

Dental briquettes

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Annotation: Dentistry Braces are in fact only that part of the bracket system that is attached to the tooth, a bracket for attaching a steel arch (wire). In addition to auxiliary fittings (springs, ligatures, rings) for fixing and tensioning the wire, a bracket system is formed. The following article looks into the dental briquettes, their types and application.

Key words: Dental briquettes, metallic briquettes, vestibular, ligature, implantation.

The sooner you contact your orthodontist, the better, but there is no age limit for use. The essence of braces is to correct bite defects, leading to wear and destruction of tooth enamel, the appearance of caries and a decrease in aesthetic perception:

protruding lower or upper jaw,
uneven overlap,
curvature of the dentition.

Systems based on the installation principle determine how: vestibular - the classic form of the device, attached to the outer part, visible,

lingual - fixing on the inner (lingual) part, not available for sight from the outside.

Designs are: ligature - the use of elastic bands, replaced by elastic bands as the bite is straightened, and modern ligatureless instruments. The lingual differs from the vestibular not only in the high cost of maintenance, but also not in the convenience of wearing: a foreign body installed on the inner side often wants to be examined with the tongue, which causes trauma and affects diction. In addition, the "invisible" device is more difficult to care for.

When choosing a lingual system, braces can be placed only from all-metal material; for a vestibular installation, there is a wide range of types of braces. Metal braces are standard steel components and steel ligatures that have been redesigned to be smaller in size, reducing the inconvenience to the user.

Advantages:

ease of use,
comfortable care when wearing,
low price,
efficiency,
in the case of ligatures, children and adolescents can choose the color of the rubber bands to define their personality.

Flaws:

Plastic braces are intended for the correction of minor violations, since they do not have sufficient strength and cannot act on strong violations and curvatures.

Advantages:

unusual design,
are executed transparent, as a result of which they are practically invisible.

Flaws:

turn yellow and wear out,

do not have a strong impact, increasing the time. Ceramic braces - made of ceramics, matched to the enamel tone to reduce visibility.

Advantages:

aesthetics,

By choosing a ceramic tone one tone lighter than natural enamel, a whitening effect is obtained.

Flaws:

are more expensive

more time is spent on grooming.

Titanium braces are a type of metal, the main material of which the device is composed is titanium.

Advantages:

hypoallergenic,

strong and durable, suitable for changing "neglected" cases.

Disadvantages: visible to prying eyes.

The dentist can offer the installation of a combined design of braces: on the front - ceramics, on the "invisible" rear - a classic prefabricated metal bracket system. It is necessary to start working on the correction of curvature with an individual consultation with a specialist. During the appointment, the doctor assesses the condition of the oral cavity by examination, X-ray, taking impressions, selects the best braces to correct the situation.

The most informative is a 3D scan of the cavity, offered by most modern respected clinics. This diagnostic method will cost more, but it is the most accurate for determining the scope of work.

This is followed by oral debridement:

identification of carious disease,

caries treatment in fact,

thorough hygienic cleaning,

in the absence of support for anchoring - the solution of the issue of future implantation.

Installation of braces (per visit - one row) lasts about 2 hours, depending on the complexity of the case: the specialist prepares the surface, installs the brace and fixes the arch on them. The procedure is absolutely painless.

Correction is necessary every 1-1.5 months until the problem is completely eliminated:

metal - 1-2 years,

ceramic and sapphire - up to two years,

lingual - 1-2 years.

Removing braces consists in opening the "locks" of the system, removing the thick fishing line and removing the "squares" with special tweezers. Next, the doctor will install a retainer (steel wire) on the inner surface of the teeth, or offer a transparent plastic cap to secure the achieved result. The retention device will remain with the patient for at least a year. After removal, the doctor polishes the enamel and covers it with fluoride (varnish or paste).

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