



**A Comparison of Effect of Regular Laceback Technique and Its Modification
on Anchorage Loss**

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Master of Science in Oral Health Sciences**

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ชื่อวิทยานิพนธ์	การเปรียบเทียบการสูญเสียหลักยึดจากเทคนิคการทำเลขแบบปกติกับแบบดัดแปลง
ผู้เขียน	นางสาวสุธาทิพย์ จงบรรดาล
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บทคัดย่อ

วัตถุประสงค์ เพื่อเปรียบเทียบการสูญเสียหลักยึดจากเทคนิคการทำเลขแบบปกติกับแบบดัดแปลงในช่วงปรับระดับและเรียงฟัน **วัสดุและวิธีการวิจัย** ผู้ป่วย 20 รายถูกคัดเลือกมาอย่างสุ่มโดยจำเป็นต้องรับการรักษาร่วมกับการถอนฟันกรามน้อยบนซี่ที่หนึ่ง ผู้ป่วยแต่ละรายได้รับการสุ่มทำเลขแบบปกติในขากรรไกรบนด้านหนึ่งส่วนอีกด้านทำเลขแบบดัดแปลง ฟันทุกซี่ในขากรรไกรบนถูกติดเครื่องมือจัดฟันชนิดติดแน่น (MBT™) เลขแบบปกติทำโดยใช้ลวดโลหะไร้สนิมขนาด 0.010” ผูกจากฟันกรามบนซี่ที่สองมายังฟันเขี้ยวบนเป็นรูปเลขแปด ส่วนด้านตรงข้ามทำเลขแบบดัดแปลงโดยใช้ลวดชนิดเดียวกันผูกจากฟันกรามบนซี่ที่สองมายังฟันกรามน้อยบนซี่ที่สองผูกปมลวดก่อนมัดที่ฟันเขี้ยวอีกครั้ง ผู้ป่วยแต่ละรายจะได้รับการปรับระดับและเรียงฟันโดยใช้ลวดไนตินอล (Nitinol) ขนาด 0.016” และ 0.019”x0.025” และลวดโลหะไร้สนิมขนาด 0.019”x0.025” ตามลำดับ ซึ่งปลายลวดจะถูกงอหลังท่อข้างแก้ม (tube) ของฟันกรามซี่ที่สอง เก็บข้อมูลโดยใช้ภาพรังสีกะโหลกศีรษะด้านข้างและแบบจำลองฟันหลังจากติดเครื่องมือทันตกรรมจัดฟันชนิดติดแน่นทันทีและหลังจากสิ้นสุดการปรับระดับและเรียงฟัน จากนั้นทำการวัดปริมาณการเคลื่อนฟันและปริมาณการหมุนของฟันจากแบบจำลองฟัน วัดการเปลี่ยนแปลงแนวแกนฟันกรามบนซี่ที่หนึ่ง ฟันกรามน้อยบนซี่ที่สอง ฟันเขี้ยวและฟันหน้าจากภาพรังสีกะโหลกศีรษะด้านข้าง เปรียบเทียบการเปลี่ยนแปลงของฟันระหว่างการทำเลขแบบทั้งสองแบบโดยใช้สถิติ pair *t*-test **ผล** การเคลื่อนที่มาด้านใกล้กลาง (mesial) ของฟันกรามบนซี่ที่หนึ่งในกลุ่มเลขแบบปกติมีปริมาณมากกว่ากลุ่มเลขแบบดัดแปลงอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ (0.69 ± 0.29 มม. และ 0.49 ± 0.23 มม. ตามลำดับ) และฟันกรามน้อยบนซี่ที่สองในกลุ่มเลขแบบปกติมีปริมาณการเคลื่อนที่มาด้านใกล้กลางมากกว่ากลุ่มเลขแบบดัดแปลงอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ (1.04 ± 0.42 มม. และ 0.59 ± 0.25 มม.ตามลำดับ) กลุ่มเลขแบบดัดแปลงมีผลต่างระหว่างการเคลื่อนที่มาด้านใกล้กลางของฟันกรามน้อยบนซี่ที่สองกับฟันกรามบนซี่ที่หนึ่งโดยเฉลี่ย 0.1 ± 0.18 มม. น้อยกว่าในกลุ่มเลขแบบปกติที่มีผลต่างระหว่างการเคลื่อนที่มาด้านใกล้กลางของฟันกรามน้อยบนซี่ที่สองกับฟันกรามบนซี่ที่หนึ่ง โดยเฉลี่ย 0.35 ± 0.45 มม. อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ

สรุป การทำเลชแบบดัดแปลงสามารถลดปริมาณการสูญเสียหลักยึดในพื้นหลังได้มากกว่าเมื่อเปรียบเทียบกับทำเลชแบบปกติอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To compare the effect of laceback ligatures and its modification on anchorage loss in MBT™ system during leveling and aligning phase. **Research methodology:** Twenty adolescents patients, requiring extraction of upper first premolars, were randomly assigned to the study. Each patient was received two different laceback techniques on either right or left side in the upper arch by random selection. Regular laceback ligature wire size 0.010” was tied in a figure of 8 from upper second molar tube to canine bracket on one side. The opposite side, modified laceback ligature wire was tied from upper second molar to upper canine as well but with two twists, first, mesial to the second premolar and second, mesial to the canine bracket. All of teeth will be bracketed with MBT™ brackets. Each patient went through the same arch wire sequence of 0.016” HANT, 0.019”x0.025” HANT and 0.019”x0.025” SS. The arch wire was bended immediately behind the second molar tube. The lateral cephalogram and impression were taken immediately after appliances were fixed and after leveling and aligning phase. The amounts of the movement and the rotation of maxillary first molar and second premolar were determined form study model. The angulation of maxillary first molar, second premolar, canine and incisor were determined form cephalogram. Compared the changed of teeth movement, angulation and rotation between regular and modified laceback using pair *t*-test. **Results:** The maxillary first molar in regular laceback group were statistically significant moved mesially more than the movement in modified laceback group (0.69 ± 0.29 mm and 0.49 ± 0.23 mm respectively). The maxillary second premolar in regular laceback group were statistically significant moved mesially more than the movement in modified laceback group (1.04 ± 0.42 mm and 0.59 ± 0.25 mm respectively). In the modified laceback group, the difference between mesial movement of the second premolar and first molar was 0.1 ± 0.42 mm and in the regular laceback group was 0.35 ± 0.45 mm, there was statistically significant ($p = 0.035$). **Conclusion:** The modified

laceback technique creates a statistically significant decreased in the loss of posterior anchorage compared with regular laceback technique.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

<i>et al</i>	= and others
FH	= Frankfurt horizontal plane
Fig.	= Figure
HANT	= Heat-activated nickel titanium wire
ML	= Mesio-lingual rotation
mm	= Millimeter
PP	= Palatal plane
PTV	= Pterygoid vertical plane
SD	= Standard deviation
SS	= Stainless steel
TM	= Trade mark
°	= Degree
%	= Percentage
”	= Inch

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background and rationale

One of the major disadvantages of incorporating second order values into the pre-adjusted edgewise bracket system, was it created stress on anchorage in the initial stages of treatment¹. The tip was greater in the upper canine brackets that increased the tendency for the labial segment tip forward and created a significant drain on antero-posterior anchorage. McLaughlin and Bennett² suggested lacebacks and bendbacks to control canine angulation and incisor proclination during leveling and aligning phase. Lacebacks, 0.009 or 0.010" soft stainless steel wire passively tied in a figure of 8 from the most distally incorporated molar to the canine bracket (Fig.1), minimized forward tipping of the canine crowns. Bendbacks, bending the archwire back immediately behind the most distal banded or bonded molar, were used to minimize forward tipping of the incisors (Fig.2).

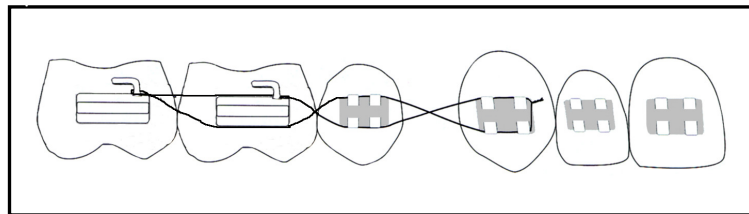


Fig. 1 The used of canine laceback to control canine angulation during leveling and aligning phase.

McLaughlin *et al*³ introduced the MBT™ system, which the brackets were designed to provide enough torque and tip to the teeth to allow them to assume the correct inclination and angulation. During leveling and aligning phase, they suggested to use lacebacks and bendbacks to control canine angulation and support posterior anchorage.

Usmani *et al*.⁴ examined the effectiveness of canine lacebacks for pre-adjusted edgewise appliance (Roth prescription). There was no statistically significant difference between groups for mesial movement of upper first molars ($p=0.99$). However, a mean mesial movement of right upper first molars in the laceback group of 0.40 ± 1.66 mm more than the non-laceback

group of 0.15 ± 1.63 mm. Irvine *et al.*⁵ evaluated the effects of laceback ligatures for 3M Unitek Dyna Lock pre-adjusted edgewise brackets (Andrews values for tip and torque). They found that the lower first molars showed 0.75 mm greater mesial movement in the experimental group, which was statistically significant ($p=0.05$).

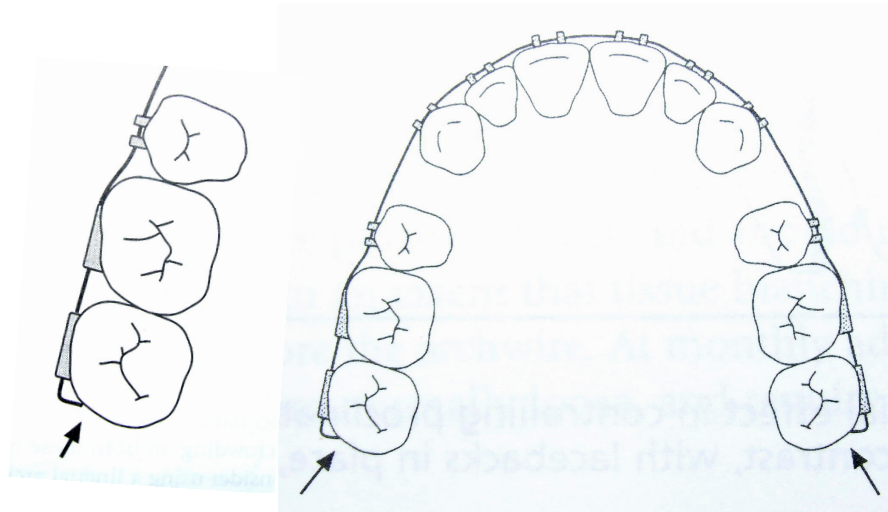


Fig. 2 Bendbacks were used to minimize forward tipping of the incisors

These demonstrate that the use of laceback ligature creates an increased in the loss of posterior anchorage. Our possible explanation is this may depend on laceback techniques which passively tied in a figure of 8 from the first molar to the canine bracket, did not tie the wire from the first molar to the second premolar to incorporate posterior anchorage unit.

There is no recent study evaluate the effects of laceback ligatures on the anchorage loss for the MBT™ system which was designed to reduce anchorage control needs and specially for use with lacebacks and bendbacks.

Review literature

The transition from standard edgewise to preadjusted appliances has allowed orthodontists to treat patients efficiently and with consistent quality of results. The first difference a clinician noticed in changing to a preadjusted appliance system was the tendency for anterior teeth to incline forward during the initial phase. This results from the tip built into the anterior brackets, and it is more pronounced in the upper arch, where the built-in tip is greater⁶ (Fig.3).

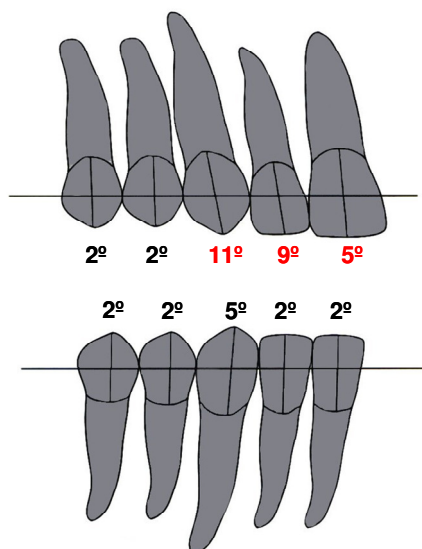


Fig. 3 The built-in tip of anterior teeth

To prevent the unwanted effect of the greater tip in anterior teeth, McLaughlin and Bennett² suggested lacebacks and bendbacks to control canine angulation and incisor proclination during leveling and aligning phase. The initial purpose of lacebacks was to prevent canines from tipping forward, but they found that, these laceback ligatures were an effective means of distalizing the canines without distal tipping. The explanation involves slight tipping of the canine against the alveolar crest at the gingival aspect of the canines, followed by a period of rebound (due to the leveling effect of the archwire), during which the root of the canines are allowed to move distally⁶ (Fig.4).

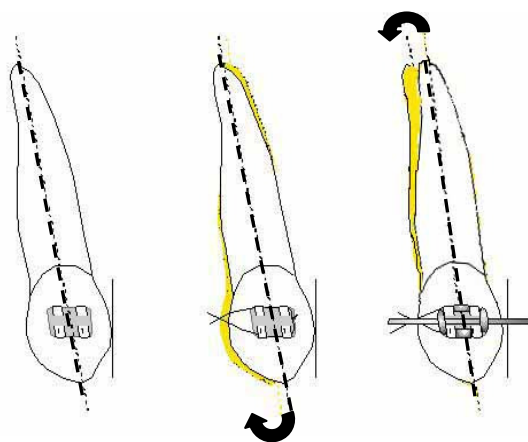
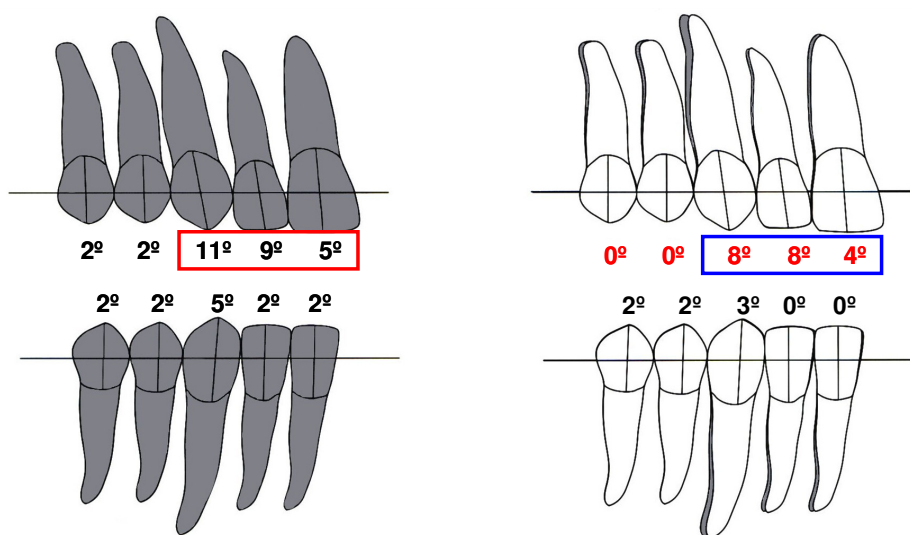


Fig. 4 Effect of laceback ligature on canine in leveling and aligning

The MBT™ brackets were designed to provide enough torque and tip to the teeth to allow them to assume the correct inclination and angulation necessary to achieve an Andrews 6 keys occlusion⁷. The additional anterior tip incorporated into the incisor and canine brackets for the original Straight-Wire Appliance® (SWA®) increased the tendency for the labial segments to tip forward, created a significant drain on antero-posterior anchorage in the initial stages of treatment³. This was more pronounced in the upper arch where bracket tip was greater. The canine having the greatest tip value produced the greatest forward movement and if not controlled would lead to incisor proclination that would have consequences on posterior anchorage loss.

The MBT™ brackets had reduced tip compared with earlier generations of the preadjusted appliance so reduced labial segment proclination and reduced the anchorage control need (Fig. 5). McLaughlin and Bennett² suggested lacebacks and bendbacks to control canine angulation and support posterior anchorage during leveling and aligning phase. Lacebacks, 0.009 or 0.010" soft stainless steel wire passively tied in a figure of 8 from the most distally incorporated molar to the canine bracket, minimized forward tipping of the canine crowns. Bendbacks, bending the archwire back immediately behind the most distal banded molar, were used to minimize forward tipping of the incisors.



The SWA® brackets tip

The MBT™ brackets tip

Fig. 5 The bracket tip of SWA® and MBT™ brackets

Irvine *et al.*⁴ evaluated the effects of laceback ligatures on the anteroposterior and vertical position of lower incisors and the mesial position of the lower first molars for 3M Unitek Dyna Lock pre-adjusted edgewise brackets (Andrews values for tip and torque 0.022 inch slot). They found that the lower first molars showed 0.75 mm greater mesial movement in the experimental group, which was statistically significant ($p=0.05$). In both group the lower incisors retroclined during experimental period, there was no statistical significance between the two groups ($p=0.84$).

Usmani *et al.*³ examined the effectiveness of canine lacebacks on the proclination of the upper incisors for pre-adjusted edgewise appliance (Roth prescription 0.022 inch slot). They found a mean retroclination of the upper incisors in the laceback group of 0.5 ± 1.06 mm with a mean proclination in the non-laceback group of 0.36 ± 1.09 mm, which was statistically significant ($p=0.025$). There was no statistically significant difference between groups for mesial movement of upper first molars ($p=0.99$). However, a mean mesial movement of right upper first molars in the laceback group of 0.40 ± 1.66 mm more than the non-laceback group of 0.15 ± 1.63 mm. This showed that upper first molars were slightly moved mesially during leveling and aligning phase without any load on upper first molar. Importantly, canines lacebacks have similar effects that are independent of pre-treatment canine angulation.

Sueri and Turk⁸ evaluated the effect of laceback ligatures on canine distalization compared with NiTi closed coil spring during the leveling and aligning phase. In the laceback group, the canine moved and tipped distally (1.67 mm and 4.50 degree) and the molar moved and tipped mesially (0.70 mm and 3.90 degree). In the coil group, the canine moved and tipped distally (4.07 mm and 11.63 degree) and the molar moved and tipped mesially (1.93 mm and 3.10 degree). They concluded that laceback ligatures proved to be effective for canine distalization. However, the amount and rate of canine movement were less, the laceback ligature were obtained a more controlled canine movement for the sagittal, vertical and transverse planes. They explained the characteristics of laceback ligatures that the canine laceback caused a slight tipping of the canine with the compression of the periodontal ligament. The movement of the canine crown is limited by the width of periodontal ligament and the elastic capacity of the alveolar crest.

Khambay *et al.*⁹ determined the magnitude and reproducibility of forces generated by 10 clinicians during laceback placement using a force-measuring typodont. They found that the

forces generated by clinicians ranged from 0 to 11.1 N (1,131.88 g), few operators applied similar forces when placing lacebacks on two separate occasions. Anchorage loss in the lower arch had been described with laceback ligatures.⁵ In the interest of clinical outcome, it would be worthwhile to be cautious when placing and tightening lacebacks in order to avoid generating heavy forces, particularly during the early stages of treatment.

Anchorage loss is a potential side effect of orthodontic mechanotherapy. Factors such as malocclusion, type and extent of tooth movement (bodily/tipping), root angulation and length, missing teeth, intraoral/extraoral mechanics, patient compliance, crowding, overjet, extraction site, alveolar bone contour, interarch digitation, skeletal pattern, third molar and pathology (ie, ankylosis, periodontitis) affect anchorage loss. Anchorage loss is seemingly dependent on more than one factor¹⁰.

Effect of patient age on anchorage loss has not been widely reported. Growing patients (12.5 years) experienced 2.52 mm of anchorage loss, whereas nongrowing patients (27.6 years) showed an anchorage gain of 0.20 mm. The molar relationship was corrected by mandibular growth in the adolescent group (70%) and by maintained maxillary molar position in the adult group¹¹.

The concept of a well-interdigitated occlusion acting to enhance molar anchorage is an accepted dogma. Therefore, it could be hypothesized that the posterior disocclusion caused by the anterior bite plane effect of a lingual appliance might negate this.¹²

Extraction site is another factor that affects anchorage loss. Studies conducted on the effect of the Begg appliance showed that the maxillary molar occupies 33.5% of the extraction site with first premolar extractions and 50.4% with first molar extractions.¹³ Creekmore¹⁴ found that the posterior teeth occupy one-third to one-half of the extraction space in first and second premolar extractions, respectively. Furthermore, in another study,¹⁵ no significant difference in anchorage loss was found between first or second maxillary premolar extractions (4.3 vs 4.5 mm). However, when maxillary first premolars were extracted in conjunction with mandibular first or second premolars, anchorage loss of the maxillary molars was greater when the mandibular second premolars were extracted (3.7 vs 4.7 mm).¹⁵

Dental crowding and its relationship to anchorage loss provide the first sign that it is a multifactorial response. Second premolar extraction, rather than first, was carried out far more often in cases with less crowding. This choice had been related to greater molar mesial

movement.¹⁶ Additionally the maxillary chordal arch length (distance from mesial contact point of the first molar to the contact point of the central incisors) was reported to decrease in extraction cases by 11.3 mm according to Ong and Woods¹⁵ and by 8.3 mm as reported by Luppanapornlarp and Johnston.¹⁷ This difference corresponded to greater crowding found in the latter (5.8 mm) than in the former study (3.5 mm).

Therefore, adjunct appliances, such as the Nance holding arch, transpalatal bar, and extraoral traction, are often used to augment molar anchorage. The used of multiple teeth at the anchorage segment to form a large counterbalancing unit and the application of differential moments had also been described as methods to stabilize molar position.¹⁸⁻²⁰

The extraction created a space in dental arch. Without appliance therapy, dental arch may collapsed and loss of arch integrity due to the movement of adjacent teeth into the space.²¹ Woon²² evaluated the changes in the mandibular arch in 32 cases of lower first premolar extraction without appliance therapy. There was a reduction in extraction space of 45 % and the irregularity index of 52 %. He concluded that clinical improvement in the crowding of lower incisors and closure of the extraction space was contributed by the distal movement of the canines and the mesial movement of the molars. Swessi and Stephens²³ examined the short- and long-term effects of uncontrolled extraction space closure on the angulation of buccal teeth in the lower arch following the extraction of all first premolars. The findings showed that although teeth tended to tip towards the extraction space, the amount of tipping was small (not exceeding 15 degrees in the majority of cases). The tipping was found to be greatest during the first 6 months following premolar extraction. Gragg *et al*²⁴ reported the mean reduction in extraction space of posterior teeth that there was approximately 1 mm reduction of extraction space during the first year post-extraction. The rate of the extraction spaces reduction were greater in first two years period.

Objective

To compare the effect of laceback ligatures and its modification on anchorage loss in MBT™ system.

Hypothesis

The modified laceback technique could reduce the loss of posterior anchorage.

Significance of the study

To prevent laceback effects on posterior anchorage loss and control incisal proclination during leveling and aligning phase.

CHAPTER 2

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A sample of 20 patients was randomly selected from the new patient pool at the postgraduate orthodontic clinic, Prince of Songkla University.

The inclusion criteria for the study were as follows;

- Age 18 - 30 years at the start of treatment
- Good general health and periodontal status
- Patients required the removal of first premolars in upper (and/or lower) arches as a part of their orthodontic treatment.
- All of teeth (central incisor to second molar) in maxillary arch were presented.
- Symmetrical molar relationship class I or class II ≤ 2 mm
- Upper posterior teeth present good alignment, no rotation.
- No impacted third molar

The exclusion criteria for the study are as follows;

- Patients with oral manifestations of diseases (e.g., cysts) or a chronic debilitating disease or on medication.
- Patient who miss an appointment (routinely at 4-week intervals).
- Broken appliances during the study.

All patients and their parent(s) were advised of the purpose of this study. The patients and parents or guardians signed a consent form.

Trial in study model

The laceback ligatures were performed by one operator. The reproducibility of passively laceback placements were performed using the study model, bracketing with MBT™ bracket 0.022" slot (3M-Unitek,USA) on the buccal segment. Each laceback ligature was tightened with Spencer-Wells clip. The operator was right handed. The trial in study model shown that the tip of wires should hold together at 2 mm. from mesial side of canine bracket, then

twisted 4 turns to create a knot closed to mesial side of canine bracket. The laceback ligatures were tight and passive.



Fig. 6 Hold the tip of wires together.



Fig. 7 Twist the ligature wire.

Clinical management

After premolar extraction for at least 7 days, stainless steel direct-bonding MBT™ bracket 0.022" slot (3M-Unitek, USA) were used in all patients. Each patient was received two different laceback techniques on either right or left side in the upper arch by random selection. The regular laceback technique used 0.010" stainless steel ligature wire, ligature wire was tied in a figure of 8 from upper second molar tube to canine bracket on one side (Fig.8).

The opposite side, the modified laceback technique, ligature wire was tied from upper second molar to upper canine as well but with two twists, first, mesial to the second premolar and second, mesial to the canine bracket (Fig.9).

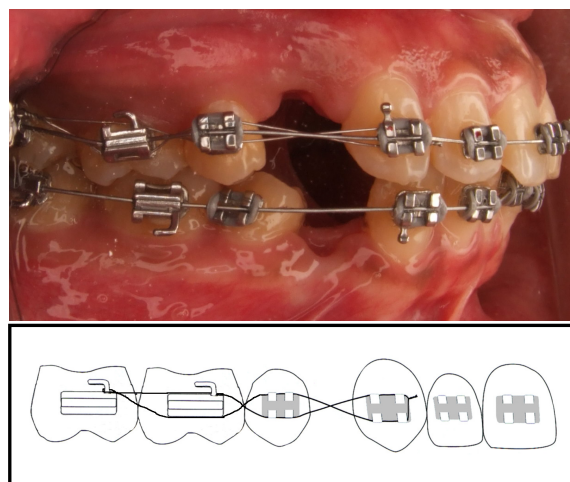


Fig. 8 Regular laceback technique: Laceback ligature wire was tied in a figure of 8 from upper first molar tube to canine bracket.

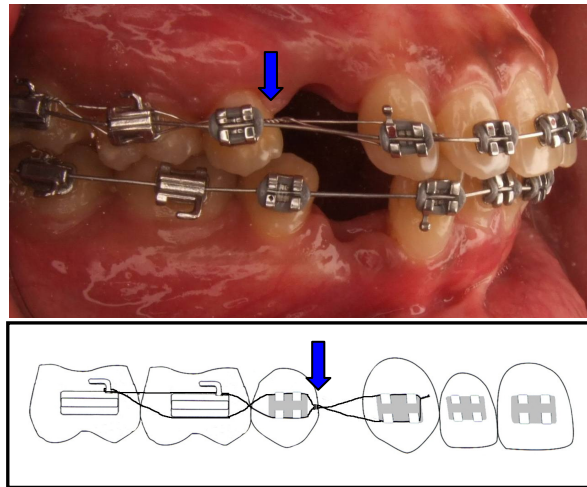


Fig. 9 Modified laceback technique: Laceback ligature wire co-ligated upper second molar to upper second premolar together then extended the wire tied at mesial of canine bracket, created a knot closed to mesial side of second premolar (arrow) and canine bracket.

Each patient went through the same arch wire sequence of 0.016" HANT, 0.019x0.025" HANT and 0.019x0.025" SS. The arch wire was bended immediately behind the second molar tube. The initial records [lateral cephalogram and impression] were taken immediately after appliances were fixed [T0] Canine lacebacks were replaced at each appointment. Patients were recalled for routine reviews at regular intervals of 4 weeks. The final records [lateral cephalogram and impression] were taken after leveling and aligning phase [T1].

Determining distance of maxillary first molar, second premolar and canine movement

Measurements were performed by direct-technique from stone casts obtained before and at the end of the experimental periods with metal-tipped calipers. Direct cast measurements were used rather than radiographs. This method was considered to be easier and accurate. To measure the movement of each first molar, second premolar and canine, an acrylic palatal plug was made for each maxillary arch. This plug was selected because the anterior palatal vault could be used as a stable reference point.²⁵ This plug could thus be transferred from initial cast to the final cast on the same patient. The plug was fabricated from acrylic with reference wires (0.018-inch stainless steel) embedded in the acrylic that extended to the central fossa of the first molars and second premolars and to the cusp tips of canines. The initial model was used to

make the plug (Fig.10), which was then fitted to the final model. This superimposition allowed for the direct observation of the amount of first molar, second premolar and canine movement.

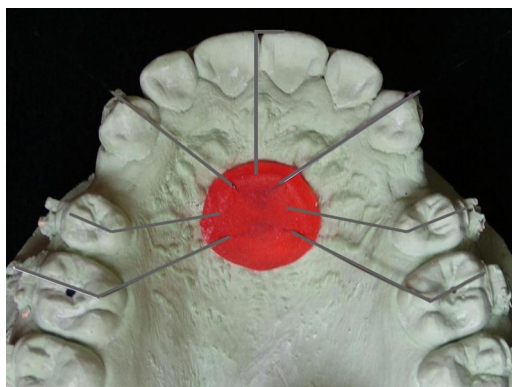


Fig. 10 Study model with palatal plug

Cephalometric analysis for determining of maxillary first molar, second premolar, canine and incisor angulation and vertical position of incisor

All radiographs were taken with the same cephalostat (Orthophos[®] CD, Siemens, Germany). For each patient, lateral cephalogram films were taken two times. First [T0], immediately after appliances were fixed. Second [T1], after finished leveling and aligning phase. Tooth positional locating devices [wire jig] were fabricated from sections of 0.016" x 0.022" stainless steel wires with different bend at the end to attach to the maxillary first molar tube, second premolar and canine bracket before film exposure (Fig.11) to identify either right or left occlusion in lateral cephalogram. (Fig.12)



Fig. 11 Wire jigs placement on right and left sides of maxilla



Fig. 12 Wire jig showed in lateral cephalogram

The radiographies were traced, superimposed and measured the parameters by one investigator. The long axis of the maxillary first molars and second premolars were obtained by drawing a perpendicular to the midpoint of a line connecting the most convex points on the crowns of these teeth. Angular difference in tooth position were determined by inclination of long axis of maxillary first molar, second premolar, canine and central incisor to the palatal plane (PP). Vertical position of central incisor was the distance measured from incisal edge of central incisor perpendicular to the palatal plane. All angular and linear parameters were described in Fig.13.

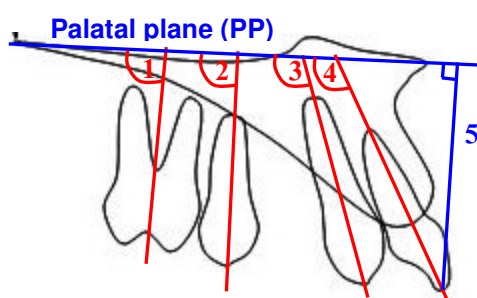


Fig. 13 Cephalometric analysis: Linear and angular measurements

- 1) $\underline{6}$ to PP [degree]; long axis of maxillary first molar to PP
- 2) $\underline{5}$ to PP [degree]; long axis of maxillary second premolar to PP
- 3) $\underline{3}$ to PP [degree]; long axis of maxillary canine to PP
- 4) $\underline{1}$ to PP [degree]; long axis of maxillary central incisor to PP
- 5) $\underline{1}$ to PP [mm]; incisal edge of maxillary central incisor to PP

Dental cast analysis for determining of maxillary first molar and second premolar rotational changes

Rotational changes in maxillary first molar and second premolar were measured from the dental casts, mid-palatal suture and central grooves of maxillary first molar and second premolar were defined in dental cast. Imaginary line was drawn parallel to central groove of maxillary first molar and second premolar to intersect mid-palatal suture line (Fig.14). Angular measurement from T0 and T1 record were measured and compared for each side.

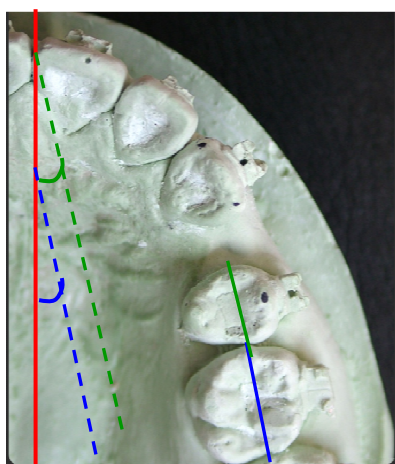


Fig. 14 Rotational measurement of maxillary first molar and second premolar

Measurement error

Measurement error in determining distance of tooth movement, rotation and tipping

To reduce method error associated with the measurement of the study models and lateral cephalograms, the examiner was blind to the laceback technique used in each quadrant.

Error of method

All clinical measurements were analyzed by a single investigator. Another 10 study models and 10 cephalograms obtained at least 2 months later were arbitrarily picked for analysis. In accordance with Dahlberg, the accidental errors in duplicate measurements were calculated from the equation;

$$S_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum D^2}{2N}}$$

Where S_x is the error of the measurement, D is the difference between duplicated measurements and N is the number of double measurements. The error in this study was found to be 0.20 mm for linear measurements, 0.30° for rotational angular measurement and 0.30° for tipping angular measurements.

Statistical methods

The data were statistically analyzed using SPSS software (version 13.0, SPSS, Chicago, III). The data shown as means and standard deviations. After the parametric assumptions would be tested to see whether the variables were suitable for parametric tests, the differences between the 2 dependent measurements would be evaluated with pair t -test, an alpha significance level of 0.05.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS

A total of 20 patients; there were 2 males and 18 females, ranging in age from 18 to 25 year-old (average chronological age, 20 years 11 months). Mean treatment time of both groups were 4.15 months (range from 3-6 months).

The effect of regular and modified laceback on the movement of maxillary first molar and second premolar

Table 1: Effect of regular and modified laceback, [*] $p = 0.05$

Measurements [T1-T0]	Regular laceback	Modified laceback	Sig.*
6 - movement [mm.]	0.69 ± 0.29	0.49 ± 0.23	0.004*
5 - movement [mm.]	1.04 ± 0.42	0.59 ± 0.25	0.001*
3 - movement [mm.]	-0.98 ± 0.90	-1.09 ± 1.00	0.352
[5]-[6] movement [mm.]	0.35 ± 0.45	0.10 ± 0.18	0.035*
6-PP [°]	0.40 ± 0.66	0.10 ± 0.26	0.083
5-PP [°]	0.37 ± 1.03	0.17 ± 0.90	0.385
3-PP [°]	-1.15 ± 2.46	-1.09 ± 2.58	0.249
Central groove 6- Palatal Suture [°]	-1.75 ± 3.87	-1.60 ± 2.68	0.888
Central groove 5- Palatal Suture [°]	-1.55 ± 5.26	-0.50 ± 4.39	0.547

There was a statistically significant differences with respected to the mesial movement of maxillary first molar and second premolar between regular and modified laceback groups (table 1). The maxillary first molar in regular laceback group were statistically significant moved mesially more than the movement in modified laceback group (0.69 ± 0.29 mm for regular laceback group and 0.49 ± 0.23 mm for modified laceback group).

The maxillary second premolar in regular laceback group were statistically significant moved mesially more than the movement in modified laceback group (1.04 ± 0.42 mm for regular laceback group and 0.59 ± 0.25 mm for modified laceback group).

Mesial tipping of the maxillary first molars were presented in both groups. The maxillary first molar in modified laceback group were tipped mesially less than that in regular laceback group (0.10 ± 0.26 degree for modified laceback group and 0.40 ± 0.66 degree for regular laceback group). No significant difference between the two groups was found.

Similar to angular changed of the maxillary first molar, the maxillary second premolars in modified laceback were also tipped mesially less than that in regular laceback group with 0.17 ± 0.90 degree and 0.37 ± 1.03 degree respectively.

The rotational changed of maxillary first molars in both groups were statistically comparable. Both group showed approximately 1.7 degree mesiolingual rotation. The rotational changed of maxillary second premolar showed more mesiolingual rotation in regular laceback group (1.55 degree) than that in modified laceback group (0.50 degree). However, the difference between these 2 groups were not statistically detected.

Table 2: Compared the mesial movement between the maxillary first molar and second premolar in both group, [*] $p = 0.05$

Measurements [T1-T0]	6-PTV [mm.]	5-PTV [mm.]	[5-PTV]-[6-PTV] [mm.]
Regular laceback	0.69 ± 0.29	1.04 ± 0.42	0.35 ± 0.45
Modified laceback	0.49 ± 0.23	0.59 ± 0.25	0.10 ± 0.18
Sig.*	0.004*	0.001*	0.035*

Compared the mesial movement between the maxillary first molar and second premolar, the maxillary second premolar in regular laceback group statistically significant moved mesial than that of the maxillary first molar in the regular laceback group, whereas in the modified laceback group, the mesial movement of both the maxillary first molar and second premolar were almost the same, no statistically significant difference was detected. (table 3)

In the modified laceback group, the difference between mesial movement of the second premolar and first molar was 0.1 ± 0.42 mm, which was statistically significant less than that in the regular laceback group of 0.35 ± 0.45 mm ($p = 0.035$).

The effect of laceback ligature on maxillary incisors

The effect of laceback ligature on the maxillary incisors were presented in table 3. The maxillary incisors were statistically significant moved labially 0.53 ± 1.1 mm ($p = 0.04$) and labial tipping 0.48 ± 2.17 degree ($p = 0.34$). However, there were no statistically significant of the vertical change of the maxillary incisors ($p = 0.45$).

Table 3: Effect of laceback ligature on maxillary incisors, [*] $p = 0.05$

Measurements	[T0]	[T1]	[T1-T0]	Sig.*
1- movement [mm.]	0	0.53 ± 1.1	0.53 ± 1.1	0.04*
1-PP [mm.]	28.73 ± 2.46	28.97 ± 1.97	0.26 ± 1.21	0.45
1-PP [°]	120.02 ± 6.14	120.5 ± 5.48	0.48 ± 2.17	0.34

The effect of regular and modified laceback on the movement of maxillary canine

The maxillary canine showed distal movement in both groups (table 1). The modified laceback group exhibited distal movement of 1.09 mm which was more than that in regular laceback group of 0.98 mm. However, there was no statistically significant difference indicated.

Distal tipping of the maxillary canine were presented in both groups. The maxillary canine in modified laceback group were tipped distally less than that in regular

laceback group (1.09 ± 2.58 degree for modified laceback group and 1.15 ± 2.46 degree for regular laceback group). No significant difference between the two groups was found.

The correlation of anchorage loss in regular and modified laceback groups

Table 4: Correlation of mesial movement of maxillary first molar (6-PTV [mm.]

Pearson's correlation of 6-mvt [mm.]	5-mvt [mm.]	3- mvt [mm.]	1- mvt [mm.]	1-PTV [°]	3-PTV [°]	3-PTV [°] Pre-tx (T0)
Regular laceback group	0.231	0.228	-0.560*	-0.370	-0.248	-0.169
Modified laceback group	0.713**	0.459*	-0.631**	-0.491*	-0.317	-0.106

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tails)

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tails)

Table 4 showed correlation between the mesial movement of maxillary first molars and the movement of maxillary second premolars, canines and canine angulation of the 2 groups. Only in modified laceback group presented significant correlation of anchorage loss. There were positive correlation between the mesial movement of maxillary first molars and the movement of maxillary second premolars and canine, the correlation were moderate and low respectively. This can reveal that the more maxillary first molars mesially moved, the more maxillary second premolars mesially moved. In contrast, the more maxillary first molars mesially moved the less maxillary canines distally moved.

In addition, there were significant correlation between the mesial movement of the maxillary first molars and the labial movement of the maxillary incisors in both groups. In contrast, there was significant correlation between the mesial movement of the maxillary first molars and the proclination of the maxillary incisors only in the modified laceback group, no significant correlation was found in the regular laceback group. This can reveal that the more maxillary first molar mesially moved, the less labial movement of maxillary incisors were noticed in both groups.

In both groups, there were no significant correlation between pre-treatment canine angulation and anchorage loss.

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSIONS

Anchorage loss

The result of this study showed that the maxillary incisors were significantly moved labially 0.5 mm and the maxillary canines were distally moved 1 mm in both groups. In the modified laceback group, mesial movement of the maxillary first molar and second premolar were comparable (0.49 and 0.59 mm respectively). In the regular laceback group, the maxillary second premolar showed statistically significant more mesial movement than the maxillary first molar (1.04 and 0.69 mm respectively). Although the amount of the labial movement of the maxillary incisors were comparable to the mesial movement of the maxillary molars. These may be the result of bendbacks, bending the archwire back immediately behind the most distal bonded molar, which were used to minimize forward tipping of the incisors.² The proclination of maxillary incisor was the effect of the rectangular leveling arch wire, with bendbacks this may caused the posterior anchorage drained.

Mesial movement of the maxillary first molar in both groups of this study (0.69 mm for regular laceback group and 0.49 mm for modified laceback group) were similar to the other studies that using regular laceback technique, the means mesial movement of the molar were range between 0.40 - 0.75 mm.^{4,5} The mesial movement of the maxillary first molar in the regular laceback group was comparable to that of Irvine *et al*⁵, which demonstrated a significant larger anchorage loss when laceback ligatures were used for leveling in the lower jaw (0.75 mm). Usmani *et al*⁴ showed smaller amount of anchorage loss (0.40 mm) during leveling in the upper jaw with laceback ligatures. In our study, the mesial movement of the maxillary first molar in modified laceback group was comparable with the Usmani *et al*'s study⁴, although this study used larger arch wire with bendbacks.

The previous studies did not report the movement of the second premolar. In this study, the maxillary second premolar in modified laceback group was statistically significant less mesial movement than regular laceback group (0.59 mm and 1.04 mm respectively). The difference between mesial movement of the second premolar and first molar in the modified laceback group (0.1 mm) was statistically significant less than in the regular laceback group (0.35

mm). This result demonstrated that the second premolar in regular laceback group exhibited more mesial movement than the first molar in the same group. This might be caused by difference in laceback techniques. The modified laceback technique was tied the ligature wire from upper second molar to upper second premolar then twisted to create a knot closed to the mesial side of the second premolar before extending to twisted ligature wire at the mesial of canine bracket. This technique incorporated posterior anchorage as one unit, different from the regular laceback technique which was tied the ligature wire in a figure of 8 from upper second molar tube to canine bracket, so this technique could not control the mesial movement of second premolars. The mesial movement of second premolars in regular laceback group may be the result of physiologic tooth movement and the extraction wound contraction. Woon²² evaluated the changes after lower first premolar extraction without appliance therapy. There was a reduction in extraction space of 45% by the distal movement of the canines and the mesial movement of the molars. Gragg *et al*²⁴ reported the mean reduction in extraction space of posterior teeth that there was approximately 1 mm reduction of extraction space during the first year post-extraction.

The clinical observation of 2 of 20 cases (10%) showed spacing between maxillary first and second premolar in regular laceback group during the observational period (fig. 15).

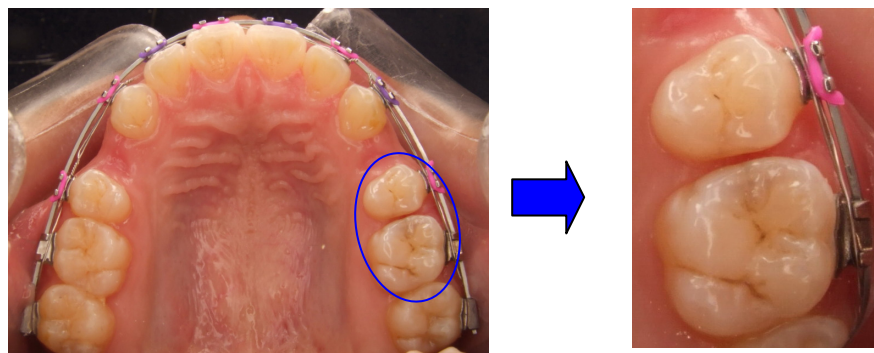


Fig. 15 The spacing between maxillary first and second premolar in regular laceback group on the right (circle).

In addition, mesial tipping and mesiolingual rotation of the maxillary first molars and second premolar were presented in both groups. The amount of mesial tipping and mesiolingual rotation of maxillary first molar and second premolar in modified laceback group were less than that in regular laceback group. However, no significant difference between the 2

groups were found due to small changes from small amount of force applied, the moment acted on the teeth would be too little to cause a dramatically tipping and rotation.

The correlation of anchorage loss in regular and modified laceback groups

In modified laceback group presented significant correlation of anchorage loss. There were positive correlation between the mesial movement of maxillary first molar and the mesial movement of maxillary second premolar, the correlation were moderate. This could reveal that the more maxillary first molar mesially moved, the more maxillary second premolar mesially moved. This phenomenon could be explained by a simple reason that they were effectively tied together to be one unit, then they have to move simultaneously. On the other hand, there was no significant correlation between the mesial movement of maxillary first molar and the mesial movement of maxillary second premolar in regular laceback group. The maxillary second premolar was more mesial movement than the maxillary first molar. The further movement of second premolar indicated a natural tooth movement toward mesial as well as an extraction site especially during the wound healing process where the scar tissue tended to contract the adjacent teeth together.²¹

The modified laceback group was also present significant correlation between the mesial movement of maxillary first molar and the movement of maxillary canine. The result reveals that the less maxillary first molar mesially moved, the more maxillary canine distally moved. Strong anchorage could be expected from modified laceback group having the posterior teeth in this group move less compared to the canine movement. For the regular laceback group, no correlation between the mesial movement of the maxillary first molar and the movement of canine was noticed. This presented that the movements of molar and canine were vary or unpredictable.

In both groups, there were no significant correlation between pre-treatment canine angulation and anchorage loss. Usmani *et al*² reported the effect of canine laceback on preventing the maxillary incisor proclination that canine laceback had similar effect that were independent of pre-treatment canine angulation.

Effect of regular and modified laceback techniques on the maxillary canine

Distal movement and distal tipping of the maxillary canine were presented in both groups. The maxillary canine in modified laceback group exhibited distal movement of 1.09 mm and distal tipping 1.09 degree which was comparable to these in regular laceback group of 0.98 mm and 1.15 degree respectively.

The amounts of canine movement was less than those of Sueri and Turk's study⁶ that evaluated the effect of laceback ligatures on canine distalization during the leveling and aligning phase for 2.53 months. They reported that the canine in the laceback group moved and tipped distally (1.67 mm and 4.50 degree). The greater movement detected in Sueri and Turk's study⁶ caused from higher force or active tied when the laceback was introduced, whereas, this study, a passive laceback was delivered. However, small amount of canine movement was still taken place which could be caused by extraction scar contraction.

The effect of laceback ligatures on the canine was significant correlation with treatment time. In this study, the treatment time was vary from 3 to 6 months (mean 4.15 months in both groups) due to amount of crowding in upper anterior teeth. The mean crowding of upper anterior teeth in both groups were 1.57 ± 1.59 mm. The treatment time was effected to the canine both distal movement and tipping in both groups. This analysis can reveal that if there was longer treatment time, the canine were more distally movement and tipping.

Clinical application

If there anchorage is critical, reinforced the anchorage is recommended when used with laceback ligature. Grouping the posterior teeth together (modified laceback technique) can reduce the degree of anchorage loss.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

The modified laceback technique with an additional twist mesial to the second premolar bracket creates a statistically significant decreased in the loss of posterior anchorage, through less mesial movement of the maxillary second premolars and first molars compared with regular laceback technique.

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APPENDICES



ที่ ศธ 0521.1.03/ 601

คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์
มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์
ตู้ไปรษณีย์เลขที่ 17
ที่ทำการไปรษณีย์โทรเลขคอหงส์
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หนังสือฉบับนี้ให้ไว้เพื่อรับรองว่า

โครงการวิจัยเรื่อง การเปรียบเทียบการสูญเสียหลักยึดจากเทคนิคการทำเลขเบค (laceback)"

หัวหน้าโครงการ ทันตแพทย์หญิงสุภาทิพย์ จงบรรดาล

สังกัดหน่วยงาน นักศึกษาหลังปริญญา ภาควิชาทันตกรรมป้องกัน คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์
มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์

ได้ผ่านการพิจารณาและได้รับความเห็นชอบจากคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมในการวิจัย (Ethics Committee)
ซึ่งเป็นคณะกรรมการพิจารณาศึกษาการวิจัยในคนของคณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์ แล้ว

ให้ไว้ ณ วันที่ 7 ก.ค 2551

(รองศาสตราจารย์ ทพ.นพ.ธงชัย นันทนรานนท์)

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ใบเชิญชวน

ขอเชิญเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยเรื่อง การเปรียบเทียบการสูญเสียหลักยึดจากเทคนิคการทำเลขเบค (laceback) แบบปกติกับแบบดัดแปลง

เรียน ท่านผู้อ่านที่นับถือ

ข้าพเจ้า ทพญ.สุธาทิพย์ จงบรรดาล กำลังศึกษาระดับปริญญาโท สาขาทันตกรรมจัดฟัน ภาควิชาทันตกรรมป้องกัน คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์ ใคร่ขอเล่าถึงโครงการวิจัยที่กำลังทำอยู่ และขอเชิญชวนท่านเข้าร่วมโครงการดังนี้ โครงการวิจัยนี้จะทำการศึกษาเปรียบเทียบผลของเทคนิคการเลขเบคต่อการสูญเสียหลักยึดในฟันหลัง ซึ่งเปรียบเทียบระหว่างการทำเลขเบคโดยใช้ลวดมัดจากเครื่องมือจัดฟันของฟันกรามซี่ที่สองมายังฟันเขี้ยวตามวิธีปกติ และการทำเลขเบคโดยใช้ลวดมัดเครื่องมือจัดฟันของฟันกรามซี่ที่สองและฟันกรามน้อยซี่ที่สองเข้าด้วยกันก่อนที่จะมัดฟันเขี้ยว โดยไม่ก่อให้เกิดอันตรายใดๆและไม่ต่างจากวิธีการปกติ ซึ่งในการวิจัยนี้ผู้วิจัยจะทำการพิมพ์ปากเพื่อทำแบบจำลองฟันและเอกซเรย์ฟัน เพื่อทำการเปรียบเทียบระยะทางการเคลื่อนที่ของฟันกรามน้อยบนซี่ที่สองและฟันกรามบนซี่ที่หนึ่งระหว่างด้านที่ทำเลขเบคตามวิธีปกติและด้านที่ทำเลขเบคตามเทคนิคที่พัฒนาขึ้น หลังจากสิ้นสุดการวิจัยแล้วผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยจะได้รับการรักษาทางทันตกรรมจัดฟันด้วยวิธีการตามปกติต่อไป



ท่านได้รับเชิญให้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยนี้เพราะท่านเป็นผู้ที่เข้ามาใช้บริการที่คลินิกทันตกรรมจัดฟัน คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์ มีอายุระหว่าง 18 – 30 ปี มีสุขภาพร่างกายและสุขภาพช่องปากที่ดี และมีแผนการรักษาที่จะต้องได้รับการรักษาทางทันตกรรมจัดฟันร่วมกับการถอนฟันกรามน้อยบนซี่ที่หนึ่งทั้งด้านซ้ายและขวา เพื่อใช้เป็นที่ว่างในการเคลื่อนฟันเขี้ยวบน

ทั้งนี้ จะมีผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยนี้ประมาณ 20 คน โดยในระหว่างการรักษาทางทันตกรรมจัดฟันตามปกติ ซึ่งในระยะเวลา 2 ปีโดยประมาณนั้น จะเป็นช่วงเวลาสำหรับการทำวิจัยประมาณ 6 เดือน ซึ่งท่านจะต้องมารับการรักษาทุกๆ 4 สัปดาห์ (ตามระบบนัดปกติ) ในช่วงการวิจัยประมาณ 7 ครั้ง

หากท่านตัดสินใจเข้าร่วมการวิจัยแล้ว ท่านจะเริ่มต้นเข้าสู่ขั้นตอนการรักษาทางทันตกรรมจัดฟันตามปกติ โดยจะมีการเก็บข้อมูลเบื้องต้นจากการตรวจ ชักประวัติ ถ่ายภาพภายในช่องปากและใบหน้า เอกซเรย์ฟันและพิมพ์ปาก สำหรับใช้ประกอบการวางแผนการรักษา

จากนั้นจะมีการนัดหมายเพื่อการรักษาทางทันตกรรมจัดฟัน ซึ่งโดยปกติจะทำการนัดหมายเดือนละครั้ง ทั้งนี้ในระหว่างทำการรักษาผู้วิจัยจะขออนุญาตพิมพ์ปาก(ทุก 1 เดือน) และเอกซเรย์ฟัน (เฉพาะหลังติดเครื่องมือและสิ้นสุดการวิจัย) เพื่อใช้เป็นข้อมูลในการวิจัย ซึ่งผู้วิจัยจะรับผิดชอบค่าใช้จ่ายเฉพาะการเก็บข้อมูลในการวิจัยเท่านั้น

ทั้งนี้ ท่านยังคงต้องรับผิดชอบค่าใช้จ่ายในส่วนของการรักษาทางทันตกรรมจัดฟันตามปกติรวมถึงค่าใช้จ่ายในการเดินทางตลอดระยะเวลาการวิจัยจนกระทั่งเสร็จสิ้นการรักษา

ข้อพึงปฏิบัติในระหว่างการวิจัย

1. หากเครื่องมือจัดฟันหลุด หรือชำรุด กรุณาแจ้งให้ผู้วิจัยทราบทันที
2. ในระหว่างการวิจัย ควรหลีกเลี่ยงการรับประทานยาในกลุ่ม non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) ตัวอย่างเช่น Ibuprofen, Ponstan, Celeblex เนื่องจากยาดังกล่าวส่งผลกระทบต่ออัตราการเคลื่อนฟัน หากท่านมีความจำเป็นต้องใช้ยาในกลุ่มนี้ในระหว่างการวิจัย กรุณาแจ้งให้ผู้วิจัยทราบ ท่านจะได้รับคำแนะนำให้ใช้ยาพาราเซตามอลหากเกิดความเจ็บปวดอันเนื่องมาจากการรักษาทางทันตกรรมจัดฟัน

หากท่านตัดสินใจไม่เข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้ ท่านก็จะได้รับการตรวจเพื่อการวินิจฉัยและรักษาทางทันตกรรมจัดฟันตามวิธีการที่เป็นมาตรฐาน

ท่านมีสิทธิ์ที่จะขอยกเลิกการเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัย โดยจะแจ้งให้ทราบล่วงหน้า ซึ่งการยกเลิกนี้จะไม่มีผลต่อการได้รับบริการ หรือการรักษาที่ท่านจะได้รับแต่อย่างใด

ถ้าท่านมีคำถามใดๆ ก่อนที่จะตัดสินใจก่อนเข้าร่วมโครงการนี้ โปรดซักถามคณะผู้วิจัยได้อย่างเต็มที่

ขอขอบคุณเป็นอย่างสูง

(ทพญ.สุรชาติพิศ จงบรรดาล)

ผู้วิจัย

(รศ.ทพ.ไชยรัตน์ เฉลิมรัตน์ โรจน์)

อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาการวิจัย

หมายเหตุ: กรุณาอ่านข้อความให้เข้าใจก่อนเซ็นชื่อยินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการ

แบบยินยอมเข้าร่วมการศึกษา

โครงการวิจัยเรื่อง การเปรียบเทียบการสูญเสียหลักยึดจากเทคนิคการทำเลขแบค (laceback)

แบบปกติกับแบบดัดแปลง

วันที่ _____ เดือน _____ พ.ศ. _____

ข้าพเจ้า _____ อายุ _____ ปี

อาศัยอยู่บ้านเลขที่ _____ หมู่ที่ _____ ถนน _____

ตำบล _____ อำเภอ _____ จังหวัด _____

ได้รับการอธิบายถึงรายละเอียดของการวิจัยเรื่องการเปรียบเทียบการสูญเสียหลักยึดจากเทคนิคการทำเลขแบค (laceback) แบบปกติกับแบบดัดแปลง วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย วิธีการวิจัย อันตรายที่อาจเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัย รวมทั้งประโยชน์ที่จะเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยอย่างละเอียด และมีความเข้าใจดีแล้ว

หากข้าพเจ้ามีข้อสงสัยประการใดหรือเกิดผลข้างเคียงจากการวิจัยจะสามารถติดต่อกับ ทพญ.สุรชาติพย์ จงบรรดาล ได้ที่ภาควิชาทันตกรรมป้องกัน คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์ หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 074-429876 หรือเมื่อมีปัญหาใดๆ เกิดขึ้นเนื่องจากการทำวิจัยในเรื่องนี้ ข้าพเจ้าสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่คณะบดี คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์ อ.หาดใหญ่ จ.สงขลา 90112 หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 074-287510

หากผู้วิจัยมีข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมทั้งทางด้านประโยชน์และโทษที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการวิจัยนี้ ผู้วิจัยจะแจ้งให้ข้าพเจ้าทราบอย่างรวดเร็วโดยไม่มีปิดบัง

ข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิ์ที่จะขอการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย โดยจะแจ้งให้ทราบล่วงหน้า โดยการงดการเข้าร่วมการวิจัยนี้จะไม่มีการให้บริการหรือการรักษาที่ข้าพเจ้าจะได้รับแต่อย่างใด

ผู้วิจัยรับรองว่าจะเก็บข้อมูลเฉพาะที่เกี่ยวกับตัวข้าพเจ้าเป็นความลับ จะไม่เปิดเผยข้อมูลหรือผลการวิจัยของข้าพเจ้าเป็นรายบุคคลต่อสาธารณชน จะเปิดเผยได้ในรูปแบบที่เป็นสรุปผลการวิจัย หรือการเปิดเผยข้อมูลต่อผู้มีส่วนที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการสนับสนุนและกำกับดูแลการวิจัย

ข้าพเจ้าได้อ่านข้อความข้างต้นแล้ว และมีความเข้าใจทุกประการ จึงได้ลงนามในใบยินยอมนี้ด้วยความเต็มใจ โดยผู้วิจัยได้ให้สำเนาแบบยินยอมที่ลงนามแล้วกับข้าพเจ้าเพื่อเก็บไว้เป็นหลักฐานจำนวน 1 ชุด

ลงชื่อ.....ผู้ยินยอม

()

ลงชื่อ.....ผู้รับผิดชอบโครงการวิจัย

(ทพญ.สุรชาติพย์ จงบรรดาล)

ลงชื่อ.....บิดา/ผู้ใช้อำนาจปกครอง

()

ลงชื่อ.....มารดา

()

ลงชื่อ.....พยาน

()

ลงชื่อ.....พยาน

()

VITAE

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