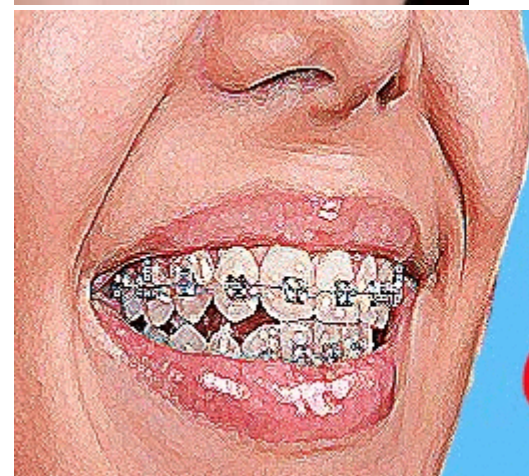


Clips and Braces

WHAT ARE BRACES?

Clips and Braces, the treatment is technically known as orthodontic treatment otherwise known as a fixed appliance, these are appliances that help your teeth to align in proper position and help you have a better look, smile, and function, they are called a fixed appliance since they remain fixed to your teeth till the end of the treatment.



what is 999 Braces ?
CLICK HERE

WHAT TYPES OF BRACES ARE AVAILABLE?

There is a wide range of dental braces (clips and braces) available. But, your orthodontist will let you know what will suit you the best. Most commonly recommended are as follows:

What Metal braces?

Metal braces are the most common type we see in our everyday life. As these are made of metal, most of us feel uncomfortable wearing them. But they are advantageous as they align your teeth faster than other kinds.

What metal teeth braces are made up of?

Metal braces are made up of stainless steel, which is anti-corrosive and safe to use in the oral cavity.

There are many types of metal braces available in SDC, Chennai. The metal dental braces are categorized with the manufacturer, there are two leading metal braces brands available, that is Damon braces and 3M braces. There are affordable metal braces available which are categorized as premium metal braces and 999 dental braces.

The metal dental braces cost differs from the brands, the most affordable dental braces in SDC is 999 dental braces.

What are Ceramic braces?

Ceramic braces are nearly invisible where the brackets are made of monolithic ceramic material which is white in color and strong which prevents breakage with bite force. The wire which runs through the ceramic braces is usually in metallic color, you can customize this to white color wires.

You should maintain ceramic braces properly to avoid turning into yellow discoloration. The ceramic braces cost will be approximately from Rs.45,000 to Rs.1,00,000, which are available in EMI.

Composite braces are economical white-colored braces that look similar to ceramic braces, the cost of composite dental braces starts from Rs.25,000 which is also available in EMI.

Advantage of ceramic braces:

They are white in color and semi-visible

Disadvantages:

Due to high friction between the metal wire and ceramic braces, the tooth movement is quite slow in ceramic braces, ceramic braces with metal slots are available to overcome this problem.

What are Lingual braces?

Lingual braces are metal braces that are placed inside the tooth surface to prevent visibility.

The major drawback of lingual braces are:

- Tongue laceration,
- Speech difficulty,
- Frequent breakage due to biting force.
- Difficulty in eating

Thus, these are uncommon in the current situation.

What is Self – ligating braces?

Self – ligating braces are [braces](#) that have a lock and key systems, the aligning wire runs through the braces slot and it's self-locked with a locking mechanism hence the name self-ligating braces, which helps in faster movement of the teeth. They are comparatively smaller and thus, help in easy maintenance of oral health. They are also known as superfast braces.

The treatment duration is practically unpredictable but the speed of the treatment is comparatively faster than other types of braces because there is continuous force application on teeth.

The cost of self-ligating braces differs from the manufacturers, which will be approximately from Rs.45,000 to Rs.1,50,000. The self-ligating braces are also available in EMI in SDC.

Invisible braces: Also called [Aligners](#). They are invisible and hence they are preferred by young patients, travelers, and celebrities. They are advantageous in many ways as there is no food restriction and many others. Easy to maintain and aesthetically pleasing.

Comparison of Different Types of Fixed Appliance

	Conventional metal braces	ceramic braces	self-ligating braces (metal)	self-ligating braces (ceramic)
Comfort	moderate	moderate	high	high
Treatment duration	moderate	slow	comparatively fast	comparatively fast
Bacterial adhesion	high	high	low	low
Visibility	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bad breath	Yes, must maintain	Yes, must maintain	Yes, must maintain	Yes, must maintain

What are the three types of orthodontics?

preventive, interceptive, and surgical are the three types of orthodontics.

what is preventive orthodontics?

Preventive orthodontics deals with the preventive measure taken to avoid teeth malposition and correction of facial jaw growth if needed.

This also deals with the elimination of habits causing the malalignment of teeth and jaw through habit breaking appliances.

Preventive orthodontics mainly focus on children and young adults within the growth phase(bone growth).

Growth modifying appliance change the pattern and growth rate of teeth and jaw, they are also called the functional appliance.

The functional appliance may be removable or fixed and can be intraoral(inside mouth) or extra-oral(outside mouth).

A removable functional appliance is suggested to the patient who has more bone growth and a fixed functional appliance is suggested to the patient with very minimal bone growth, the fixed functional appliance is done to make the treatment progress faster before the cessation of growth.

The functional appliance is suggested considering the growth value, children will have a high bone growth, the young adult will have low growth and adults will no growth. The growth of an individual is analyzed with a hand-wrist radiograph, the bone fusion is calculated and approximate growth value is interpreted.

There are different functional appliance for every problem, such as:

Headgear: used to correct jaw discrepancy.

High Pull

Cervical pull

Combination
pull



Headgear (2012) (2012) (2012) (2012) (2012)

Twin block: used to correct lower jaw with delayed growth.



Face bow: used to correct upper jaw with delayed growth.

Arch expander: used to expand upper jaw to have a normal u shaped arch.



The habit of a child can be altered or eliminated with this habit breaker, like functional appliance every habit has a different habit breaker.

Tongue crib: to avoid thumb sucking and tongue thrusting.



Oral screen: this appliance is used to reduce or eliminate mouth breathing.



So the best time to visit a dentist for any tooth or jaw mal-function will be from **8 years for females child and 9 years for a male child**.

what is Interceptive Orthodontics?

Braces treatment that plans and eliminates the **existing and forthcoming** dental malocclusion, the interceptive braces treatment is the traditional braces treatment that involves with clips and braces for the existing dental problems like closing the **gaps, teeth crowding and pushing the teeth back**.

Your dentist finds the problem, analyze, and start the treatment for the malocclusion. Elimination of habits or correction of the skeletal problem is not involved.

what is Surgical Orthodontics?

Surgical orthodontics is a braces treatment that is associated with a surgical procedure to correct severely malformed teeth and facial bone. The bone malformation can be changed using appliances before growth cessation if growth is completed the treatment can be continued surgically.

The surgical orthodontics must be planned only after **18 yrs of age both for male and female patients**.

What are malocclusion?

The normal intercuspation of teeth is known as occlusion, the intercuspation means contact between the teeth cusp and grooves.

Other than normal is termed as malocclusion.

What are the types of malocclusion?

In recent dentistry, Angle's classification is taken generally for classifying malocclusion.

This classification is based on the cusp and groove contact of the upper 1st molar and lower 1st molar.

Class I: the front cusp of 1st molar contacts the groove of the lower 1st molar.

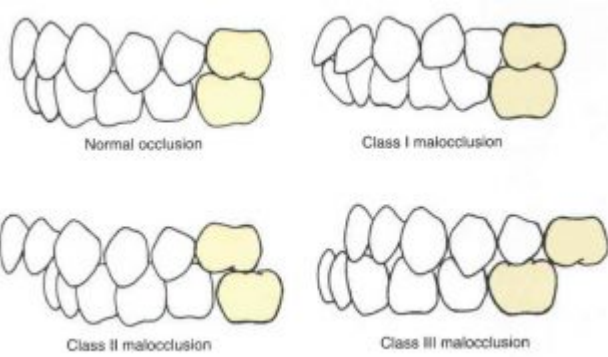
Class II: when upper 1st molar contacts are **distal** to class I,

There are two subdivision

Class II div 1: molar relation with upper teeth **proclined** forward

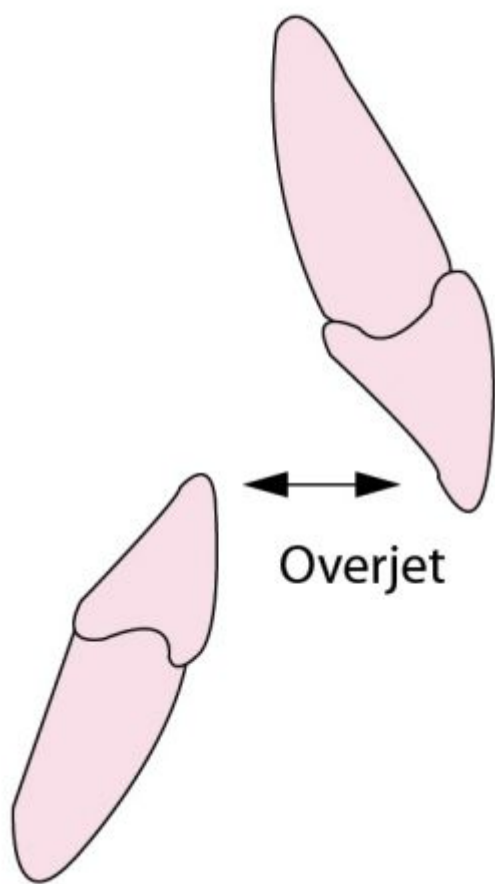
Class II div 2: molar relation with upper teeth **retroclined** backward

Class III: when upper 1st molar contact is **medial** to class I



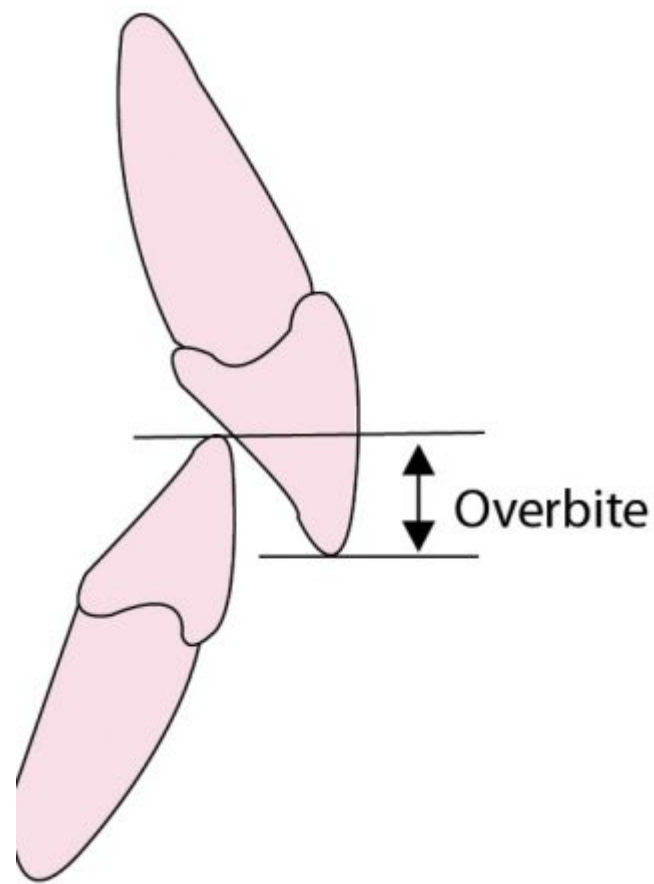
other dental malocclusion terminology

Overjet: The distance from the tip of the lower front incisor to upper front incisor teeth, in the general condition the upper teeth is always 2 to 3mm forward from lower teeth. The **reverse or negative overjet** is an abnormal condition where the lower incisor teeth are in front of upper incisor teeth.



End-on bite is when the incisor tip of upper jaw contacts with the incisor **tip of the lower jaw**.

Overbite: This is vertical overlapping upper incisor to the lower incisor teeth, the overlapping must be **2 to 3mm**. The lower incisor its always inside the upper incisor in normal condition. **Deep bite** is when there is an excessive increase in overbite more than **3mm**.



Crossbite: it's the lateral overlapping of teeth, this can be due to inward movement of upper teeth or outward movement of lower teeth, there are two crossbites

Anterior: negative overjet is also known as an anterior crossbite.

Posterior: a condition when upper molars, premolar or both have gone in

or

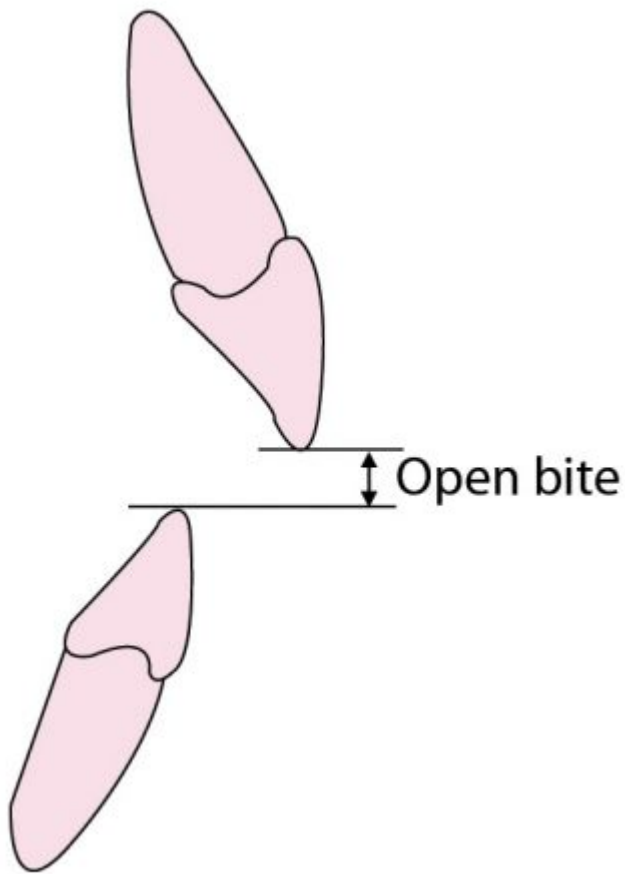
lower molars or premolar or both have moved out in the horizontal direction.

The crossbite can be due to **dental or skeletal** or both.

Scissor bite: a condition when the entire upper posterior teeth are outward and entire lower posterior teeth are inwards.



Open bite: when there is no contact between the upper and lower incisor and space is present.



Proclination: forwardly placed teeth in a horizontal direction.

Retroclination: backward placed teeth in a horizontal direction.

Protrusion: excessive crown show from the gingival level.

Crowding: commonly mentioned as irregular teeth, when teeth are placed in a criss-cross manner in the jaw, this is because of very low accommodative space in the jaw for the entire set of teeth or teeth size are larger to get accommodated within the normal jaw space.

Spacing: when spaces or gaps are present in between the teeth.

This is because the jaw size is larger than normal or tooth size smaller than normal.

Midline diastema: spacing present in between upper central incisor teeth.

What are the bone deformities of the jaw?

The bone deformity is calculated with jaw relation, jaw relation is the position of lower jaw to the upper jaw. There are three types of jaw relation

Class I: it's normal relation of the jaw, the upper jaw is forward and the lower jaw is slightly back of the upper jaw with normal overjet and overbite.



CLASS 1

Class II: when the lower jaw is visibly more back than upper jaw (increased overjet), then it's class 2. It's caused by prognathic maxilla or retrognathic mandible or both.



CLASS 2

Class III: when the lower jaw is visibly more forward than upper jaw (reverse overjet), then it's class 3. It's caused by prognathic mandible or retrognathic maxilla or both.



CLASS 3

What are Mini-implants in orthodontics?

From the very beginning of clip and braces treatments in dentistry, there are many new findings and inventories to overcome the previous problems faced with aligning the teeth. Today's orthodontic treatment has become a very simple procedure than complex orthodontic treatment available three decades back, thanks to our pioneers.

The tooth movement is performed continuously by pushing or pulling the teeth, this done by gaining the anchorage from adjacent teeth segments, teeth, or bone.

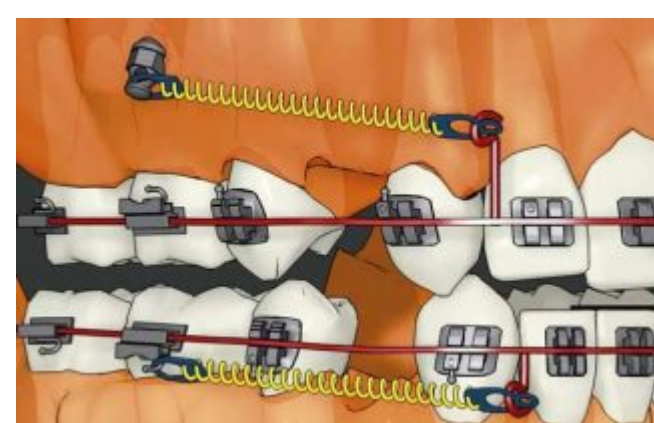
Every reaction has an equal and opposite reaction, when there is pulling of teeth segment gaining anchorage from the adjacent tooth/ teeth segment, there is some amount of teeth movement of the anchored portion.

Mini implants also know as **micro-implants** serve as a temporary anchorage device(TAD) to avoid such problems. They are partially embedded into the bone and placed temporarily until the completion of the orthodontic tooth movement.



Mini implants help in:

- To correct the gummy smile
- When there are insufficient teeth to provide the necessary support for the movement
- To bring about jaw changes in adults in borderline surgical cases
- As a part of other appliances like expanders or facemask
- To intrude or upright a tooth to the proper position
- Used to retract the teeth segment without any counter pull



What should you do after placing a micro implant?

The micro [implant](#) placement is a simple and painless procedure, after placing the micro implant you should maintain it with the application of **Chlo-hex** gel around the implant, must take the antibiotics and pain killer initially.

If there is redness or yellow color discharge from the implant site you must visit your dentist as soon as possible.

FAQ on Dental Braces

HOW LONG DO I HAVE TO WEAR BRACES?

The treatment time usually depends on the severity of the condition and the type of braces which you use. But usually it takes around 1 1/2 – 2 years for the completion of the treatment.

IS THE BRACES TREATMENT PAINFUL?

NO, the clip treatment is not as painful as it seems to be. Initially there will be mild discomfort but that reduces gradually as you get used to it.

DO I HAVE TO GET MY TEETH REMOVED FOR THE TREATMENT?

Removing of the teeth depends completely on your condition and severity of the problem. It is not compulsory for all the patients. And, your orthodontist will decide if it is required or not and if it is required, how many teeth to be removed.

DO I HAVE TO USE RETAINERS AND IF SO FOR HOW LONG?

Retainers are mandatory for all the patients undergoing braces treatment. This is important because it prevents the relapse of the previous condition. You are advised to wear retainers for at least a time period of 1 year.

WILL THE REMOVAL OF TEETH CAUSE ANY PROBLEMS?

NO, teeth removal will be done by your orthodontist and there will be no problems on removal. The gap will be closed fully at the end of the treatment.

HOW OFTEN DO I HAVE TO VISIT MY ORTHODONTIST?

It is recommended to visit your orthodontist every month as there will be procedures for tightening of braces.

WHAT IS THE RIGHT AGE FOR THE BRACES TREATMENT?

There is no such age as right age for the braces treatment. It can be done from 8 years to as old as 50 years of age. There are also functional appliance which helps in modification of skeletal deformation of kids of age 6 to 12 yrs. They help in treating the kid's facial skeletal problem during the growing stage of the facial skeletal.

Advantages Of Clip and Braces

- Boost up your self-confidence.
- Elevates self-esteem.
- Confident smile.
- Increase the ability to chew food.
- Reduces or nullifies speech impairment.
- Easy to brush and floss (helps in oral hygiene maintenance)
- It helps reduces dental caries and gum diseases.
- Helps in tooth movement
- Simple chair side appointments
- Avoid accidental chipping of teeth due to protrusion



METAL BRACES



CERAMIC BRACES



INVISIBLE BRACES

