Orthodontic management of a case of Class III malocclusion with multiple unerupted teeth in both jaw & retained deciduous teeth: A case report

Haque IE1 BDS, Faruq SMO2 BDS and Hossain MZ3 BDS, PhD

ABSTRACT

We describe the treatment of an adolescent girl, age 13 years old, with Class III malocclusion with multiple unerupted teeth in both jaw & retained deciduous teeth. Treatment consists mainly of correction of anterior crossbite, extraction of deciduous teeth, surgical exposure of unerupted teeth & orthodontic traction to help eruption, leveling and alignment with Edgewise fixed appliances with multiloop technique. Treatment time required 3years. However the treatment resulted in Class I molar occlusion with proper alignment of upper & lower anterior segment, an ideal overjet, overbite and incisor angulations.

Key Words: Class III malocclusion, cross bite, missing teeth, delayed eruption, edgewise orthodontic therapy (Bangladesh Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics, April 2013; Vol-3, No. 2, p 25-28)

INTRODUCTION

It is important for every orthodontist to have adequate knowledge & correct understanding of the various types of Class III malocclusions before instituting a treatment plan. There is no universal method of managing the condition.1,2 It is essential to have an adequate knowledge of normal growth pattern & various cephalometric analysis for proper diagnosis & treatment planning.3

Causes of delayed eruption are as follows4:

- Cretinism
- Rickets
- Cleidocranial dysplasia
- Hereditary gingival fibromatosis
- Cherubism
- Down's syndrome
- Cerebral palsy
- Fetal alcohol syndrome
- Loss of space
- Abnormal position of crypt
- Dilaceration
- Overcrowding
- Supernumerary teeth & odontome
- Dentigerous cyst
- Retention of deciduous predecessor.
- Early loss of deciduous tooth
- Arrested root development.

CASE HISTORY

Rifa, 13 years old, came to the Department of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics at Dhaka Dental College & Hospital for treatment. The patient noticed with the advancing age, delayed eruption of her permanent teeth in upper jaw & deciduous teeth were still retained. Rifa was 9 years old when she first noticed prolong retention of deciduous teeth in both jaw. She went to a Dentist & extracted some deciduous teeth. OPG was done at that time which shows multiple unerupted teeth. Now she suffers from aesthetic & functional dysharmony and social embarrassment.

CLINICAL EXAMINATION

Figure-1: Facial photographs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right profile</th>
<th>Frontal view</th>
<th>Left profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shape of the head: Mesocephalic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile Analysis: Straight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape of the face: Taper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facial symmetry: Symmetrical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lips: Competent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper lip line: Normal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower lip line: Normal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naso-labial angle: Obtuse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labio-mental depression: Shallow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporo-mandibular joint: Normal path of closure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breathing: Nasal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deglutition: Normal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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incisors, lower canines, lower 1st molar teeth and deciduous canine, molars at the age of 13 years. Molar & incisor relationship was Class-III. Her oral hygiene was good.

Figure- 2 : Pre-treatment intraoral photographs

Fig.3: Pre-treatment photographs of models

Figure-4 : Pre-treatment OPG.

Fig-5: pre-treatment lateral cephalogram and tracing

Table-1: Pre-treatment lateral cephalometric tracing results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Reference Measurement</th>
<th>Patient’s Measurement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNA (angle)</td>
<td>82°</td>
<td>83°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNB (angle)</td>
<td>80°</td>
<td>87°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANB (angle)</td>
<td>2°</td>
<td>4°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter incisal angle</td>
<td>131°</td>
<td>136°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The analysis of lateral cephalogram revealed that the patient had a Class III skeletal base relationship due to mandibular prognathism

AIM OF TREATMENT

• Alignment & levelling of unerupted teeth into occlusal plane.
• Correction of incisor relationship
• Establishment of normal inter-incisal angle & molar relation.

TREATMENT PLAN

Stage 1: URA with modified palatal finger spring to correct the anterior crossbite & approximation of upper central incisors.

OPG shows all the permanent teeth except upper lateral incisors are present but canines and premolars are still unerupted and their apex still not closed.
Stage 2: Extraction of all the deciduous teeth & wait for eruption of permanent teeth.

Stage 3: Surgical exposure & orthodontic traction to help eruption of unerupted teeth.

- Leveling and alignment
- Up down elastics to correct the lateral open bite.
- Prosthesis to fill up the missing teeth spaces.

Fig-6: During treatment photographs

![Images of orthodontic treatment stages]

Figure-7: Post treatment Intraoral photographs

![Post treatment intraoral photographs]

Fig-8: Post treatment extra oral photographs

![Post treatment extra oral photographs]

Fig-9: Post treatment OPG

![Post treatment OPG image]
DISCUSSION

One of the most common problems in orthodontics today is Class III malocclusion. Treatment is more complicated when unerupted or missing teeth persist. This patient was treated with upper removable appliance at first, extraction of retained deciduous teeth and light orthodontic forces to produce a result that was pleasing to the patient and satisfying to the orthodontists in 3 years period. At retention stage we incorporated two lateral incisor teeth to the upper removable retainer for aesthetic and functional purpose and advised to prosthesis of lateral incisors.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of final records indicated that all treatment objectives were achieved. The teeth were placed in good alignment, anterior cross bite were relieved & good occlusion was maintained. A satisfactory esthetic result had been achieved. The parent & patients psychological satisfaction was also achieved.

REFERENCES:

2. Tweed, C. H.: Indications for the extraction of teeth in orthodontic procedure, AM. J. ORTHOD. ORAL SURG. 30; 405-428, 1944.

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