



Impacted Maxillary Central Incisors: Surgical Exposure and Orthodontic Treatment: A Case Report

Ali Watted¹, O Awadi², Nezar Watted² and Muhamad Abu-Hussein^{2*}

¹Center for Dental, Oral and Maxillofacial Diseases, Clinic for Oral, Maxillofacial and Facial Surgery, University of Hannover, Germany

²Center for Dentistry, Research and Aesthetics, Jatt /Israel

Corresponding author: Muhamad Abu-Hussein, DDS, MSc D, MSc, M Dent Sci (Paed Dent), FICD, Center for Dentistry, Research and Aesthetics, Jatt /Israel, Tel: 00302105142873. E-mail: abuhusseinmuhamad@gmail.com

Abstract

The maxillary permanent central incisor develops early in life and forms part of an aesthetic smile. Disruption of the formation or eruption of the permanent central incisor has multiple etiological factors. Treatment options depend to some extent on the cause of failure of eruption of the central incisor. Generally, the earlier treatment is provided, the higher the likelihood of success and the less the complexity. Our results suggest that close monitoring and interdisciplinary cooperation during the treatment phases led to a successful esthetic result, with good periodontal health and functional occlusion.

This paper presents a case with a deeply impacted maxillary left incisor that was managed by combined orthodontic - surgical technique.

Keywords: Impacted maxillary incisor, Orthodontic traction, Closed eruption

INTRODUCTION

The term impaction is of Latin origin coming from the term “impactus” which means “wedged or packed in together” [1]. Impacted tooth is defined as tooth whose roots are 2/3rd or fully developed but nevertheless expected to erupt. In impacted teeth, root development might have finished, but unaided eruption is not expected to occur [2]. Occasionally, malposition of a permanent tooth bud can lead to eruption at a wrong place [1,2].

Impaction of maxillary central incisors (MCI) is only seldom encountered in clinical practices with a low prevalence rate of 0.06% to 0.2% [3]. The delay in eruption of the tooth more than 6 months from the contralateral central incisor and even after eruption of adjacent lateral incisor is an anomalous outcome [3,4].

Impactions are rarely diagnosed in mixed dentition period. However, central incisor impactions are an exception to this as its non- emergence can be easily noticed by parents, pediatricians and pedodontist owing to its importance in facial esthetics [2,5,6].

Central incisor impaction may result from a number of local and systemic factors [5]. Over-retained deciduous teeth, supernumerary teeth, or ectopic eruption and crowding are the most common etiological factors for impacted central incisors. Careful planning and interdisciplinary approach are

required in the management of impacted central incisor [2,6-8].

Successful management of impacted central incisor is really a clinical challenge for orthodontist because there are chances of failure due to ankylosis, loss of attachment, external root resorption, and root exposure after orthodontic retraction. Improper surgical technique for flap design may lead to crown lengthening and loss of attachment which is functionally and esthetically unacceptable and needs to have periodontal surgery [9-11].

Patients usually willing to save his/her impacted teeth even after orthodontists suggest several treatment plans [10,11].

This paper presents a case with a deeply impacted maxillary left incisor that was managed by combined orthodontic-surgical technique.

CASE REPORT

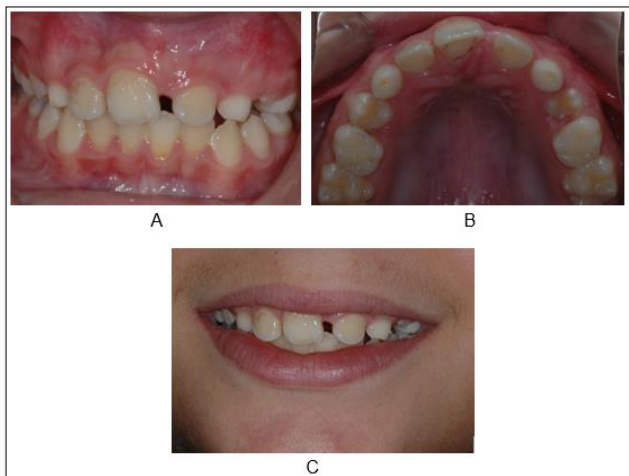
A 12, 5 years old girl reported to Watted aesthetics center,

Received: January 4, 2021; **Revised:** January 29, 2021; **Accepted:** February 1, 2021

Citation: Watted A, Awadi O, Watted N & Abu-Hussein M. (2021) Impacted Maxillary Central Incisors: Surgical Exposure and Orthodontic Treatment: A Case Report. J Oral Health Dent Res, 1(1): 1-6.

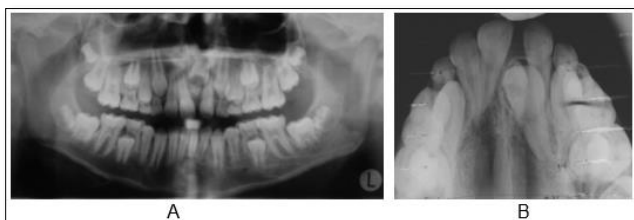
Copyright: ©2021 Watted A, Awadi O, Watted N & Abu-Hussein M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Jatt, Israel, with a chief complaint of missing upper right central incisor for last 2 years. There was no significant medical history. Clinical examination revealed orthognathic facial profile and presence of good facial balance in all proportions. An intraoral examination showed the child in mixed dentition stage with erupted both upper and lower permanent incisors except upper right central incisor. On palpation a painless, hard, incompressible protuberance was felt in the labial sulcus at the mucogingival junction. Sufficient space was available for unerupted left permanent central incisor (21) in the maxilla (**Figures 1A-1C**).



Figures 1A-1C. Clinical pictures of a patient with an impacted and retained central incisor (21); The gap for the retired tooth is narrowed because of the migration of the posterior teeth in the gap.

The intraoral and extraoral radiograph (**Figures 2A, 2B & 3**) showed that there was a mesiodesn and an ectopically placed upper right central incisor at the level of gingival 1/3rd of root of upper right lateral incisor. There was a Class-I molar relationship. The overbite and overjet were within normal limits.



Figures 2. A. The x-rays show a mesiodesn in the region of tooth 21. **B.** Tooth 21 is displaced and retained.

TREATMENT PLAN

1. Surgical exposure of the impacted permanent upper right central incisor.
2. Orthodontic traction and fixed orthodontic treatment for proper alignment of the impacted incisor in the arch.



Figure 3. Cephalometric recording before the start of treatment. the displaced tooth 21 can be clearly seen.

TREATMENT PROGRESS

As a first step, space was opened for the displaced tooth 21. An open spring was used to open the space (**Figure 4**).



Figure 4. Situation after opening the space.

In our present case surgical exposure of crown was done with closed eruption technique. Following this orthodontic traction and for proper alignment of impacted tooth 2x4 fix appliance therapy was used. Before surgical exposure brackets were bonded to the erupted left central incisor, right and left lateral incisors. Orthodontic bands with buccal tubes were cemented onto the erupted upper permanent both first molars to gain sufficient anchorage. 0.019x0.025-inch stainless steel (SS) continuous arch wire was placed. After surgical exposure, orthodontic button was Attachment to the exposed labial surface of the impacted incisor. For the orthodontic directional tractional force 0.010 stainless steel ligature wire was ligated to the Attachment. After full flap closure the other end of the ligature wire which was coming out of the flap was passively attached to the arch wire. After healing of surgical area in about two weeks orthodontic traction force was initiated by tightening the ligature wire to the arch wire. The tightening i.e., extrusive force applied was 40-60 gm at every 3 weeks interval (**Figures 5A-5C & 6**). After the crown of the

impacted incisor was sufficiently erupted out of the oral mucosa in about two months bracket was bonded to this tooth and 0.012 Ni Ti arch wire placed followed by 0.018, 0.025 Ni Ti wire. Finally 18 x 25 SS wire were used for levelling of the teeth in the maxillary arch (Figures 7A & B). This tooth alignment takes another 3 months.

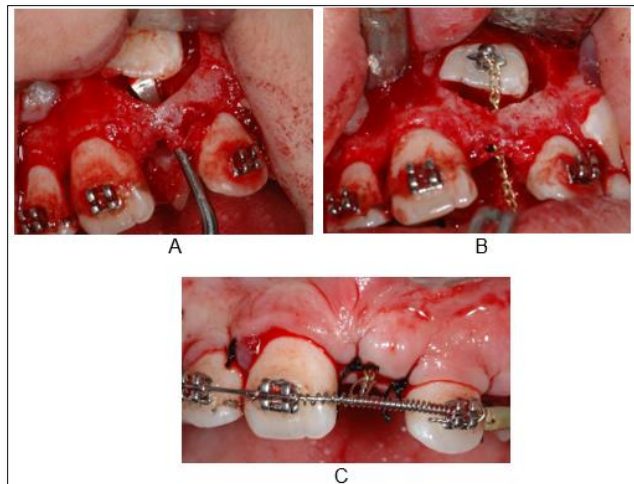


Figure 5. A. Surgical exposure of the displaced (tunneling method) tooth with extraction of the mesiodens. B. Bonding of attachment to the displaced tooth. C. The attachment chain was tied to the arch. minimal forces were used to move the tooth.

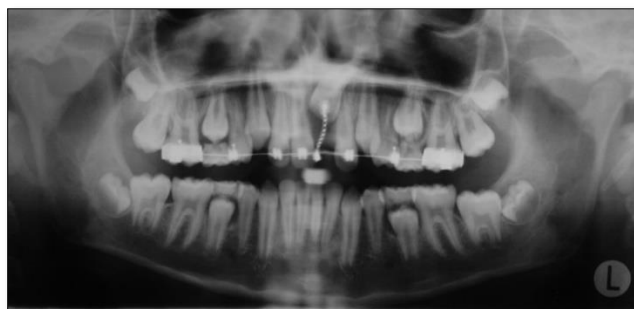


Figure 6. Orthopantomogram a few days after exposure.



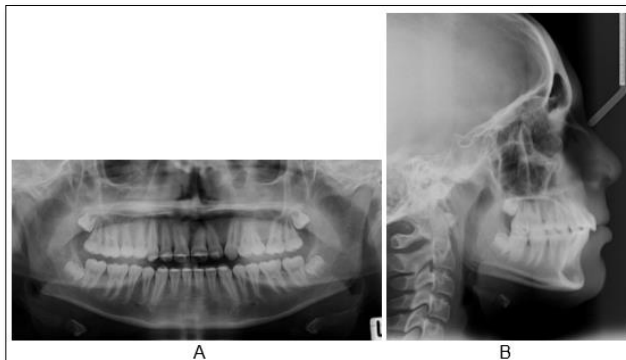
Figures 7. Situation before the debonding.

The impacted maxillary left permanent central incisor was successfully positioned into proper alignment by closed eruption technique and orthodontic traction by fixed orthodontic therapy in about five months. After complete treatment the erupted incisor presented an acceptable gingival contour and attached gingiva. After removing the fixed appliance lingual bonded retainer was placed for post

alignment stability and periodontal health (Figures 8A, 8B, 9A & 9B).



Figures 8. End of the Treatment.



Figures 9. X-rays at the end of treatment.

DISCUSSION

The literature showed that perfect alignment of impacted incisor can be achieved by careful treatment planning [2,8,10]. The successful management of the impacted central incisor is often a difficult task and enquires the joint expertise. It is important that orthodontist and oral surgeon together prepare a full proof treatment plan based on scientific rationale [9,10].

Delayed eruption of maxillary incisors requires monitoring or intervention when:

1. There is eruption of contra lateral teeth that occurred greater than six months previously [3,8,11-13]
2. Both central incisors remain unerupted and the lower incisors have erupted greater than one year previously [12,13]
3. There is deviation from the normal sequence of eruption (e.g., lateral incisors erupting prior to the central incisor) [10,11,13]

When impaction of an MCI is suspected, it is essential to search for certain indications of impaction in clinical examinations namely, an asymmetrical eruption with the homologous contralateral for roughly 6 months, the alteration of the sequence or chronology of eruption, deciduous tooth retention, midline deviation, loss of space, and elevations in the soft palatine tissue or labial mucosa [12,13]. Following a careful clinical examination, it is imperative to use a complementary means of diagnosis. In all clinical cases

presented, panoramic radiography and lateral tele radiography were important methods for studying the impacted MCI and general orthodontics [3,10,11].

With all the requisite information, it is possible to establish a diagnosis and elaborate a treatment plan. Once complete, the symbiosis of several medical specialties may be necessary. In response to the situation, several treatment options are available [12,14,15].

Lin [16] successfully treated a patient with an impacted dilacerated maxillary central incisor and pointed out that the success rate of an impacted dilacerated tooth depends on the degree of dilaceration, the position of the tooth, and the amount of root formation.

The treatment approach of impacted maxillary teeth requires the cooperation of dental specialties such as orthodontics, oral surgery, and prosthodontics. The current treatment modality, instead of extraction, is to have surgical crown exposure with the placement of an auxiliary, followed by orthodontic positioning of the tooth [17].

Root resorption was always a concern during treatment. According to Brezniak and Wasserstein [18], abnormalities in the morphology of the roots, or the time, type, and magnitude of orthodontic force can contribute towards root resorption. This case used sequential traction of the impacted teeth, repositioning of incisor into occlusion with minimal intrusive effects on anchor teeth was achieved. The rigid A. J. Wilcock stainless steel base arch wire helped to distribute the unwanted intrusive side effects over a larger cumulative root surface area, thus minimizing localized deleterious effects.

The surgical exposure for orthodontic guidance of impacted tooth must be well planned to prevent any harmful effects on the periodontium. The impacted incisor was erupted by using the closed-eruption technique [19]. It was suggested that labially impacted teeth might have a thinner plate of bone and therefore are at greater risk for attachment loss if uncovered with an apically positioned flap [19]. Vermette [22] compared these 2 surgical procedures and showed negative esthetic effects such as increased clinical crown length and gingival scarring with the apically positioned flap technique than the closed-eruption technique [21,22].

In this case maxillary central incisor was impacted at the projection level of the gingival third of the contra-lateral completely erupted central maxillary incisor so it was treated by the surgical orthodontic approach, because spontaneous eruption was not expected. Surgical exposure of crown can be performed in 3 accepted ways, which include [11]

- a) Circular or window shaped excision of the oral mucosa that directly overlying the impacted tooth
- b) Closed eruption technique in which the reflected flap that carries attached gingiva is fully replaced back in its previous position after an attachment has been bonded to the impacted tooth

- c) Apically repositioning of the raised flap that includes the attached gingiva overlying the impacted tooth and expected to render adequate width of attached gingiva. Surgical exposure of crown was done in conservative way as it was a closed eruption technique where no gingiva or mucosa was removed [23]

As the tooth was present at the middle of the alveolus closed eruption technique was treatment of choice. Orthodontic button was bonded to the tooth as it is a miniature attachment it reduces the risk of fenestration [24]. After bonding and ligature wire placement flap was replaced into its original position. Controversy exists regarding the amount of time the clinician should wait to apply post-surgical orthodontic forces after exposure and bonding. Some authors recommend application of force immediately after exposure [16]. Others recommend waiting for one to two weeks [14,25]. This decision seems to be the individual preference of the clinician. Two weeks after surgical exposure, orthodontic traction was started. It has been reported that treatment of unerupted maxillary incisors with the closed-eruption technique simulates guided physiologic tooth eruption which can produce adequate attached gingiva and gingival contour with overall good long-term esthetic outcome [19].

Early diagnosis is very important and interceptive orthodontic treatment could not only improve skeletal mal relationship and eliminate functional interferences, but also may correct disturbances during the eruption [26].

Mitchell and Bennet [27] in 1992 classified the distance of the unerupted permanent tooth from the occlusal plane as: near, vertical displacement within coronal 1/3 root of adjacent teeth, horizontal displacement < ½ tooth width; mid, vertical displacement within middle 1/3 root of adjacent tooth, horizontal displacement > ½ tooth width but <1 tooth width; far, greater displacement.

The best outcome is obtained when the donor tooth root development has reached one-half to three-quarters of the final root length, although a favorable outcome has also been reported in tooth with complete root development [28-30].

Auto transplantation has advantages of inducing bone formation and reestablishment of normal alveolar process [31,32]. This treatment option may be valued as a temporary measure in young patient in order to maintain the volume of alveolar bone ridge [32,33].

CONCLUSION

Successful management of anterior impacted maxillary tooth can be challenging in a clinical practice. Proper diagnosis concerning the exact localization of the impacted tooth, an appropriate surgical technique, and a light orthodontic force system can be an effective approach to successfully bring the tooth into occlusion. The closed-eruption technique provided an esthetically pleasing result in this patient.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF DATA

The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of patient data.

REFERENCES

1. Orthodontic glossary (1993) St Louis: American Association of Orthodontics.
2. Becker A (2007) The orthodontic treatment of impacted teeth. 2nd ed. London, UK: Martin Dunitz Publishers. pp: 19-140.
3. Abu-Hussein M, Watted N, Azzaldeen A, Yehia M, Awadi O, et al. (2015) Prevalence of Malocclusion and Impacted Canine in Arab Israelian Population (Arab48). *Int J Public Health Res* 3(5): 180-191.
4. Watted N, Abu-Hussein M (2014) Prevalence of Impacted Canines in Arab Population in Israel. *Int J Public Health Res* 2(6): 71-77.
5. Watted N, Hussein E, Proff P, Dodan A, Abu-Hussein M (2017) Surgery of Labially Impacted Canine & Orthodontic Management - A Case Report. *Open J Dent Oral Med* 5(1): 1-6.
6. Azzaldeen A, Mai A, Abu-Hussein M (2017) Genetics and Dental Disorders - A Clinical Concept. Part; 1. *IOSR J Dent Med Sci* 16(11): 35-42.
7. Abu-Hussein M (2019) Cleft Lip and Palate: Clinical Update. *IOSR J Dent Med Sci* 18(6): 60-65.
8. Borbély P, Watted N, Dubovská I, Hegedűs V, Abu-Hussein M (2015) Interdisciplinary Approach in the Treatment of Impacted Canines. *Int J Max Res* 1(2): 116-137.
9. Watted N, Hussein E, Awadi O, Abu-Hussein M (2014) Transmigration of Impacted Canines: A Report of Two Cases and a Review of the Literature. *J Dent Sci* 2(4): 23-32.
10. Watted A, Azzaldeen A, Watted N, Abu-Hussein M (2018) Management of an Unerupted Permanent Maxillary Incisor: Clinical Case. *Int J Dent Med Sci Res* 2(2): 11-17.
11. Borbély P, Watted N, Abu-Hussein M (2015) Orthodontic Treatment of an Impacted Maxillary Central Incisor Combined with Surgical Exposure. *Int Dent J* 2(5): 216-221.
12. Abu-Hussein M, Watted N, Feřtila D, Borbély P (2015) Surgical-Orthodontic Treatment of Impacted Canines. *J Dent Med Sci* 14(10): 97-104.
13. Watted N, Abu-Hussein M, Awadi O, Borbély P (2015) Titanium Button with Chain by Watted for Orthodontic Traction of Impacted Maxillary Canines. *J Dent Med Sci* 14(2): 116-127.
14. Crawford LB (1997) Impacted maxillary central incisor in mixed dentition treatment. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 112(1): 1-7.
15. Bayram M, Özer M, Sener I (2006) Bilaterally Impacted Maxillary Central Incisors: Surgical Exposure and Orthodontic Treatment: A Case Report. *J Contemp Dent Pract* 7(4): 98-105.
16. Lin YT (1999) Treatment of an impacted dilacerated maxillary incisor. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 115: 406-409.
17. Bishara SE (1992) Impacted maxillary canines: A review. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 101: 159-171.
18. Brezniak N, Wasserstein A (1993) Root resorption after orthodontic treatment: Part 2. Literature review. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 103: 138-146.
19. Becker A, Brin I, Ben-Bassat Y, Zilberman Y, Chaushu S (2002) Closed-eruption surgical technique for impacted maxillary incisors: A post orthodontic periodontal evaluation. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 122: 9-14.
20. Vermette ME, Kokich VG, Kennedy DB (1995) Uncovering labially impacted teeth apically positioned flap and closed eruption techniques. *Angle Orthod* 65: 23-32.
21. Årtun J, Osterberg SK, Joondeph DR (1986) Long-term periodontal status of labially erupted canines following orthodontic treatment. *J Clin Periodontol* 13: 856-861.
22. Prillaman WN, Macon CR, Visser BE, Isaacson RJ (1997) Treatment of a class II malocclusion with impacted maxillary central incisors. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 112: 367-371.
23. Noar JH, Gaukroger MJ (2000) Customized metal coping for elastic traction of an ectopic maxillary central incisor. *J Clin Orthod* 34: 585-589.
24. Cunha RF, Boer FA, Torriani DD, Frossard WT (2001) Natal and neonatal teeth: Review of the literature. *Pediatr Dent* 23(2): 158-162.
25. Kokich VG, Mathews PD (1993) Surgical and orthodontic management of impacted teeth. *Dent Clin North Am* 37: 181-204.
26. Cozza P, Marino A, Laganű G (2004) Interceptive management of eruption disturbances: Case report. *J Clin Pediatr Dent* 29(1): 1-4.
27. Mitchell L, Bennet TG (1992) Supernumerary teeth causing delayed eruption: A retrospective study. *Br J Orthod* 19(1): 41-46.

28. Abu-Hussein M, Watted N, Abdulgani M, Abdulgani A (2016) Tooth Auto transplantation: Clinical Concepts. *J Dent Med Sci* 15: 105-113.
29. Archer WH (1996) Oral surgery. 4th ed. Philadelphia: WB Saunders Co.
30. Abu-Hussein M, Watted N, Emodi O, Zere E (2015) Role of Pediatric Dentist - Orthodontic in Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate Patients. *J Dent Med Sci* 14(11): 61-68.
31. Abu-Hussein M, Watted N, Abdulgani A (2015) The Curve of Dental Arch in Normal Occlusion. *Open Sci J Clin Med* 3(2): 47-54.
32. Abu-Hussein M, Watted N, Yehia M, Proff P, Iraqi F (2015) Clinical Genetic Basis of Tooth Agenesis. *J Dent Med Sci* 14(12): 68-77.
33. Abu-Hussein M, Watted N, Proff P, Watted A (2017) Clinical Management of Bilateral Impacted Maxillary Canines. *Sci J Res Dent* 1(1): 1-7.