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Subject

Orthodontic

Department

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Submitted

to

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Q No 4

Ans:- It was developed by William Clark in 1977. Originally it was made of acrylic blocks cut at 45 degrees to the occlusal plane. This has since been modified to 70 degree to provide better engagement of the blocks and more positive forward positioning. Forces are not applied directly to the upper incisors. Retention of the upper appliance is achieved by Adams' cribs on the maxillary first molars and additional cribs on maxillary first premolars if they are erupted. The lower appliance has Adams' cribs on the mandibular first premolars and first molars typically made from 0.7mm stainless steel. Additional retention afforded by ball clasps on the lower incisors.

Activator appliance initially started out as one block of acrylic which fit in both maxillary and mandibular arch. The lower arch would see the horseshoe shaped lingual plate acrylic extending from distal of the last erupted molar in the upper arch. Initially the anterior portion is covered from canine but that was later modified, as seen with appliance such as bionator appliance which placed its emphasis on the tongue function.



Q. No 2:-

Ans:-

⇒ Anterior crossbite is the term used to describe an abnormal labiolingual relationship between one or more maxillary and mandibular incisor teeth. Different techniques have been used for the management of anterior crossbite. This paper describes the use of bonded resin composite slopes for the management of anterior crossbite in children in early mixed dentition.

⇒ In each of the cases presented here, dental crossbite was corrected by applying a 3.4mm bonded resin-composite slope to the incisal edge of the mandibular incisor with an angle of  $45^\circ$  to the longitudinal slope to the incisal edge of the max axis of the tooth. Correction was achieved within 1-2 weeks with no damage to either the tooth

as the marginal periodontal tissue. The procedure is a simple and effective method for treating anterior dental ~~cross bite~~ crossbite.

⇒ Anterior crossbite is defined as a malocclusion resulting from the lingual positioning of the involves localized tipping of a tooth or teeth and does not involve basal bone. Patients with.

Q No 3

Ans

Class II Division 1

Condition when class II molar relationship is present with proclined upper central incisors.

⇒ There is an increase in overjet

CLASS II DIVISION 2

Condition when class II molar relationship is present with retroclined upper central incisor upper lateral incisors may be proclined or abnormally inclined.

⇒ overjet is usually minimal or may be increased

CLASS II ~~DIVISION~~ Malocclusion

The mesioBUCCAL CUSP OF THE LOWER FIRST PERMANENT MOLAR OCCLUDES DISTAL TO THE CLASS I POSITION.

Q No 9

Ans:

## Modification :-

1. ⇒ The oral screening can be fabricated by a metal ring projection below the upper and the lower lip. This ring can be used to carry out various muscles exercises.

2. ⇒ In patient who has tongue thrust habit an additional screen can be used is placed to the lingual aspect of teeth.

3. ⇒ In case of mouth breather the vestibular screen should be fabricated with a number of hole that are gradually closed in phased manner.

The oral screen can be used for the correction of the following conditions

- ⇒ Thumb sucking, tongue thrusting and lip biting.
- ⇒ Mouth breathing.
- ⇒ open bites in deciduous and mixed dentition.
- ⇒ incompetent lips.

Q. No 5

Ans Finger Springs.

Palatal finger springs are often used in removable orthodontic appliances to tip teeth in a mesiodistal direction. The purpose of the report is to establish the magnitude of forces for finger springs made from different types of wires (i.e. those from different manufacturers and of different diameters and lengths).

Z. Spring.

The 'Z' spring is also called double cantilever spring. It is made up of a 0.5 mm wire. The spring consist of two coil of very small internal diameter. It should be placed perpendicular to palatal surface of teeth. The spring can be made for movement of single incisor or two incisor. It is activated by opening helices by about 2.3-3 mm at a time.