

Angulation change of the third molar tooth in orthodontic treatment



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Abstract

Objective: Impaction of the third molar tooth mandibular is often found in patients with orthodontic treatment. In orthodontic treatment, extraction cases of impaction of the third molar tooth are usually performed but the patients often refuse this extraction. Extraction of premolar has a good effect on the third molar mandibular angulation during treatment.

Material and Methods: This study is a retrospective clinical study with descriptive analytic to find out the effect of the first mandibular premolar tooth extraction to angulation change of the third molar mandibular in orthodontic treatment with a standard edgewise method. Angulation change was performed by comparing the third molar mandibular angulation before and after orthodontic treatment with panoramic radiographs. Angulation of the third molar

tooth mandibular was calculated from the angle formed between the long axis of the tooth with the reference line infra-orbital.

Results: The sample was divided into three (3) groups of patients before treatment angulation of the third molar tooth mandibular under 30°, 30° to 60° and above 60°, then measured change of angulation and observed whether it increased, fixed or decreased. Results were analyzed by T- test and Wilcoxon test showed that there was a significant change in angulation of the third molar mandibular in orthodontic treatment with the first premolar tooth mandibular extraction.

Conclusion: The first premolar tooth mandibular extraction affects the angulation of the third molar tooth mandibular after orthodontic treatment.

Keywords: Angulation, Mandibular third molar, First premolar tooth extraction

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Introduction

Impaction tooth is tooth which fail to erupt completely at the right position. Impaction can happen because no space is available for tooth to grow in jaw and improper tooth angulation. Some cause factors are the bone is thick and compact, no space is available for tooth growth, next tooth obstructs tooth eruption, desidui tooth persistence and soft tissue cover chewy and rough tooth. Meanwhile, cause factors of the tooth itself are position and direction of tooth seed are abnormal, tooth eruption strength is less as well.^{1,2}

Generally, in plan of patient orthodontic treatment with impaction case of third molar tooth of mandibular is by repealing the tooth but sometimes patient refuses, and that condition can affect plan, result and stability of orthodontic treatment as well. One factor that influences stability of orthodontic treatment is alignment of tooth root, therefore in order to get stabile treatment result needed good tooth angulation so that it can distribute occlusal force proportionally in every tooth contact including the third molar tooth. Position and angulation of the third molar tooth of mandibular that are mesioangular impaction will cause

the tooth impulsion to anterior because of anterior component force that results to force distribution by stomatognathic system.²⁻⁴

In treatment of orthodontic with molar tooth impaction, there are three things that have to be considered whether it needs movement to the first molar tooth of distal or the second molar, or whether there is any space after extraction of other permanent teeth like premolar tooth when orthodontic treatment is performed.^{3,5}

It have found that there is angulation construction of the third molar mandibular in orthodontic patient with tooth extraction of premolar mandibular, because of the first molar tooth movement and the second molar tooth to mesial give more space in retro-molar so that it is possible to cause angulation change in the third molar tooth of mandibular. Yet in the third molar tooth of mandibular which isslant more than 40 degrees mesial toward occlusal plain in the end of treatment causes rising of impaction risk.^{2,6}

Angulation change of the third molar tooth of mandibular besides can be detected by clinical intra oral, teeth mold as well as radiographic, panoramic

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X-ray image is also a method that is often used to collect information about tooth position before and after orthodontic treatment.^{7,8} The aim of this research is to know the effect of the first premolar tooth extraction toward angulation change and direction of angulation change of the third molar tooth mandibular after orthodontic treatment by edgewise standard method.

Material and Methods

This research is a retrospective clinical research that is descriptive analytic to observe effect of the first premolar tooth extraction toward angulation change of the third molar tooth of mandibular in orthodontic treatment Edgewise standard fixed by using panoramic X-ray image before and after treatment. The research was performed in clinic of Orthodontic Specialist, Faculty of Dentistry, Padjadjaran University in the span April 2013 - December 2013.

Tooth angulation measurement was performed by look at the angle that is formed between long axis inclination line of the third molar tooth of mandibular and horizontal reference line. Horizontal reference line that is used is line that is withdrawn from left and right infra-orbital called infra-orbital line. Infra-orbital point is the most inferior point from orbital bone that can be observed by radiographic image from zygomatic bone lateral direction.⁸⁻¹⁰

Fixed orthodontic treatment patients who had been treated and avowed cure were recorded first, then 30 patients who fulfilled the criteria were taken as sample. Sample panoramic images before and after treatment were collected. After that the panoramic images were placed on tracing paper and continued with calculation of angulation change angle. The first calculation was measurement of angulation angle of the third molar tooth mandibular before treatment by withdrawing line from long axis of the third molar tooth mandibular of left and right toward infra-orbital line and was performed angle calculation of the third molar tooth mandibular left and right after treatment.

To avoid mistake because of human factor, calculation of this angulation angle was performed three times in the interval minimum 3 days. **Figure 1** angulation angle of the 60 third molar teeth mandibular before treatment was divided in three angulation angle range groups those were below 30°, 30° to 60° and above 60°.

Furthermore, **figure 2** angulation angle of the third molar mandibular was calculated after treatment and measured deviation of angulation change before and after orthodontic treatment. And then,

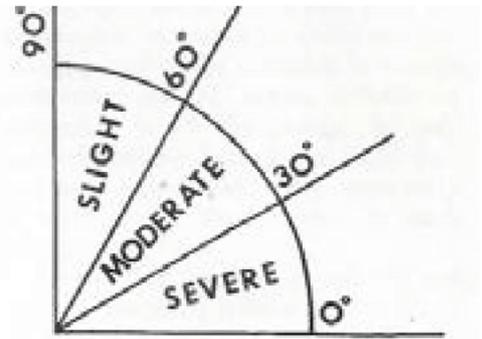


Figure 1 Classification of angulation of the third molar tooth mandibular group

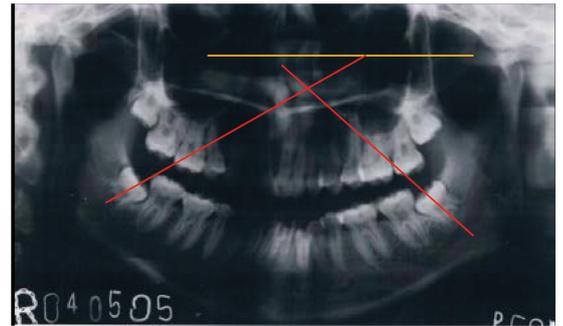


Figure 2 Angulation measurement of the third molar mandibular
Information: Infra-orbital line
The third molar tooth
Angulation

the calculation result was analyzed statistically to perceive ratio of the third molar angulation change in orthodontic treatment by extraction of the first premolar mandibular.

Results

Measurement of angulation angle change of the third molar tooth mandibular was performed for the third molar tooth mandibular of left and right, so that total of the third molar tooth mandibular which were observed was 60 teeth from 30 patients who had been treated orthodontic with extraction case of the first premolar tooth mandibular consisted of 9 men and 21 women from 16 to 25 years old.

Based on **table 1** and **2** above, angulation angle of the third molar tooth mandibular that experiences change consists of 36 teeth or 60% with smaller angulation angle and 24 teeth or 40% are bigger angulation angle after orthodontic treatment. By Wilcoxon test ratio angulation angle change bigger and smaller above, it is found that count value is $Z = -4.373$ with p value = 0.019. This value is smaller than p value < 0.05 , so that the result is significant.

Based on **table 3** above from 24 of the third mandibular molar tooth which experience wider

Table 1 Angulation Change of The Third Molar Tooth Mandibular After Orthodontic Treatment

	N	%	Cum. %
<	36	60	60
TB	0	0	60
>	24	40	100
N	60	100.0	

Information: n = Total
TB = Fixed
> = Bigger
N = Total
< = Smaller
Cum. % = Cumulative percentage

Table 2 Wilcoxon Test, Ratio of Angle Change wider and narrower

	> - <
Z	-4.373
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.019*

Information: p-value 0.05.
Z = Count value
* = Significant

Table 3 Angulation Angle Change Frequency of The Third Molar Mandibular is wider After Orthodontic Treatment

	Freq	%	Val %	Cum %
<30	9	37.5	37.5	37.5
30-60	12	50	50	87.5
60<	3	12.5	12.5	100.0
N	24	100.0	100.0	

Information: < 30 = Angulation angle of the third molar tooth mandibular less than 30°
30° to 60° = Angulation angle of the third molar tooth mandibular from 30° to 60°
60 < = Angulation angle of the third molar tooth mandibular more than 60°
N = Total sample

Table 4 Angulation angle change frequency of the third molar mandibular is narrower after orthodontic treatment

	Freq	%	Val %	Cum %
<30	11	30.5	30.5	30.5
30-60	18	50	50	80.5
60<	7	19.5	19.5	100.0
N	36	100.0	100.0	

Information: < 30 = Angulation angle of the third molar tooth mandibular less than 30°
30° to 60° = Angulation angle of the third molar tooth mandibular from 30° to 60°
60 < = Angulation angle of the third molar tooth mandibular more than 60°
N = Total sample

changing angulation divided into based on the initial angle of the angulation of the third mandibular molar which produces as follows: angulation angle of the third mandibular molar tooth less than 30° as many as 9 teeth or 37.5%, angulated angle between 30° and 60° as many as 12 teeth or 50% and angulated angle more than 60 as many as 3 teeth or 12.5%.

Based on table 4 above of 36 the third mandibular molar which conduct smaller angulation angle changing divided into the initial angle of the

Table 5 Angulation angle change frequency of the third molar mandibular is greater after orthodontic treatment

	Freq	< (%)	TB (%)	> (%)
<30	20	9 (45 %)	0	11 (55 %)
30-60	30	12 (40 %)	0	18 (60 %)
60<	10	3 (30 %)	0	7 (70 %)

Information : < 30 = Angulation angle of the third molar tooth mandibular less than 30°
30° to 60° = Angulation angle of the third molar tooth mandibular from 30° to 60°
60 < = Angulation angle of the third molar tooth mandibular more than 60°
Freq = frequency changing
TB = no changing

Table 6 Angle changing comparatives of the third molar mandibular on left and right

	n (%) ka	n (%) ki
<	21 (70 %)	15 (50 %)
TB	0 (0 %)	0 (0%)
>	9 (30%)	15 (50%)
N	30	30

Information: < = Less than
> = More than
n = number
TB = No changing
N = Total

third mandibular molar which resulted as follows angulation angle of the third mandibular molar tooth less than 30° as many as 11 teeth or 30.5%, angulated angle between 30° and 60° as many as 18 teeth or 50% and angulated angle more than 60° as many as 7 teeth or 19.5%.

Based on table 5 above, it indicates that the angulation angle changing of the third molar before treatment which less than 30° of 20 teeth angulated angle changing become wider as many as 9 teeth of 45% and become narrower as many as 11 teeth or 55%. In the third molar between 30° and 60° of angulated angle as many as 30° teeth experience angulated changing as many as 12 teeth or 40% and more narrower as many as 18 or 60%. The third molar teeth with angulation angle is more than 60° as many as 10 teeth conduct a wider changing as many as 3 teeth or 30% and narrower as many as 7 teeth or 70%.

Based on the table 6 above, of 30 molar teeth experience angulation change become narrower as many as 15 teeth or 50% and become wider as many as 15 teeth or 50%, meanwhile 30 right region teeth, of which 21 teeth or 70% experience angulation change of the third mandibular molar teeth become narrower and 9 teeth or 30% experience angulation change of the third mandibular molar become wider.

Table 7 Mann-Whitney test on angular angle of the third molar mandibular teeth are wider and narrower on the left and right

	Z	p-Value
>	-.209	.861 ^{o)}
<	-.289	.776 ^{o)}

Information : P<0.05

°) : insignificant

<) : narrower

Z : counting number

>: wider

Table 7 mann-whitney statistical analysis above resulted in significant value which is wider is 861 and narrower is 776, the value above is more than $p>0.005$. It can be concluded that there is no significant differences angulation change of the third molar teeth on the left and right.

Discussion

Tarazona et al.⁴ in his study compared the influence of extraction and unextraction of the first premolar teeth in an orthodontic treatment to the angular changing of the third molar found that loss of the first premolar teeth provided a satisfied influence to the angular changing of the third mandibular molar teeth after treatment. found that by losing premolar teeth impacts posterior teeth movement to mesial direction thus provide a space in retro-molar and possibly result in angular changing of the third mandibular molar teeth 1.

Some study reported that there are significant angular changing of the third mandibular molar teeth into group of loss of the first premolar teeth compare to the group of unextracted of the first premolar teeth. Angular changing of the third mandibular molar teeth occur may be influenced by the available space in the retro-molar because of the movement to the mesial direction of the first molar teeth and the second molar teeth to fulfill available space because of the extraction.¹²

Wilcoxon test conducted to determine the angular changing differences of the third mandibular molar teeth between narrower and wider showing significant value of $P=0.0019$, p-value less than 0.05 table 2. The result describes that angular changing of the third mandibular molar teeth in an orthodontic treatment of Edgewise standard method with the extraction of the first premolar teeth significantly results to a narrower angular changing compare to wider angular changing.

The other research reported in his study that the premolar teeth extraction in orthodontic treatment results to the changing of the third molar teeth horizontally as well as vertically. In contrast with the other found that the first premolar teeth loss in the orthodontic treatment with the third mandibular molar teeth in angulation less than 40 tend to change its angulation become narrower and risk on the further impaction. Different from researcher who found that the extraction of the first premolar teeth result in the increasing of the third angular molar teeth degree to the occlusal plane and may reduce impactal risk.^{2,6,13}

Statistical test describes that the angular changing of the third mandibular molar teeth in left and right region have no significant difference. It found that premolar teeth extraction influences angular changing of the third mandibular molar teeth both unilateral and bilateral impaction and have found that angulation change value of the third mandibular molar teeth after orthodontic treatment is unpredictable.^{3,14}

Conclusion

Angular changing of the third mandibular molar teeth become narrower in all teeth angle of the third mandibular molar teeth which impacted in the orthodontic treatment edgewise standard with the first mandibular premolar teeth extraction. Furthermore, in case of the third mandibular molar teeth impaction with the first mandibular premolar teeth loss, orthodontist should consider to perform tooth extraction for the third molar tooth.

Conflict of Interest

The authors report no conflict of interest.

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