



Problem... Facial Esthetics





Wouldn't it be nice if we could...

- Influence growth
- Had a simple appliance to use
- One that is hygienic
- Possibly avoid surgery
- Influence occlusion
- Influence facial esthetics
- Economical to use



Working definition

• Functional Appliance - a device that alters a patient's functional environment in an attempt to influence and permanently change the surrounding hard tissue .



Percentage of malocclusions in early mixed dentitions

Study by Keski-Nisula et al Dec 03

- 92.7 % some disharmony present
- 67.7% malocclusion
- 52.4% Class II type
- 1.5% Class Ill type
- 30.1% Asymmetrical Bite

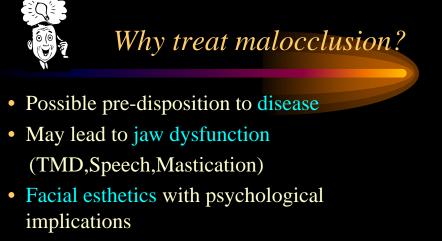


Percentage of malocclusions

Study by U.S.P.H.S. 1970

- 75% some disharmony present
- 40% malocclusion
- 20% Class II type
- 5% Class Ill type
- 4% Open Bite





• Single or multiple tooth damage

History of development of functional appliances

- Robin 1902- monobloc
- Andresen 1908- Activator
- Herbst 1934- Herbst
- Balters 1960- Bionator
- Bimler 1964 Bimler
- Frankel 1967- Frankel
- Clark 1977-Twin Block

Historical biases of Europe and America on functional appliances

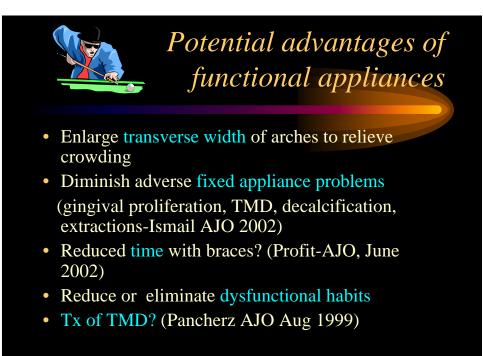
European

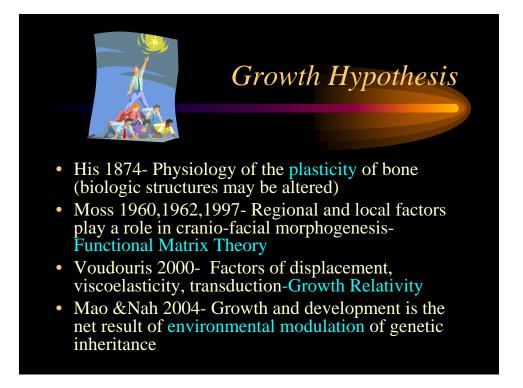
- Functional approach most biocompatible
- Mechanical force deemed unbiologic

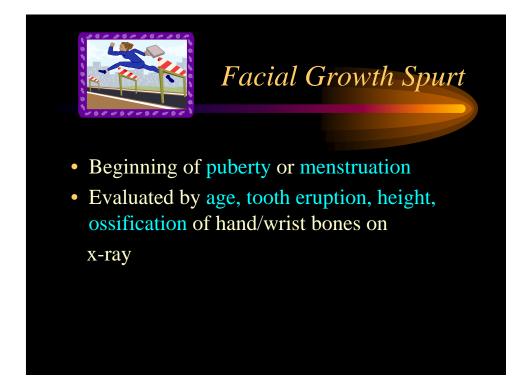


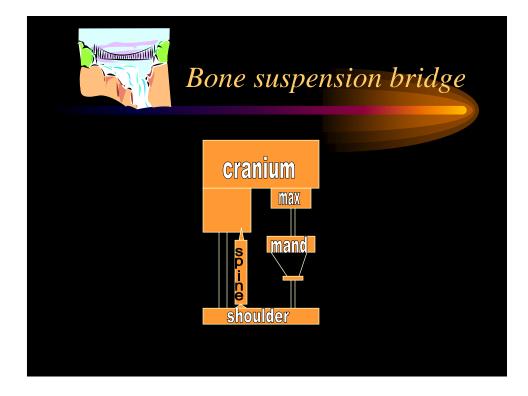
American

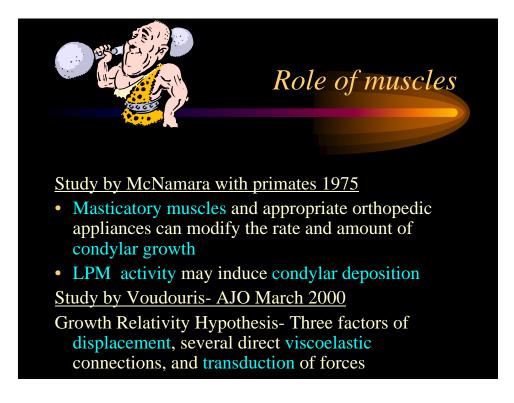
- European social system excluded extensive fixed appliance therapy
- Question of precision of results

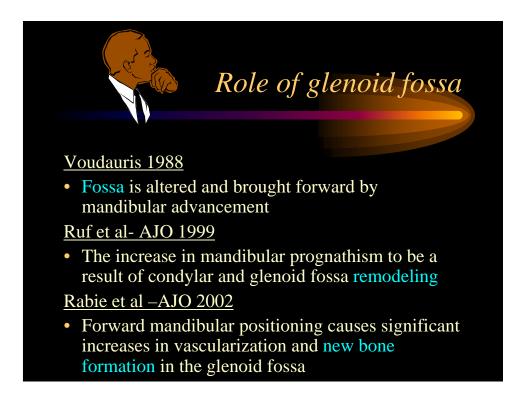












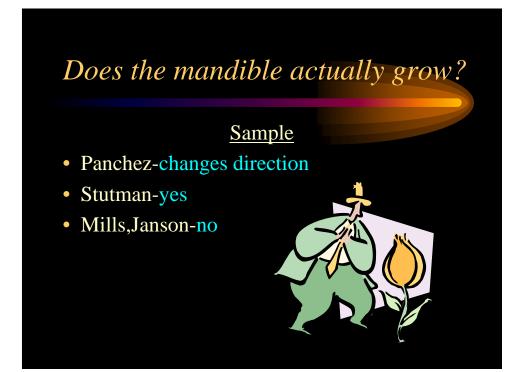
Factors influencing maxillary growth

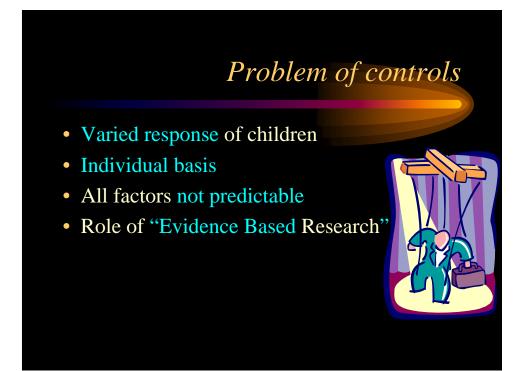
- Maxillary sutures
- Subperiosteal bone deposition
- Nasal septum
- STH (Somatomedin)
- Ligaments and muscles

Factors influencing mandibular growth

- Cranium positioning
- Condylar cartilage
- Muscles (LPM ?)
- TMJ disc
- STH (Somatomedin)
- Other factors





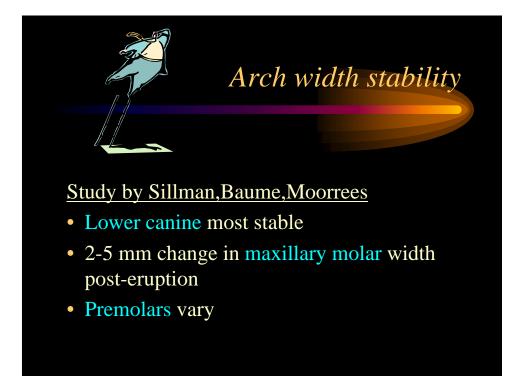


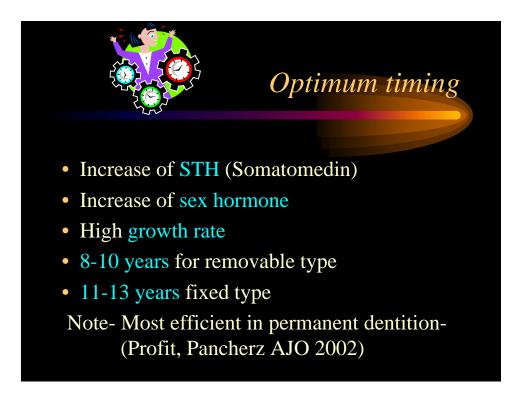


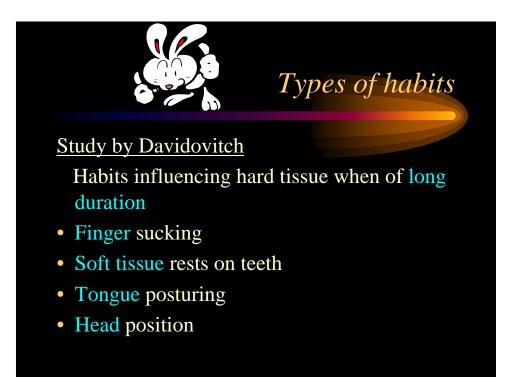


- Treatment with young patients- correct and hold
- Treatment with older growers- establish a class l in permanent dentition to lock-in
- Treatment with non growers-not rec









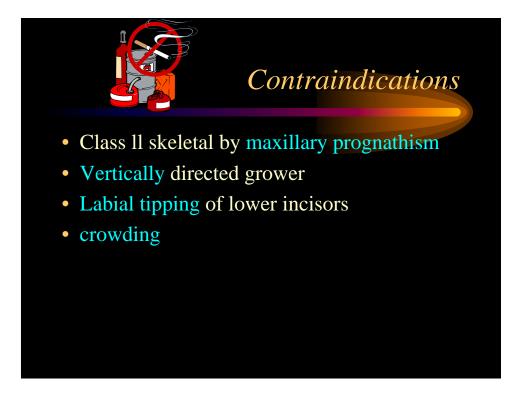




Indications for functional appliances

- Well aligned dental arches
- Posterior positioned mandible
- Non severe skeletal discrepancy
- Lingual tipping of mandibular incisors
- Proper patient selection

Barton- AJO Sept 1997

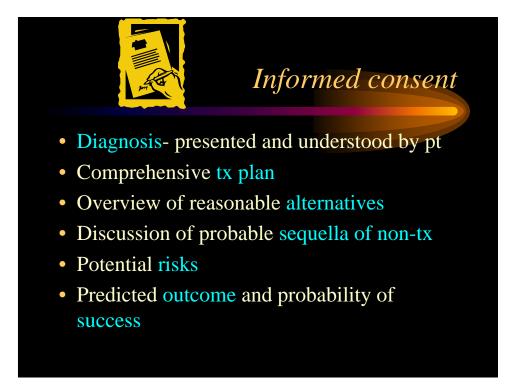


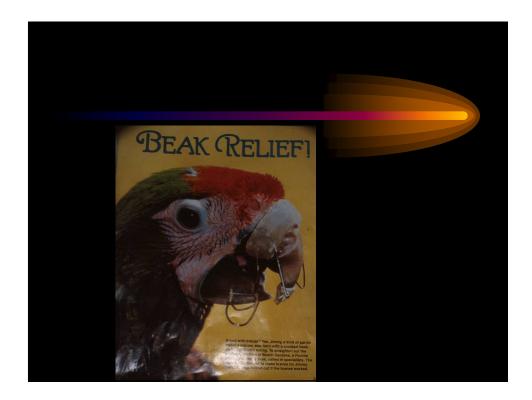
According to Woodside

• Removable functionals do not work well part-time

Conclusions on efficacy

- Large vertical changes in construction bite redirects maxilla
- Apical base width change possible with Frankel
- Bionator and Frankel work similarly on LPM activity
- Glenoid fossa changes stable
- Stepwise progression of advancement best





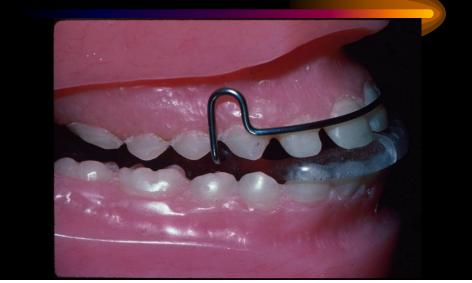


Activator facts

- Original design worn at night
- Large one piece of acrylic
- Teeth could be redirected during eruption
- Large vertical opening construction bite
- Could not speak or eat when worn
- Advances mandibular jaw



Bionator appliance inserted



Bionator facts

- Prototype of less bulky activator
- Worn day and night
- Allows more tongue action
- Mandibular advancement
- Speaking possible, yet difficult



Frankel facts

- Exoskeleton of metal and acrylic
- Restrains muscles and lips
- Exerciser
- Expands apical base
- Worn day and night
- Speaking possible, yet difficult





Herbst facts

- Fixed to teeth
- Patient compliance not required
- Works 24 hours
- Less airway blockage
- Most popular type at present time in U.S.



Twin Block facts

- Removeble
- Separate upper/lower plates
- Patient compliance required
- Less airway blockage
- Improved speech
- Most popular removable type at present

Latest Findings- the challenges

- June 2004 AJODO by Tullock et al
 - 1 phase of fixed orthodontics is more efficient than 2 phases with functional/fixed appliances.
- September 2003 AJODO by O'Brian et al
 - Fully randomized study demonstrated clinically significant dento-alveolar changes with Twin Block. Effective at overbite/overjet reduction.

Latest Findings (con't)

- July 2003 EJO by Basciftci et al
 - the activator appliance can produce both skeletal and dental effects in the growing dentofacial complex.
- January 2003 AJODO by Laecken et al
 - Retroactive study suggests that both skeletal and dental changes contribute to Class II treatment with the Herbst appliance with fossa remodeling

