



Camouflage orthodontic treatment in an autistic class II patient with anterior open bite: Case report

Tratamiento ortodóncico compensatorio para un paciente autista clase II con mordida abierta anterior: Caso clínico

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ABSTRACT

An orthodontic case report is presented. The patient was a 12 year old autistic male with class II, augmented overjet, vertical growth and anterior open bite. He also exhibited tongue-thrust habit. A surgical treatment was ideal for this case but because of his neurological problem, it was decided to use an alternative orthodontic treatment. The orthodontic treatment included: Hyrax, high-pull-headgear, double transpalatal bar with acrylic button and elastics. After a three year treatment, class I approximation was obtained, open bite was corrected and vertical growth was controlled. The patient's tongue-thrust habit was controlled using a wrap-around retainer with tongue corrector. This retainer was placed on the maxillary arch and on the lower, a lingual bonded retainer was used. The camouflage orthodontic treatment was successful because good behavioral techniques for autism patients were used.

RESUMEN

El presente caso clínico corresponde al tratamiento ortodóncico compensatorio de un paciente varón de 12 años con autismo. El paciente mostraba clase II, sobremordida horizontal aumentada, crecimiento vertical y mordida abierta anterior. También presentaba hábito de lengua. Un tratamiento quirúrgico-ortodóncico era ideal para este caso. Sin embargo, dada su condición neurológica se realizó un tratamiento ortodóncico compensatorio. El tratamiento incluyó diversos aparatos, entre ellos: Hyrax, arco extra oral de tracción alta, dobles barras palatinas con botón de acrílico y elásticos. Después de tres años de tratamiento, se consiguió obtener características aproximadas a clase I, cierre de la mordida abierta y control del crecimiento vertical. El hábito de lengua fue controlado mediante una retención con un arco circunferencial con trampa lingual. El tratamiento ortodóncico de camuflaje fue exitoso gracias al adecuado manejo de técnicas de la conducta para el control del paciente autista.

Key words: High-pull headgear, double transpalatal bar, tongue-thrust habit, lingual trap, oral breather, vertical growth, autism.

Palabras clave: Arco extraoral, Hyrax, dobles barras palatinas, trampa lingual, hábito de lengua, respirador oral, crecimiento vertical, autismo.

Abbreviations:

- 1-1: Angle that measures incisor inclination by the intersection of the long axis of the upper incisor with the lower incisor.
- 1-SN: Angle that is measured by the junction of the upper incisor long axis with the line formed by the Sella to Nasion points.
- ANB: Angle that is measured at the junction of points A, Nasion and B.
- GoGn-SN: Angle that is measured at the junction of the planes Gonion to Gnathion and Sella-Nasion.
- IMPA: Angle that is measured at the junction of Gonion Gnathion plane with the lower incisor long axis.
- SNA: Angle that is measured at the junction of Sella, Nasion and A points.
- SNB: Angle that is measured at the junction of points Sella, Nasion and B points.

point of view have been classified in sagittal, vertical and transverse, depending on the space levels they involve. In the sagittal plane malocclusions are subclassified in class I, II and III; in the vertical plane, in open bite and deep bite and in the transverse plane in crossbite and telescopic bite. This case corresponds to the clinical treatment of an autistic patient class II division I malocclusion with anterior open bite.¹

Class II division 1 malocclusion presents anomalies at skeletal level such as: collapsed maxilla, due to narrowing of the molar and premolar region; an

INTRODUCTION

Malocclusion

Malocclusions are an anomaly of the masticatory system function. Malocclusions from a dento-skeletal

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increased Sella-Nasion-point A (SNA) angle or a decreased Sella-Nasion-point B (SNB) angle and an increased Nasion-point A-point B (ANB) angle; a convex soft tissue profile, a closed nasolabial angle, upper airway obstruction, hyperdivergent growth and an increased lower facial third.¹⁻⁴

Open bite is the localized absence of contact between one or more teeth in the upper arch against one or more teeth of the lower dental arch. Open bite can occur at any age and in any region of the mouth, the anterior region being the most frequent. Open bite is classified into two: the dental open bite, in which only the teeth are affected and the skeletal open bite, in which there is already a deformity in the alveolar bone that is often accompanied by dolichofacial features. The etiology of open bite is multifactorial. Local factors such as habits of persistent sucking, atypical swallowing and oral breathing, as well as general factors such as heredity, birth defects, and muscle disorders promote the open bite.⁵⁻¹³

Treatment for open bite consists of three phases. The first phase or preventive is accomplished through removable or fixed appliances, the second phase or interceptive where high pull headgear may be used as well as those mentioned above in the preventive treatment, and finally the third phase or corrective where fixed orthodontic appliances, elastics, molar intrusion or even a combined treatment of orthodontics with surgery are used.^{10-12,14,15}

Autism

Autism is a disorder that affects social interaction, language, behavior and the cognitive functions of the individual who suffers from it. Since orthodontic treatment time is variable (it can go from one year to several years) and rigorous, a special treatment for patients with autism is needed.¹⁶ In addition, collaboration of the parents is essential for orthodontic treatment to be completed favorably. Patients with

autism patients are complicated hence behavior management techniques have been developed.^{13,17,18}

Among these, there is systematic desensitization which consists in visually showing the patient every step of the treatment that will be performed on him or her, ask him or her to listen to the sounds of the equipment that will be used and to touch, if possible, all the materials that will be introduced in his/her mouth.^{18,19}

CASE REPORT

A 12-year-old male patient attended the Clinic of the Orthodontics Department at the Postgraduate Studies and Research Division of the Faculty of Dentistry of the National University of Mexico. The patient's mother referred that she brought him «to have braces placed on him to align his teeth since they are crooked». The medical clinical history stated that the patient suffered from Asperger syndrome, which is a disorder from the autism spectrum. Additionally, the patient underwent surgery at the age of five years for removal of the adenoids and tonsils. The dental clinic history described only routine treatments.

To complete the patient's file, the following studies were prescribed: panoramic X-ray, and lateral headfilm. In addition, study models and extraoral and intraoral photographs were obtained.

Facial analysis revealed that the patient was dolichofacial with an oval face form and had: convex profile, corresponding facial and dental midlines, chin muscle hypertonicity, thick and incompetent lips, anterior open bite, closed nasolabial angle which compromises profile aesthetics and exposure of 100% of the clinical crowns at smile (*Figure 1*).

Intraoral clinical examination indicated that the patient had bilateral molar class I, bilateral canine class II, multiple interdental spaces in the upper arch, mild crowding in the lower dental arch, dental rotations,



Figure 1.

Facial analysis. Initial facial photographs where lip incompetence may be observed (A-D) as well as the chin muscle hyperactivity (A and C) and a 100% exposure of the clinical crowns of the upper front teeth (B).



Figure 2.

Intraoral clinical exam. Initial intraoral photographs. **A and C**) Bilateral molar class I, bilateral canine class II and multiple interdental gaps, **B**) anterior open bite, **D and E**) lack of intra-arch coordination. Overbite (**F**), overjet (**G**).



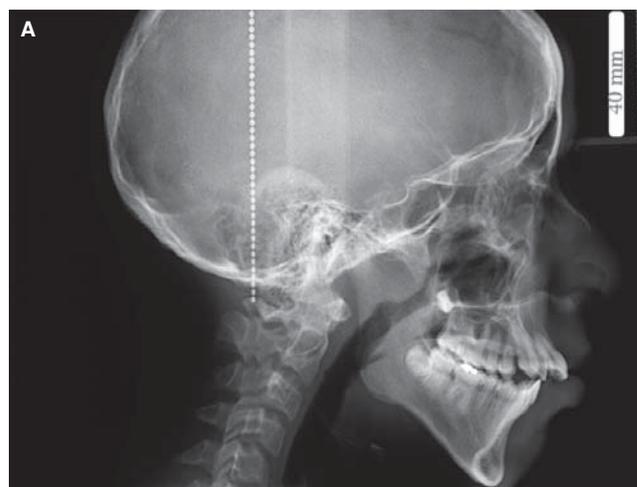
Figure 3. Initial panoramic radiograph.

matching upper and lower midline, lack of arch coordination, a triangular-shaped and compressed upper arch, an ellipsoidal lower dental arch, a 10.5 mm overjet and -2 mm overbite (*Figure 2*).

The initial panoramic radiograph shows 28 permanent teeth erupted and four third molar germs. The root-crown ratio was 2:1. In addition, there was a lack of root parallelism, condylar asymmetry and short roots of incisors and premolars. The maxillary sinuses, the condyles, the asymmetry of the mandibular ramus, and the premolar roots in apical formation are also shown. No pathology was evident (*Figure 3*).

DIAGNOSIS

The cephalometric analysis revealed a skeletal class II malocclusion due to the mandible and vertical growth, with anterior open bite (*Figure 4A*). Cephalometric measurements were high for the mandibular plane, the lower facial height, facial convexity, maxillary height and upper incisor inclination. In contrast, cephalometric measurements were low for the facial axis and interincisal angle (*Figure 4B*).



Field	Norm	Patient
SNA	82°	74°
SNB	80°	69°
ANB	2°	5°
Convexity	2 mm	6 mm
Facial depth	87°	85°
Maxillary depth	90°	90°
GoGnSN	32°	47°
Lower face height	47°	60°
Facial axis	90°	77°
Dental		
1-1	130°	108°
1 SN	102°	110°
IMPA	90°	92°
Lower incisor protrusion	1 ± 2.3 mm	4 mm
Upper incisor protrusion	3.5 ± 2.3 mm	14 mm
Soft tissues		
Upper lip	1 to -4 mm	1 mm
Lower lip	0 - 2 mm	5 mm

Figure 4. A) Initial headfilm. **B)** Cephalometric analysis.

On the basis of the analysis, several problems were found at the skeletal, dental, aesthetic and functional levels (*Table I*). In order to solve these problems it was decided to correct the patient's malocclusion and recover dento-skeletal function (*Table II*).

ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

The ideal treatment for this case was orthodontics and orthognathic surgery but due to the autism that the

patient presented, it was suggested to the parents to opt for an exclusively orthodontic camouflage treatment.

For the class II correction, a Hyrax appliance was placed to expand the maxilla 5 mm thus correcting the maxillary collapse (*Figure 5*).

Subsequently, a high-pull headgear was placed with a daily use of 14 to 16 hours. The extraoral headgear applied an initial force of height ounces and a maintenance force of 16 ounces for 8 months (*Figure 6*). After this time period, brackets were placed in the crowns of each tooth.

Table I. Problems to address.

Skeletal	Dental	Esthetic	Functional
Class II due to the mandible	Bilateral canine class II	Lip incompetence	Oral breathing
Vertical growth	Severe upper incisor proclination and protrusion	Oral breathing	Tongue thrust
Maxillary collapse	Spaces in the upper arch Mild crowding in the lower arch Dental rotations Lack of arch coordination	Anterior open bite	Anterior open bite

Table II. Goals and treatment.

Skeletal	Dental	Esthetic	Functional
To achieve skeletal class I	Maintain molar class I	Eliminate lip incompetence by closing the anterior open bite promoting upper molar intrusion and mandibular rotation	Avoid oral breathing
Avoid vertical growth	Achieve bilateral canine class I	Eliminate the anterior open bite with the use of the double transpalatal bar, mandibular rotation with the use of the high pull headgear and molar intrusion	Restore masticatory function
Eliminate the maxillary collapse	Correct the long axis of the teeth Eliminate dental crowding Close interdental gaps Maintain midlines Coordinate arches Eliminate the severe proclination and protrusion of the upper incisors		



Figure 5.

Maxillary expansion. **A)** Photograph that shows the compression of the maxillary height. **B)** Photograph of the expanded maxilla with the Hyrax. **C)** Radiograph that shows the expansion of the palate.



Figure 6. Patient's photographs using the high pull headgear, frontal (A) and sagittal view (B).

For aligning and leveling, 0.018" Alexander philosophy orthodontic appliances were used with 0.014" NiTi arches (Figures 7A-D). After the initial leveling, which lasted three months, a 0.016" stainless steel archwire was placed and a high-pull headgear (Figures 7E-H).

Once the high pull headgear was removed, double palatal bars with an acrylic button were placed for vertical control and molar intrusion and 0.016" x 0.022" stainless steel archwires with closing loops in the upper arch (Figure 8). The interdental segments retraction phase was performed with bull loops (Figures 9A-D). For the final phase of treatment, it was necessary the use of settling elastics (Figures 9E-H).

The appliances were removed after 37 months. A circumferential retainer with lingual tramp was placed

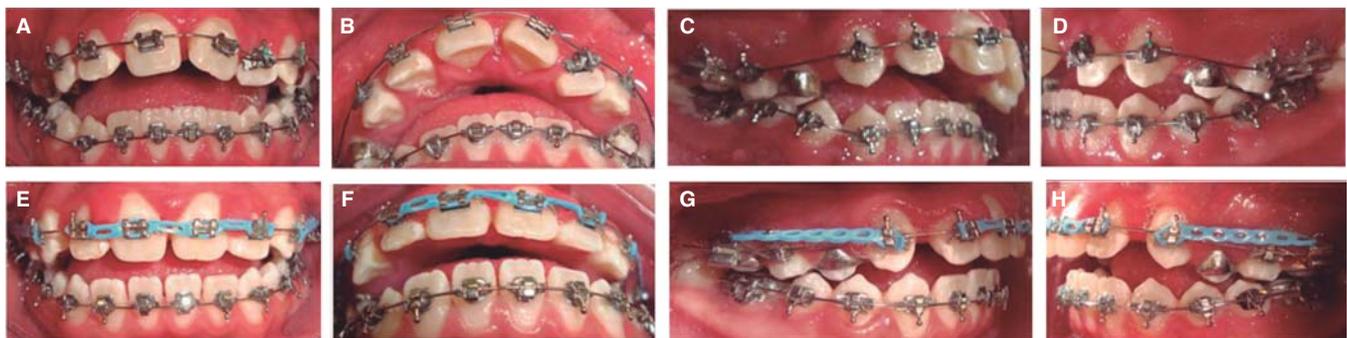


Figure 7. Bracket placement. A-D) Leveling phase. E-H) Canine retraction phase and anterior segment conformation.

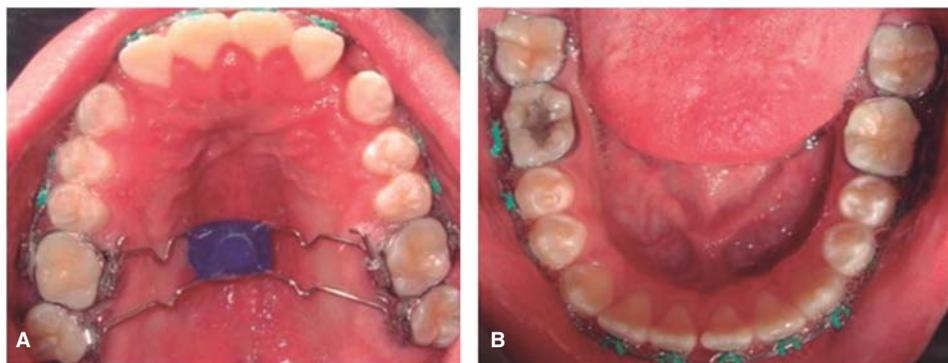


Figure 8.

A) Photograph of the palate with the low double transpalatal bars with acrylic button. B) Photograph of the lower arch once the aligning and leveling phase was finished.

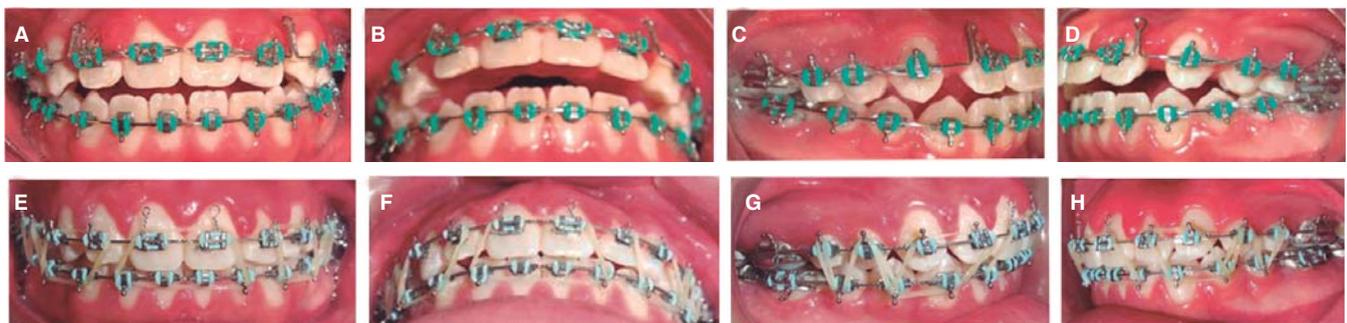


Figure 9. A-D) Retraction of the interdental segments phase with a bull loop. E-H) Final phase of treatment with intermaxillary elastics.

on the upper arch and a fixed retainer bonded from canine to canine on the lower arch (Figure 10).

RESULTS

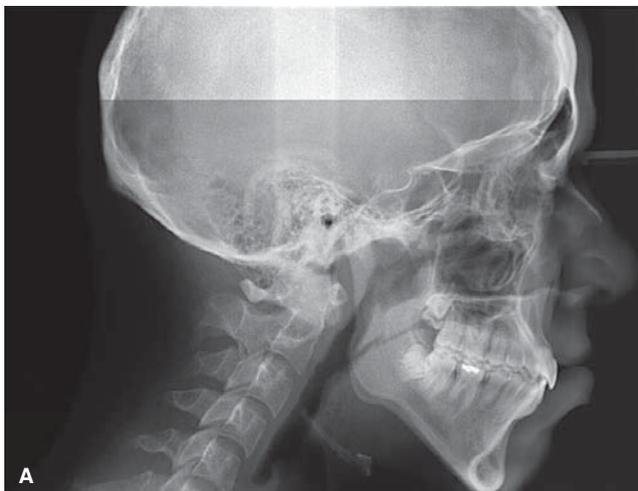
Skeletal correction. An approximation to skeletal class I was achieved through retraction of the anterior

segment in the maxilla. In the final lateral headfilm the closure of the open bite can be observed and a good overbite and overjet (Figure 11). This observation was verified with cephalometric measurements, where the ANB and convexity angles show values close to skeletal class I, the growth pattern remained vertical but did not increase and so did the lower facial height.



Figure 10.

A and C) Circumferential retainer with lingual tramp. **B)** Fixed canine-to-canine lower retainer.



B

Field	Norm	Initial	Final
SNA	82°	74°	76°
SNB	80°	69°	73°
ANB	2°	5°	3°
Convexity	2 mm	6 mm	3 mm
Facial depth	87°	85°	83°
Maxillary depth	90°	90°	89°
GoGnSN	32°	47°	42°
Lower facial height	47°	60°	62°
Facial axis	90°	77°	81°
Dental			
1-1	130°	108°	127°
1 SN	102°	110°	100°
IMPA	90°	92°	87°
Lower incisor protrusion	1 ± 2.3 mm	4 mm	5 mm
Upper incisor protrusion	3.5 ± 2.3 mm	14 mm	8 mm
Soft tissues			
Upper lip	1 to -4 mm	1 mm	-3 mm
Lower lip	0-2 mm	5 mm	7 mm

Figure 11. A) Final lateral headfilm. **B)** Cephalometric analysis.



Figure 12.

Final intraoral photographs. **A and C)** Molar and canine class I. **B)** Matching dental midlines and good overbite. **D and E)** Arch coordination. **F and G)** Adequate overbite and overjet.

The interincisal angle indicates that there was a better relationship between the incisors. It was observed that the upper incisor proclination and protrusion was eliminated.

Vertical growth was controlled by the use of a double palatal bar and the high-pull headgear which did not allow further expression of the normal extrusion movement of the molars thus correcting the class II, closing the open bite and promoting some mandibular rotation in spite of the fact that the vertical growth of the patient continued to be expressed (Figure 12).

Dental correction. The class I molar relationship was maintained, bilateral class I canine was achieved through retraction of the upper anterior segment and the use of class II elastics. Closure of the anterior open bite was achieved, the axial axis of the teeth were corrected, interdental spaces were closed, the midlines were matched and the excessive upper incisor proclination was corrected (Figures 10 and 13). Final parallelism was also noted and the maintenance of the radicular length with which the patient started treatment.

Aesthetic correction. There was better lip competence and the closure of the open bite that the patient presented (Figure 14).

Functional correction. By eliminating the anterior open bite the oral breathing that the patient presented



Figure 13. Final panoramic radiograph.

was improved and a better masticatory function was obtained.

At superimposition of the initial and final X-rays: 1. The patient's vertical growth as well as a slight forward and upward rotation of the mandible continued to be expressed. 2. There was a slight forward displacement of point A due to growth remnant. 3. A slight retroclination of the upper incisor was noted; it was also observed that the upper molar maintained its position. 4. There was a slight retroclination of the lower incisor. 5. The upper lip retrusion was observed and that the lower lip maintained its position. 6. There is a lip protrusion that still exists although this is not very reliable because the patient at the time of taking the radiography exhibited hypertonicity of the chin muscles. 7. The retraction of the upper lip was observed (Figure 15).

DISCUSSION

Orthodontic treatment

One of the greatest difficulties when treating hyperdivergent patients is trying to avoid increasing the mandibular plane. Different methods for treatment of patients with these characteristics have been used but the majority of them (headgear, orthopedic appliances such as the Frankel, ACCO, class II elastics) depend largely on patient's cooperation, Nanda reports that the type of force application has a significant effect on the changes in anterior facial height and posterior facial height.¹³ In this case in addition to the headgear, a low double palatal bar was used for vertical control of the patient and as it can be seen in the GoGnSN angle, the initial value was 47° and at the end of treatment it was 42°. There was a mandibular rotation which promoted the closure of the open bite, also the extent of the lower facial height that initially was 60° ended up with a final value of 62°. This value, as Spen and Gracco mentioned, indicates us that it was not increased too severely and that it can be considered that there was a good vertical control.¹⁵

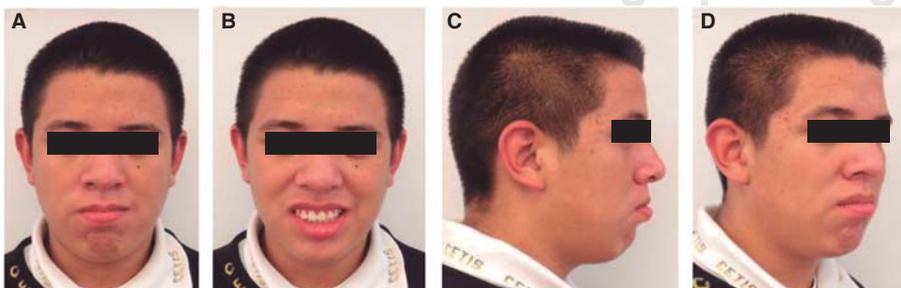


Figure 14.

Final facial photographs. A, C and D) Improved lip competence. B) More esthetic smile.

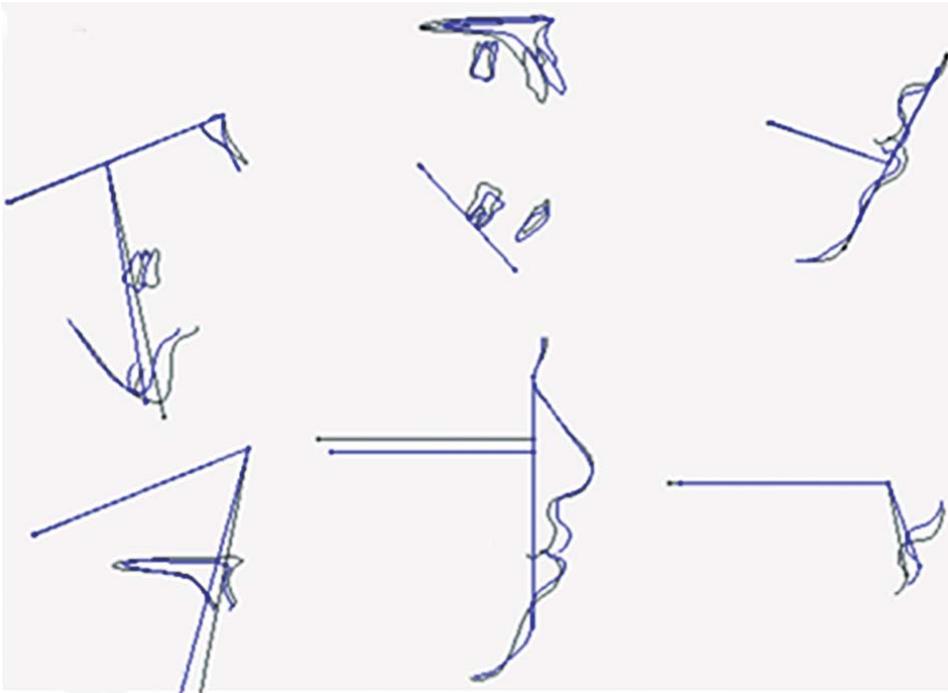


Figure 15.

Superimposition of the initial and final radiographs where the values found when the initial and final cephalometric measurements were compared are corroborated.

Kuhn considered eruption control of the posterior teeth as a factor for modifying or maintaining lower facial height.¹¹ The cephalometric data showed that the vertical values of the patient increased: the lower facial third height which started with a value of 60° ended at 63°; the facial axis started with 77° and at the end it was 81°. The reason why the mandibular plane was not expressed in spite of the increase of these values is because of the patient's rotational growth pattern and that the mandible rotated forward.

Autistic patient management

As mentioned above, patients with autism do not have a good social interaction and exhibit problems with language and behavior. The orthodontic treatment success of this clinical case was due greatly to the implementation of various behavior management strategies. The first thing was to identify the critical points in the patient's behavior. That is, what kind of activities caused anxiety to the patient.¹⁷⁻¹⁹ To identify the critical points, we noted that approaching to him quickly, not talking to him and not telling him that he was about to be touched caused anxiety.

Based on these observations the orthodontist learned to approach the patient slowly and accompanied by one of the parents at the beginning. Afterwards, the patient requested to enter alone with the orthodontist. The way

to approach the patient was always talking to him and telling him everything that was going to be performed. This strategy enabled us to establish a close link between patient and doctor. Orthodontic treatment was performed by one orthodontist only, restricting socialization.

In addition, instructions were given to the parents to teach the patient skills related to his appointment with the orthodontist. They were told to tell the patient that there would be regular visits to the office and that he should not be afraid. This consolidated the relationship with the orthodontist and enabled the patient to feel safe.

The patient was an oral breather with a tongue thrusting habit. Orthodontic treatment allowed the patient to close his lips, but he had the habit of not doing so. In this case the parents' help was critical for the patient to re-learn how to close his lips. Finally, it was not possible to remove the tongue-thrusting habit but a system to control it was used.

CONCLUSIONS

- A good vertical control was achieved through the use of double bars and high-pull headgear.
- The mandibular rotation that was favored by vertical control strategies resulted in anterior open bite closure.
- Parent cooperation was a key factor in treatment success due to the special characteristics that the patient presented because of the autism he suffers.

- The application of behavioral techniques as systematic desensitization has allowed for good cooperation on the part of the patient during their treatment.
- The autistic patient management requires knowledge of behavioral techniques and parents' cooperation.

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