The effect of fixed orthodontic treatment with first premolar extraction on mandibular third molars angulation and retromolar space

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Abstract

Introduction: In most orthodontic patients, mandibular 3rd molars are in early stages of calcification, and prediction of eruption status would be difficult during the course of orthodontic treatment. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of first premolar extraction with moderate anchorage on angular changes of third mandibular molar after orthodontic treatment.

Materials & Methods: Panoramic radiographs of 50 skeletal class I patients with normal facial height were selected. The patients were divided into two groups of extraction and non-extraction treatments. The angle between 2nd and 3rd molars and 3rd molar angle to mandibular plane were evaluated. Space for eruption of 3rd molar and 3rd molar position relative to ramus were evaluated with regard to Pell and Gregory classification. Paired T-test was used to compare the changes after treatments.

Results: In both groups, 3rd molar angle relative to mandibular plane was increased after the treatment but the difference was not significant. M2-M3 angle changed during the treatments but it was not significant (P>0.05). The retromolar space had significantly higher amounts in extraction groups after the treatment (P<0.001). In non-extraction group, there was significant increase in stage I of Pell and Gregory classification (P<0.001). In extraction group, counts of patients with no space for eruption of M3M were decreased and the difference was significant (P<0.001).

Conclusion: Extraction of premolars did not have any significant positive effect on mandibular 3rd molar angulation but it can increase the posterior space for eruption of wisdom teeth.

Keywords: Angulation, Extraction, Third molar, Panoramic radiography

نگاهی به کنار‌های اثر درمان ارتودنسی ثابت با کشیدن پره مولرها ی اول مندیبل بر زاویه مولرهای سوم و فضای رترومولر

در مقدمه: در بسیاری از بیماران ارتودنسی، مولرهای سوم مندیبل در مراحل اولیه کلسیفیکاسیونی می‌باشد و معمولاً پیش بینی و تصمیم ریزی آنها در طی درمان ارتودنسی مشکل می‌باشد. هدف مطالعه تحقیقی بررسی اثر کشیدن پره یک مولر های اولیا که با انکوریج مونتاژ بزرگتر این مولرها را به مولرهای سوم عادی می‌کنند. 

مواد و روش‌ها: پژوهش‌هایی با تکنیک بازیابی دندانهای سوم، مانند Non-ext و Ext درمان ارتودنسی با اکسترکتیون دوم و سوم در طی درمان نمونه‌گیری شدند. درمان ارتودنسی با استفاده از روش Non-ext با مطالعه پایگاههای مولرهای سوم و نهایت بررسی و تغییرات در فضای ریش های سوم و دوم در طول درمان ارتودنسی با استفاده از روش Paired-T test انجام شد.

نتایج: با کشیدن پره یک مولر، زاویه مولرهای سوم در این مسئله بهبود یافت و تغییرات در زاویه مولرهای سوم در طی درمان ارتودنسی نهایی همچنین در مکانیسم بررسی فضای ریش سوم، تفاوت معنی‌داری در بین مقدار مولرهای سوم در جامعه این مسئله تغییر نکرد.

چکیده مقدمه: در بسیاری از بیماران ارتودنسی، مولرهای سوم مندیبل در مراحل اولیه کلسیفیکاسیونی می‌باشد و معمولاً پیش بینی و تصمیم ریزی آنها در طی درمان ارتودنسی مشکل می‌باشد. هدف مطالعه تحقیقی بررسی اثر کشیدن پره یک مولر های اولیا که با انکوریج مونتاژ بزرگتر این مولرها را به مولرهای سوم عادی می‌کنند.

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نتایج: با کشیدن پره یک مولر، زاویه مولرهای سوم در این مسئله بهبود یافت و تغییرات در زاویه مولرهای سوم در طی درمان ارتودنسی نهایی همچنین در مکانیسم بررسی فضای ریش سوم، تفاوت معنی‌داری در بین مقدار مولرهای سوم در جامعه این مسئله تغییر نکرد.
Materials and Methods

In this retrospective study, panoramic radiographs of 50 patients (27 female, 23 male) treated in a private orthodontic office were selected. The patients were divided into two groups: 25 patients of the first group had undergone fixed orthodontic treatment with extraction of first premolars and moderate anchorage. Second group included 25 patients who were treated without any extractions.

The Non-extraction group with lower arch crowding of 1-4 mm was treated via arch expansion or interproximal stripping of teeth. Pretreatment age in extraction group was 17±2.1 and the age range in non-extraction group was 16-20 years (Mean age of 17±1.3 years).

The patients with skeletal class I morphology (ANB=1-4, Wits= 0, -1) and normal face height (mandibular plane angle = 22-29, Jarabak index= 62-65) were included in the study. Patients with previous history of trauma, prior fixed orthodontic treatment or molar distal driving, skeletal deformities, dental missing or mandibular pathology were excluded from the study. Pretreatment and post treatment panoramic graphs, taken in the same radiology centers with high resolution were chosen.

M3M position relative to ramus was evaluated with regard to Pell and Gregory classification [17]: stage I demonstrates enough space for eruption of M3M. In stage II, there is small space for eruption and no space for M3M eruption shows the third stage.

The following variables described by Turkoz [10] were measured on radiographs: angle α was defined as the angle between long axis of the second and third molars. Intersection between long axis of the M3M and mandibular plane represented the angle β. Retromolar space (D) was calculated between J-point and D7 point. Point J was the intersection between mandibular occlusal plane and ramus. Point D7 was defined by intersection of occlusal plane and most distal surface of second molar (Figure 1).

The graphs were analyzed by one orthodontist and method errors were calculated between measurements performed twice in 10 days. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 21.

Independent t-test was used to determine the significant differences between groups. Paired T-test was used to assess the significances before and after the treatments.

Results

Descriptive and analytic data in both groups are illustrated in table 1. Reliability test showed an average method error of 0.06 mm which was not significant (P=0.76). β angle in both groups in right and left sides was increased and the amount was higher in Ext-group but the difference was not significant. The angle between 2nd and 3rd molars changed during the treatments but it was not significant (Table 1).

Comparing the retromolar space for eruption of M3M showed that D in right and left sides had not significant differences in both groups before the treatment but D had significantly higher amounts in extraction group after the treatment (P<0.001). Descriptive data of Pell and Gregory classification in each group are listed in table 2. In non-extraction group, there was significant increase in stage I of Pell and Gregory classification (P<0.001). In extraction group, a number of patients with no space for eruption of M3M were decreased with significant difference (P<0.001).
Table 1. Linear and angular changes in extraction and non-extraction groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Non-Extraction Mean±Sd (25)</th>
<th>Extraction Mean±Sd (25)</th>
<th>P-value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>α_Left_before</td>
<td>20.78±3.58</td>
<td>19.72±3.60</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α_Left_after</td>
<td>19.92±3.87</td>
<td>20.08±3.71</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β_Left_before</td>
<td>72.88±4.56</td>
<td>74.24±3.75</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β_Left_after</td>
<td>73.40±3.85</td>
<td>74.78±3.80</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ_Left_before</td>
<td>90.04±2.97</td>
<td>93.80±3.55</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ_Left_after</td>
<td>90.56±3.11</td>
<td>94.32±3.80</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D_Left_before</td>
<td>5.88±1.81</td>
<td>6.64±2.15</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D_Left_after</td>
<td>6.18±1.95</td>
<td>8.92±2.69</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diff_D_Left</td>
<td>0.30±1.02</td>
<td>2.28±2.33</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α_Right_before</td>
<td>16.76±2.94</td>
<td>19.76±3.89</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α_Right_after</td>
<td>17.24±3.71</td>
<td>20.28±3.91</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β_Right_before</td>
<td>75.78±3.78</td>
<td>72.44±4.24</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β_Right_after</td>
<td>76.52±4.92</td>
<td>73.00±4.41</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ_Right_before</td>
<td>90.88±3.55</td>
<td>90.98±4.58</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γ_Right_after</td>
<td>91.68±4.25</td>
<td>91.96±3.97</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6.24±1.92</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D_Right_after</td>
<td>6.10±2.20</td>
<td>9.28±1.51</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>diff_D_Right</td>
<td>0.42±1.23</td>
<td>3.04±1.09</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P*: Paired T-test  P**: Independent T-test

Table 2. Sample distribution in pell and gregory classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pell and Gregory classification</th>
<th>Non-Extraction (Before)</th>
<th>Non-Extraction (After)</th>
<th>Extraction (Before)</th>
<th>Extraction (After)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage I</td>
<td>8(%16)</td>
<td>15(%30)</td>
<td>4(%8)</td>
<td>3(%6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage II</td>
<td>41(%82)</td>
<td>31(%62)</td>
<td>30(%60)</td>
<td>29(%58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage III</td>
<td>1(%2)</td>
<td>4(%8)</td>
<td>16(%32)</td>
<td>18(%36)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

The present study was conducted to evaluate the effect of first premolar extraction with moderate anchorage on angular changes of third mandibular molar after orthodontic treatment in skeletal class I Iranian patients with normal facial height. In this study, panoramic radiographs were used to measure the linear and angular changes in position of M3M. Previous studies advocated the accuracy of panoramic radiographs for measuring the M3 changes during the treatment. [18, 19] The angular changes in M3M were investigated. The M3M angulation relative to mandibular plane was increased, indicating the M3M tended to be get upright throughout the treatments in...
Effect of first premolar extraction on third molar angulation

Both groups, but the changes were not significant. This result may be in agreement with the findings of several previous studies. [7-10, 20, 21] In contrary to our findings, several authors reported that extraction of premolars would result in significant M3M up righting. [11, 14]

According to Graber, posterior space for the eruption of 2nd and 3rd molars increase 1.5 millimeters per year until the age of 14 in girls and 16 in boys. [22] Besides, Richardson showed that an average angular change of 11.2 mm in M3M relative to mandibular plane occurs in 10-15 year-old persons. [2] In the present study, the patients older than 16 years were included to decrease the impact of growth in posterior segment, and the natural rotational movements had previously occurred in M3M so this age maybe an ideal time to evaluate the effect of orthodontic treatment on M3M inclination.

“D” findings were increased after the treatment in both groups, but they were significantly higher in extraction group after the treatment. The increased amounts may be due to the growth in retromolar pad but the significant differences were related to the extraction space closure with moderate anchorage, which led to mesial movement of posterior teeth. Earlier studies also showed that extraction of premolars increased the available space for eruption of M3Ms. [7, 8] The increased space in retromolar pad may be a reason for increased angulation of M3Ms in Extraction and Non-extraction groups.

Having evaluated the eruption space of M3M based on Pell and Gregory, in Non-extraction group, there was significant increase in stage I of Pell and Gregory classification. The number of patients with no space for eruption of M3M was decreased in Extraction group. Miclotte et al. also reported that the percentage of stage III in patients treated with premolar extraction was higher than Non-extraction group. [23]

Retrospective nature of the present study could be an important limitation but the authors tried to decrease the confounders by excluding factors like age, gender, growth, skeletal morphology and anchorage consideration during space closure.

Conclusion

Within the limitations of the present study, it was concluded that the extraction of first premolars did not have any significant positive effect on M3M angulation but it could increase the posterior space for eruption of wisdom teeth.

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Conflict of interest disclosure: The authors state that they have no conflicts of interest.

Author contributions

Study concept and design were proposed by Sedigheh Sheikhzadeh. Acquisition of data was performed by Sedigheh Sheikhzadeh, Tania ghasemi, Manouchahr Rahmati Kamel, Allahyar Geramy. Drafting of the manuscript was done by Sedigheh Sheikhzadeh and Allahyar Geramy. Statistical analysis was performed by Hemmat Gholinia.

References