arch form becomes U shaped, wider and shorter.

7TH MONTH

MAX & MAND: N. 19x25 posted steel. These wires finish the levelling.

Patient is posturing forward with lip closure. MAX: 010x030 O-C spring is used here for holding the space for 13.
In all cases of “habitual mouth breathers”, when the MAND is held forward in a CLI position by the NCC, there is Automatic Lip-closure.

21st MONTH
Check progress at 2 months. Place mandible in CR: OJ is reduced. In relaxed position, patient is end-to-end.

Lip-closure.

23rd MONTH
CLII malocclusion has been over-corrected into a slight CLIII.
NCC is removed after ~4 months use.

Always over-correct into a slight CLIII.
RECALL AT 12 MONTHS
Age 14.8 years

RECALL: 6 MONTHS

RECALL: 24.5 MONTHS
Age 16.5 years
Good inter-digitation. Posterior teeth are “longer” as they reach the adult eruption level.

MAND: Fixed wire is no longer in place. But as the patient continues to wear the Hawley retainers at night, there is no crowding of the teeth.
17/3. Case: Jn, boy, age 13 years

Severe CLIII Skeletal/Dental. Bilateral posterior & anterior x-bite due to previous orthodontic treatment that was improperly done. TP: use of NiTi Expander and CLIII elastics to resolve, non-extraction, the CLIII occlusion with X-bite.

2 years previously, a practitioner tried to "gain space for the canines", but made a poor diagnosis not recognizing that at the beginning of treatment, if the MAND incisors are lingually inclined, and there is a CLIII skeletal base, one must be careful because if the lower incisors are ligatured to the wire, they will rapidly tip forward into a CLIII position with a X-bite. This creates a MAND slide, and this is what happened in this case.

Beginning study models from 2 years previous

A safer strategy for cases such as this: always start on the MAX arch in order to correct posterior X-bite and generally widen and develop the arch form so that the MAX can contain the MAND in a final CLI position. This also makes room for 13 & 23 and increases the anterior OJ. After several months (depending on the case), the MAND will be freed up and can re-center in a neutral condylar position. Only now is the lower arch started and leveling should be done using BBs on the leveling wires. By following these steps, a mandibular slide is avoided. After leveling, the case is re-evaluated for further treatment protocol.
The situation when patient came into the practice.

Space was gained for the canines, but a CLIII occlusion with MAND slide was created by the rapid forward/labial tipping of the MAND anterior teeth: the MAND is forced forward and this traumatic force on the anterior teeth has caused their abnormal forward tipping.

Not only is excessive growth of the mandible stimulated by the MAND slide, but maxillary growth is retarded/slowed down by the anterior X-bite. Creates the CLIII Look.

Original beginning models:
Space missing for 13, 23 and 33, 43.

[If the CLIII can’t be corrected non-extraction: possibility of slicing or extraction of 2 MAND teeth to create space in order to retract the MAND anterior segment.]

Global TP for the resolution of these problems: Expand the MAX arch so that it can contain the MAND in a final CLI occlusion. Retract by tipping/torquing the crowns of the MAND anterior segment. CLIII elastics.

1ST MONTH

MAX: NiTi Rotator 2 mm larger than the inter-molar width.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNA</th>
<th>78°</th>
<th>Mdt – NB</th>
<th>9 &amp; 36°</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNB</td>
<td>82°</td>
<td>Mdt to A-pog</td>
<td>+9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANB</td>
<td>-4°</td>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>32°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mxt</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>9 &amp; 36°</td>
<td>Wits -5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Anterior cross bite 26 & 37 (arrow) and CLII under-bite.

Severe CLIII under-bite.

**6th MONTH**

MAX & MAND: 19x25 HA NiTi. Full CLIII molar and canine with mandibular slide to the right.

**8th MONTH**

MAX: 19x25 posted steel wire, flat.
MAND: 19x25 posted steel wire, flat, LL chain 36-46. Stripping from 33-43.
Start CLIII elastics, 10 mm, attached from 16 & 26 to MAND posts, 24/24.

MAND in CR with the M-Ls aligned:
This shows that the MAX can contain the MAND in a CLI position so that the CLIII could be corrected. However, in CR, one could not obtain an end-to-end incisor position.
Prognosis: will be difficult to correct the CLIII with non-extraction therapy.
MAX: M-Ls are aligned. Bite is settling-in.
MAND: light stripping 33–43 at each visit with N. L-L CH to help "upright" the incisors.

Profile has improved.
The upper lip looks more full with a CLI smile.

15TH MONTH
M-Ls are aligned
MAX: Same. Posterior delta elastics to settle-in bite.
MAND: same 19x25 NiTi with 20° lingual crown torque. Stripping and N. L-L CH. Wires to remain in place 3–6 more months to evaluate the stability of the occlusion.

24TH MONTH
Patient is 15 years old
Remove SWA. MAX & MAND: Fixed lingual retention wires. Removable Wrap-around Hawley retainers.
20/8. Case: Pa, adult (17.5 years). Treatment plan: “non-extraction camouflage CLII”

¾ CLII div II. OB = 5 mm. Short face, MPA = 33°. Wits = +3.5. Patient doesn’t like her smile.

V-shaped MAX with a distal-occlusion. MAX incisors are lingually tipped. During leveling the MAX incisors will tip forward so that after leveling there will be an OJ of ~4 mm.

The adding of labial-crown torque to the incisors and the widening during the leveling of the V-shaped MAX in the premolar/molar areas (molars are ML rotated) will improve the SMILE and overall Look.

Esthetic diagnosis: MAX incisors are lingually tipped and the face is concave, thus one can advance the MAX front teeth to provide a nicer smile and improve the fullness of the lips. However, the lower dental arch will then have to be advanced into a CLI position.
There is a ¾ CLII with OJ of 5 mm. Due to the open-bite tendency: start with “Short CLII elastics”, 6 mm, 1 per side from the MAND P2s to the MAX wire posts.

8.5TH MONTH

OJ is reduced about 2.5mm.

After 6 weeks of Short, CLII elastics…

MAX: molars are closer to CLI. 19x25 posted steel, flat, with 4 mm expansion.

MAND: 19x25 steel. L-L chain 46 to 36.

Continue Short CLII elastics, 6mm: change to 2 / side from 35 & 45 to posts, 24/24.

10TH MONTH

MAX: Smile is nicer with the labial-crown torque and the widening of the MAX arch. IDEM: 19x25 posted steel, 4 mm expansion.

Change to normal CLII elastics, 6 mm, 2 / side, 24/24.
CLII has been corrected to a CLI without extractions. The occlusion is a solid and stable CLI.

The profile and lip posture are improved.
Superimposition: Cranial Base

Mx1: intruded & distalized. OJ was reduced.
Md1: intruded; tipped forward +3mm.
MPA: no change.
There is “Lip closure”.
The upper lip is forward of SNV while lower lip touches it (ideal).
+9 Wits remains the same, but it has been camouflaged.

Recall: 12 months
On severe deep-bite cases with deep CoS, bracketing scheme 1 is used to help open the bite and to allow for an over-corrected CLI position. As seen above, the incisors finished end-to-end while the posterior teeth were fully settled-in. At the end of treatment, the MAX incisors appeared too short compared to the canines & premolars. However, there is always a “rebound” of the incisors towards their original position. As can be seen here after 12 months, the incisors are now in a perfect position as this rebound was anticipated.
REVIEW

Beginning

1st month

2nd month

6th month
7th month

9th month

10th month

12th month

14th month

15th month
25th month

26th month

38th month

Beginning

1st month

6th month
9TH MONTH


7TH MONTH

“Stripping” of MAND incisors at each visit.

8TH MONTH


9TH MONTH

10th MONTH

MAX: same
MAND: same

MAX midline is deviated to the right.
Left side: There is more space available and the left side is more CLII than the right; start CLII elastic, 6 mm, 24/24, unilateral (left side only).

CLII elastic, 6 mm, 24/24, unilateral (left side only) to shift the MAX M-L and to obtain a CLI canine on the left side.

In a CLII case where the MAX M-L is deviated to one side (in this case: right), the M-L can only be corrected if there is space on the opposite posterior side (in this case the left). By using asymmetric forces (in this case CLII elastics) the anterior segment and midline can be moved into this space correcting the midline, the OJ and the CLII canine position.

General ideas: By contrast, generally in CLII cases, MAND midline deviations can be corrected without space using asymmetric CLII elastics, but this is possible only if there is an OJ anterior.

Without OJ, space would have to be created on the opposite posterior side.
6 mm X-elastic from lingual 26 to buccal 36, 24/24. X-bite is corrected.

The “CLIII Look” is temporarily worsened due to advancement of the MAND anterior teeth. M-Ls are deviated.

Upper lip is behind the SNV line and lower lip is in front (normally this is the opposite).

8th MONTH
MAX: same 19x25 posted steel, 6 mm expansion. X-elastic.
MAND: N. 19x25 steel.
Allow both arches to finish leveling 1 more month.
Of note: on the right side, both elastics could as well be attached simultaneously to the wire post.

Strategy: maximum anchorage is used on the right side at the beginning because 43 needs to distalize and “take the place” of the extracted 44: thus it must be moved distally 7mm. There are no forces on the MAND posterior segment. The asymmetric CLIII forces allow the MAND anterior right segment to be distalized en masse which will move the midline to the right and at the same time correct the CLIII under-bite.

Left side has one CLIII elastic to help in correcting the dental CLIII. The CLIII is corrected by distalizing the MAND anterior segment and by advancing the MAX arch 1 to 2 mm in the alveolar bone. And because this CLIII mesializing force on the MAX arch is asymmetric, the MAX midline can be corrected towards the left by about 1 mm.

The CLIII “under-bite” must be corrected. At the same time the MAND M-L will be moved to the right about 3 to 4 mm, the MAX M-L will move to the left about 1 mm and the entire MAX arch will advance 1 to 2 mm.

9TH MONTH
MAX: same 19x25 posted steel, 6 mm expansion.
MAND: 19x25 posted steel.
Left side: one, CLIII elastic, 8 mm, from 26 to wire post, 24/24 (this will help correct the CLIII occlusion).
Right side: two, CLIII elastics, 8 mm, 24/24, one from 16 to 43 and one from 16 to the wire-post. (This will help correct the mid-lines, CLIII canine and the CLIII occlusion under-bite).
11TH MONTH

Improved M-L relationship and the “under-bite” is being corrected.

Right side: 43 is now only 2.5 mm from a C1I canine relation, but there remains 5 mm of space. This indicates that the original maximum anchorage can now become moderate and because of this, the posterior segment now can now be reciprocally advanced 2.5 mm. This will be accomplished with C1I reciprocal, en masse space closure: 1, elastic, 6 mm, and 1, 200 gr NiTi closing spring from 46 to MAND post. Continue with 1, C1III elastic, 6 mm, from 16 to the MAND post (for the overall C1III correction). The overall “anchor-age change” here can be attributed to the MAX arch moving forward 1-2 mm due to the C1III elastics.

MAND: 1, elastic, 6 mm and 1, 200gr NiTi closing spring from 46 to MAND post. 1, C1III elastic, 6mm, from 16 to MAND post.

MAND: Continue: C1III elastic, 6 mm, from 26 to post.

The upper lip is more full and the lower lip is retracted. This improves the profile by creating a better harmony between the lips and the face.
**12th Month**

As the occlusion is settling into a CLI position, the teeth are inter-digitated more correctly so that the anterior segment has closed down and there is a 2.5 mm OB (no box elastics were needed). M-Ls are aligned.

200 gr NiTi closing spring

MAND: Continue bilateral CLIII elastics, 6 mm, 1 per side from the MAX M1s to the wire posts, 24/24. Continue CLI 200 gr NiTi spring and 6 mm CLI elastic from 46 to wire post, 24/24.

Smile is larger and more ideal than before. CLIII Look is diminished. MAX and MAND M-Ls are “skeletally aligned” due to the asymmetric CLIII forces.
Since adult patients have no further growth, then the best solution both orthodontically and esthetically is a surgical mandibular advancement combined with pre and post-operative orthodontics. In this case this surgical procedure will both advance the mandible and open the deep bite.

**6th MONTH**

MAX & MAND: 19x25 HA NiTi wires. Notice the deep bite and increased OJ (this would be impossible to correct “non-extraction” and have long term stability and proper condylar function).

**TREATMENT PLAN**

The orthodontic and surgical treatment plan must be made in conjunction with the oral surgeon and it is the surgeon who makes the final decision as to what surgical procedures will be used.

**Orthodontic treatment plan:** Level all the teeth in both arches using the SWA (sch 2) and the usual wire series until the 21x25 steel wires are in place. It is not needed nor indicated to try to open the bite. This is done during the surgery. After surgery, the case will be finished with the usual protocol as in a “normal” orthodontic treatment.

**4th MONTH**

MAX and MAND: N. 20x20 HA NiTi.
After the re-bracketing.

MAX & MAND: same 19x25 posted steel. Begin finishing with elastics. Then, re-bracketing of various teeth and re-leveling.

17TH MONTH

After the re-bracketing.

MAX & MAND: 19x25 HA NiTi with L-L chain M1 to M1. 4mm delta elastics, 24/24, are used to settle-in the occlusion. Case is finished in an almost end-to-end position because there is always a rebound of the deep bite by 1–2 mm.
2 YEARS AFTER BRACES REMOVED

Notice healthy attached gingiva.

Impacted Premolar 45

For complete case: see the 1st case (Ve) in Chapter 16/6: "Maxillary 1st Molar Distalization".

Panoramic X-ray to verify eruption of 45. Surgical attachment with wires is bonded. Will try to save 45. Explained possible complications. Note 47 and 25 may need attention also.

16TH MONTH

Metal ligature wires from attachment pass through the gingiva and are wrapped around and tightened down on the 16 HA wire. This “flexes” the wire slightly so as to apply a light ~60gr force to 45.
18th MONTH

45 is moving with the light force from the 16 HA NiTi wire. (But will the root develop properly?)

Before  

2 months after surgery

16th month  

18th month

19th month

20th MONTH

45 is starting to erupt.

2 months after surgery

At each visit the wires of the attachment are tightened down around the archwire, thus reactivating the force.

MAX: 19x25 steel, L-L CH 16 to 12. O-C spring NiTi for 25 which has started to erupt.
MAND: 20x20 HA NiTi. 45 is starting to push through the surface.
22nd Month

45 is bracketed and tied in to the wire.

23rd Month

MAND: Removed band on 46 (so it will not block-out 47) and placed a tube.
Root of 45 continues to slowly develop.

27th Month

Root of 45 continues to form.

It is apparent that 45 has been successfully saved (the root continues to form normally and the apex closes.)
CASE: female, 13 years old

12 and 22 are agenetic.
23 is very ectopic and is located distal to 24.
*For the complete case: see the last case in chapter 25: Mini-screw/TAD.*
Brackets should be bonded with the ligatures already attached to the gingival tie-wings. Now it is an easy task to simply place the wire in the slots and close the ligatures on the upper tie-wings to activate the wire.

12 NiTi with “distal-bends” and composite so the wire doesn’t slide out of the brackets. The Slide ligatures are closed. Allow the wire to work for 1–2 months before beginning slicing.

The goal is to align the front teeth without changing the posterior occlusion. To stabilize the posterior occlusion, the 4s and the 5s can be temporarily bonded together with a flow-type composite.

2 MONTHS LATER
Begin stripping. The same ligatures can remain in place for about 4 months.

3rd MONTH
14 NiTi. Stripping.

5th MONTH
Stripping.

Beginning.
CHAPTER 28

WORKSHOP 9: PLACEMENT OF FINISHING BENDS

Step-up, Step-down, Step-in, Step-out.

Step-up, Step-down bends are used to settle-in one or several teeth. In order to settle-in the bite correctly, large, rectangular NiTi wires (preferably a 19x25) should be used. These are softer and more forgiving than steel wires and the coupling effect of the rectangular wire assures settling-in with the proper crown/root torque. Because of this, lingual tipping of the crown is avoided as would occur when settling-in with small, round wires.

If Step pliers are used, steps can be quickly, efficiently and easily bent on NiTi wires, even HA NiTi. These pliers will not affect nor deform the overall arch shape while bending the wire.

There are available Step-pliers to make bends in various “step heights”. The most commonly used are 1 mm, .75 mm, .5 mm and .25 mm Step-pliers. A 3 mm step pliers is used for making an intrusion wire and for placing the mushroom bends for lingual wires.

To make steps, the wire should always be removed from the mouth. In this way one can assure the step bend is correct before replacing the wire in the brackets.

After a few practices, one becomes familiar with the correct orientation of the pliers in order to make the desired step bends. (see photos)

Pliers orientation to make a Step-down bend. 19x25 HA NiTi wire. Pliers are held in a parallel direction with the wire. .75 mm step.

Completed .75 mm Step-down bend.

1 mm Step-down bend.

Turn the pliers 180° to complete the 1 mm Step-down bend.

Step-in/out bend is used for final finishing of the tooth position in the vestibular – lingual direction.

A round or square NiTi wire is preferable such as the 16, 16x16 or 18x18. However a 19x25 NiTi can be used.

The pliers are held at a 90° angle to the wire so that the bend is in the vestibular or lingual direction.

1. “Step-up type bend” being made
2. The pliers are moved forward along the wire, flipped over, and a “step-down” type bend is made.

Completed 1 mm Step-out bend.

“Step-down type bend” being made

1. Make a “Step-up type bend”.

Step-in bend: just revers the order as seen for the Step-out bend.

2. Advance the pliers and make a “Step-up type bend”.

Final .75 mm Step-out bend.

.75 mm Step-out bend being made

1. Make a “Step-down type bend”.

Final .75 mm and 1 mm Step-out bends.

Final .5 mm Step-in bend.
Retention: fixed lingual wire 3 to 3 or 4 to 4. Clean lingual surfaces 3 to 3 or 4 to 4.

Before placing the composite, the wire is contoured around each tooth using an instrument.

Cut the “dead-soft wire” to the proper length. Bond the wire one tooth at a time to the lingual surfaces with a strong permanent light-cure composite.

Contour/finish the composite on the lingual surfaces.

A “step” can be made on the incisal side of each piece of composite (using a flat-end carbide bur).

Rinse, dry, isolate and then etch the lingual surfaces. After 1 minute, rinse, dry and isolate for bonding.
Wire should be on gingival 1/3 of teeth so that removable retainer can finish above the composite and then the acrylic of the removable retainer will rest on top of these steps in the composite.

Examples of fixed retainers from 3 to 3 using dead soft wire and composite.

Retainer wire prepared in the labo, to be placed “indirectly” using the placement “key” to orient the wire precisely.

Fixed dead-soft retainer from 34 to 44: this is made from a periodontal splint “metal mesh” with composite. Result is a very flat retainer.

Fixed wire retainer from 14 to 24 to hold extraction spaces closed.

Fiber glass fixed retainer.
Remove brackets using bracket removing pliers.

For patient comfort, one can “support or stabilize” each tooth with a finger from the other hand.

Remove bands using the band removing pliers. Engage the band, and then with the plastic part on the occlusal surface, squeeze the handles together which will break the cement bond – don’t pull on the band.

Then along with water, use finishing burs and discs.

Finish: first remove the bulk of the composite with large diamond burs. Then using water, finishing burs and discs are used for finishing.
Wrap-around Hawley retainers