relapse due to scarring, soft tissue resistance and graft resorption may change the final long term treatment outcome. The application of distraction osteogenesis is becoming a viable option for the correction of severe maxillary hypoplasia. The application of forces to advance the maxilla after LeFort I osteotomy has recently been reported. The procedure of maxillary distraction utilizing Rigid External Distraction (RED) System will be presented as well as biomechanical considerations for the controlled advancement of dentomaxillary complex.

OP-4
구연

설측 치치치료 및 몇 가지 고려사항들
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In most orthodontic cases, labial or lingual, the space closure requires translation of the anterior teeth while maintaining coincident occlusal plane. The force system necessary to achieve such movement requires the application of appropriate retraction and intrusion forces to the anterior teeth. When the same amount of force is applied to the incisors in labial and lingual systems and the intrusion force equals the retraction force, the resultant force vector is pointed close to the center of resistance of the incisors in a labial system but not in a lingual system. The net force vector in a lingual system will produce a larger lingual tipping moment of the incisors than in a labial system. Since lingual mechanics shows a greater tendency of lingual inclination, more care must be taken compared to the labial technique.

One way to control or eliminate tipping is to decrease the magnitude of the retraction force or increase the magnitude of the intrusive force, and to apply the resultant force vector closer to the center of resistance. Another way is to create a second counterbalancing moment opposite in direction to the first one. A twisted rectangular or square archwire fitting into a rectangular or square bracket slot on the tooth can generate the counterbalancing moment necessary to control tipping. However, third order bends are not easier to place in