

ความหนาของกระดูกด้านแก้มบริเวณสันกระดูกโหนกแก้มส่วนใต้ ในผู้ป่วยปากแหว่งเพดานโหว่ไทยที่มีการเจริญเติบโตอยู่ Buccal Bone Thickness at Infrazygomatic Crest Site in Thai Growing Unilateral Cleft Lip and Palate Patients

ชนชล ไตรรัตน์ประดิษฐ์¹, มารศรี ชัยวรวิทย์กุล²
¹นักศึกษาระดับบัณฑิตศึกษา สาขาวิชาทันตกรรมจัดฟัน คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
²ภาควิชาทันตกรรมจัดฟันและทันตกรรมสำหรับเด็ก คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
Chanachol Trirattanapradit¹, Marasri Chaiworawitkul²

¹Graduate student, Division of Orthodontics, Department of Orthodontic and Pediatric Dentistry,
Faculty of Dentistry, Chiang Mai University

²Department of Orthodontics and Pediatric Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Chiang Mai University

ชม. ทันตสาร 2562; 40(2) : 29-37
CM Dent J 2019; 40(2) : 29-37

Received: 29 March, 2018

Revised: 10 May, 2018

Accepted: 16 May, 2018

บทคัดย่อ

วัตถุประสงค์: เพื่อศึกษาความหนาของกระดูกด้านแก้มบริเวณสันกระดูกโหนกแก้มส่วนใต้ในผู้ป่วยปากแหว่งเพดานโหว่ที่มีการเจริญเติบโตอยู่ โดยใช้โคน빔คอมพิวเตอร์โทโมกราฟี

วัสดุและวิธีการ: กลุ่มตัวอย่างประกอบด้วยภาพรังสีโคน빔คอมพิวเตอร์โทโมกราฟีบริเวณสันกระดูกโหนกแก้มจำนวน 40 ภาพ จากผู้ป่วยไทยที่มีภาวะปากแหว่งเพดานโหว่ด้านเดียวก่อนเริ่มรักษาทางทันตกรรมจัดฟันจำนวน 20 ราย (อายุ 7-13 ปี) โดยค่าความหนาของกระดูกด้านแก้มบริเวณรากด้านแก้ม-ใกล้กลาง จุดกึ่งกลางระหว่างรากด้านแก้ม-ใกล้กลางและรากด้านแก้ม-ไกลกลางของฟันกรามแท้บนซี่ที่หนึ่ง ที่ระดับความสูงแตกต่างกัน 5 ระดับ (4.8, 6.0, 7.2, 8.4 และ 9.6 มิลลิเมตร) จากรอยต่อ

Abstract

Objective: To clarify buccal bone thickness at the infrazygomatic crest site in Thai growing unilateral cleft lip and palate patients, using cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT).

Materials and Methods: The sample consisted of the cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) images of 40 infrazygomatic crest sites obtained from 20 pretreatment Thai unilateral cleft lip and palate patients (age ranged from 7 to 13 years). Buccal bone thickness at mesiobuccal (MB) root, middle of buccal furcation (B) and distobuccal (DB) root of the maxillary first molar in 5 vertical levels (4.8, 6, 7.2, 8.4 and 9.6 mm)

Corresponding Author:

มารศรี ชัยวรวิทย์กุล

รองศาสตราจารย์, ภาควิชาทันตกรรมจัดฟันและทันตกรรมสำหรับเด็ก
คณะทันตแพทยศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่ 50200

Marasri Chaiworawitkul

Associate Professor, Department of Orthodontic
and Pediatric Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry,
Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand
E-mail: dr.marasri@gmail.com

เคลือบฟันกับเคลือบรากฟันของฟันกรามแท้บนซี่ที่หนึ่ง ไปทางปลายรากฟัน ถูกทำการวัด

ผลการศึกษา: กระดูกด้านแก้มของด้านที่ไม่มีรอยแยก มีความหนาตั้งแต่ 2.23±1.25 ถึง 5.34±3.67 มิลลิเมตร จากรอยต่อเคลือบฟันกับเคลือบรากฟันไปยังปลายรากฟัน และกระดูกด้านแก้มของด้านที่มีรอยแยกมีความหนาตั้งแต่ 2.57±1.42 ถึง 6.53±3.40 มิลลิเมตร จากระยะคอฟันไปยังปลายรากฟัน โดยทั้งสองด้านจะมีความหนาของกระดูกบริเวณรากด้านแก้มไกลกลางมากกว่าบริเวณกึ่งกลางและบริเวณใกล้กลาง นอกจากนี้ค่าที่วัดได้ของด้านที่มีรอยแยกมีค่ามากกว่าด้านที่ไม่มีรอยแยกอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติเพียงบางตำแหน่ง

บทสรุป: การศึกษาค้นคว้าครั้งนี้สรุปได้ว่าความหนาของกระดูกด้านแก้มบริเวณสันกระดูกโหนกแก้มส่วนใต้ของผู้ป่วยที่มีภาวะปากแหว่งเพดานโหว่ด้านเดียวทั้งด้านที่ไม่มีรอยแยกและด้านที่มีรอยแยกจะมีความหนาเพิ่มขึ้นจากรอยต่อเคลือบฟันกับเคลือบรากฟันของฟันกรามแท้บนซี่ที่หนึ่ง ไปทางรากฟัน และเพิ่มขึ้นจากด้านใกล้กลางไปทางด้านไกลกลาง การศึกษานี้พบว่าตำแหน่งที่ปลอดภัยที่สุดคือบริเวณกึ่งกลางระหว่างรากด้านแก้ม-ใกล้กลางและรากด้านแก้ม-ไกลกลางที่ระดับ 6 ถึง 9.6 มิลลิเมตรจากรอยต่อเคลือบฟันกับเคลือบรากฟัน อย่างไรก็ตามที่ตำแหน่งอื่นๆ สามารถใช้ได้อย่างระมัดระวัง นอกจากนี้การวางหมุดฝังเกลียวขนาดเล็กทางด้านที่มีรอยแยกมีแนวโน้มที่จะปลอดภัยกว่าด้านไม่มีรอยแยก

คำสำคัญ: กระดูกด้านแก้ม สันกระดูกโหนกแก้มส่วนใต้ ภาวะปากแหว่งเพดานโหว่ โคน빔คอมพิวเตอร์โทโมกราฟี

from buccal cemento-enamel junction (CEJ) of the maxillary first molar were measured.

Results: The buccal bone thicknesses at non-cleft side were from 2.23±1.25 to 5.34±3.67 mm from CEJ to root apex. At cleft side, the measurements were declared from 2.57±1.42 to 6.53±3.40 mm. At both sides, the measurements at MB section were greater than those at middle of buccal furcation and DB section, respectively. Moreover, some measurements of cleft side were significantly greater than those of non-cleft side.

Conclusions: This study clarified that the thickness of buccal bone at infrazygomatic crest site in both non-cleft and cleft sides increased from the cemento-enamel junction level towards the apical area and increased from mesial to distal area. We found that the safest area was the middle of buccal furcation at 6-9.6 mm from CEJ. However, the other sites could be used with caution. In addition, the miniscrew placement at cleft side seemed to be safer than at non-cleft side.

Keywords: buccal bone, infrazygomatic crest, cleft lip and palate, cone-beam computed tomography

Introduction

Nonsyndromic cleft lip and palate is one of the most common congenital facial deformities. Intrinsic developmental deficiency, as well as functional and iatrogenic factors, often result in inhibited maxillary growth. Infants born with cleft lip and palate (CLP) are ideally treated by a multidisciplinary team approach, including primary surgery in infancy to repair the defects and treat associated functional problems. Research works investigating the effect of surgery on facial growth in CLP has shown severe maxillary deficiency in all dimensions in patients who have been operated at early age^(1,2) In most surgical techniques, mucoperiosteal flaps

plinary team approach, including primary surgery in infancy to repair the defects and treat associated functional problems. Research works investigating the effect of surgery on facial growth in CLP has shown severe maxillary deficiency in all dimensions in patients who have been operated at early age^(1,2) In most surgical techniques, mucoperiosteal flaps

are raised and displaced medially, and frequently posteriorly. The denuded palatal bone is then covered by scar tissue. The effect of the palatal scar tissue is the influence in dentoalveolar structures. The maxillary tooth eruption and vertical development of the dentoalveolar process could be reduced by the scar. The operated patients with unilateral cleft lip and palate (UCLP) are generally characterized by craniofacial deformities especially in the midfacial area, such as a retroposition of the maxilla⁽³⁾ Skeletal discrepancy between the maxilla and mandible often creates class III malocclusion. In case of maxillary hypoplasia, maxillary orthopedic protraction is one of the most widely used treatment options in growing patients.

Recently, protraction headgear with skeletal anchorage, such as miniplate and miniscrew, has been reported to minimize unfavorable outcome such as proclination of the maxillary incisors, and loss anchorage of the maxillary molars. The infrazygomatic crest is also one of the sites for miniscrew implant placement⁽⁴⁻⁶⁾ Liou⁽⁵⁾ have found that it is located between the maxillary second premolar and first molar in young patients, but above the maxillary first molar in adults. He also suggested that proper miniscrew implant insertion position at the infrazygomatic crest in adult patients should be 14.0 to 16.0 mm above the maxillary occlusal plane. Baumgaertel and Hans⁽⁴⁾ in 2009 also reported that the greatest bone depth was located 11.48 mm apical to the buccal cemento-enamel junction of the maxillary first molar in adult dry skulls; however, the anatomy of this site varied considerably.

Accordingly, information from three dimensional cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) at the infrazygomatic crest site, particularly in growing patient, should be analyzed in order to avoid any injuries to dental roots and tooth buds of maxillary posterior teeth and to provide a reliable determination of proper position and direction for miniscrew

placement. Lin⁽⁷⁾ claimed that at least 1.0-2.0 mm initial biting depth of buccal bone was required prior to changing the insertion direction in order to avoid an injury to the maxillary molar roots by miniscrew implant.

However, to date, no study has evaluated the buccal bone thickness of the infrazygomatic crest area in growing cleft patients. The purpose of this study was to clarify buccal bone thickness at infrazygomatic crest sites in Thai growing unilateral cleft lip and palate patients.

Materials and Methods

Subjects and image acquisition

This study was approved by the Human Experimentation Committee, Faculty of Dentistry, Chiang Mai University (NO.59/2016). The samples consisted of the CBCT images of 40 infrazygomatic crest sites obtained from 20 Thai non-syndromic UCLP patients with age of seven to 13 years old. The images were produced using a DentiScan (NSTDA, Bangkok, Thailand) CBCT unit at 90 kVP, 6mA and a voxel size of 0.4 mm. Inclusion criteria were 1) history of primary lip and palate surgery at the age of 3 months to 2 years 2) Class III skeletal relationship due to maxillary deficiency ($ANB < 0^\circ$, $SNA < 80^\circ$); 3) no posterior teeth missing, excluding third molars, or large metal restoration; 4) no previous orthodontic treatment and 5) no bone-altering medication or disease 6) fully eruption and complete root formation of the maxillary first molar.

Measurement of the buccal bone thickness

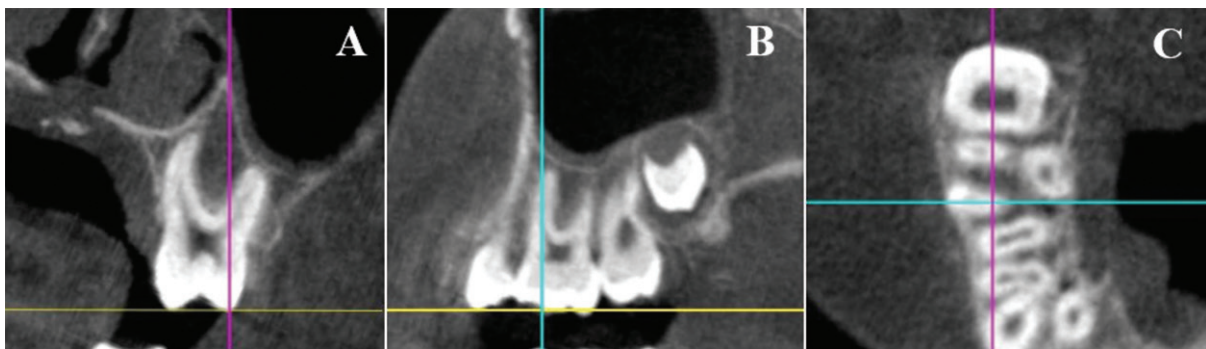
Using the DentiPlan professional V. 3.0 (NECTEC, Thailand) viewer program, The CBCT images were oriented in all three planes of space. Coronal slice orientation (Figure 1A), the CBCT image was oriented until the maxillary molar occlusal plane was parallel to the yellow horizontal line. Sagittal slice orientation (Figure 1B), the CBCT image was oriented until the functional occlusal

plane was parallel to the yellow horizontal line, and the long axis of the mesiobuccal root of the maxillary first molar was parallel to the blue vertical line. Axial slice orientation (Figure 1C), the CBCT image was oriented to ensure that the blue horizontal line was superimposed to the mesiobuccal root of the maxillary first molar.

On the coronal slice orientation, five cutting lines of 1.2 mm vertical interval from 4.8-9.6 mm from the buccal cemento-enamel junction of the maxillary first molar to the root apex were created. On sagittal slice orientation, three mesiodistal sections including mesiodistal root axis (MB), middle of buccal furcation (B) and distobuccal root axis (DB) of maxillary first molar were created. Then grid pattern of measurements was produced (Figure 2). Each measurement site was named according to the mesiodistal sections and the vertical cut levels. For example, the measurement site marked “x” in Figure 2 would be named B8.4.

Then on axial slice orientation at each measurement site, the buccal bone thicknesses

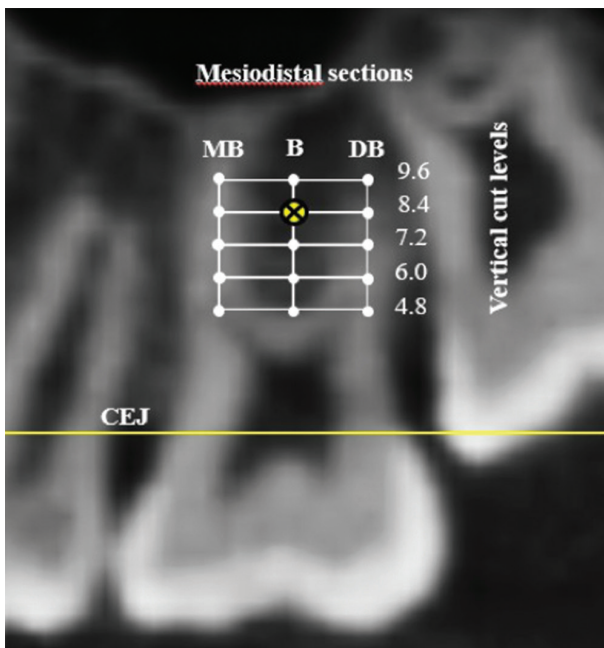
were measured (Figure 3). At mesiobuccal (MB) section, the buccal outermost point of the MB root (point A) was determined. A line (blue horizontal line) parallel to the horizontal line and passed the point A was then drawn. The blue horizontal line intersected the buccal outermost border of the buccal plate at the point X. The A-X distance, or the buccal bone thickness of the MB root of 1st molar, was then measured (yellow arrows). At middle of buccal furcation (B) section, the tangential line from point A to point C was created. The middle of this tangential line was determined as point B. A line (blue horizontal line) parallel to the horizontal line and pass the point B was drawn. The blue horizontal line intersected the buccal outermost border of the buccal plate at the point Y. The B-Y distance, or the buccal bone thickness at the middle of buccal furcation of 1st molar, was then measured (yellow arrows). At distobuccal (DB) section, the buccal outermost point of the DB root (point C) was determined. A line (blue horizontal line) parallel to the horizontal line and passed the point C was



รูปที่ 1 แสดง 3 มุมมองของภาพถ่ายรังสีโคนบีมคอมพิวเตอร์โทโมกราฟีของฟันกรามแท้บนซี่ที่หนึ่ง ด้านขวา ในระนาบแบ่งซ้ายขวา กำหนดให้ระนาบอ้างอิงแนวอนติเทลิองขนานกับระนาบของปุ่มด้านแก้ม-ใกล้กลางกับปุ่มด้านลิ้น-ใกล้กลางของฟันกรามแท้บนซี่ที่หนึ่ง ในระนาบแบ่งหน้าหลัง กำหนดให้ระนาบอ้างอิงแนวตั้งสีฟ้าซ้อนทับกับแกนฟันของรากด้านแก้ม-ใกล้กลางของฟันกรามแท้บนซี่ที่หนึ่ง และระนาบสลับฟันขนานกับระนาบอ้างอิงแนวอนติเทลิอง และในระนาบตามแกน กำหนดให้ระนาบอ้างอิงสีฟ้าซ้อนทับกับแกนฟันของรากด้านแก้ม-ใกล้กลางของฟันกรามแท้บนซี่ที่หนึ่ง

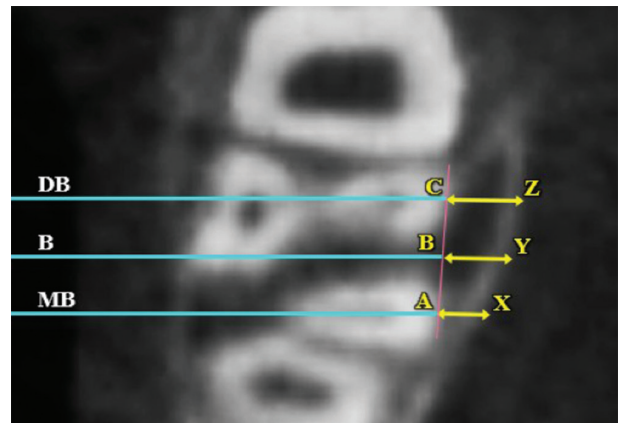
Figure 1 Three views of the CBCT image orientations of the right maxillary first molar: A, coronal slice orientation, with the yellow horizontal line being parallel to the maxillary molar occlusal plane; B, sagittal slice orientation, with the blue vertical reference line being superimposed to the long axis of the mesiobuccal root of the maxillary first molar and the functional occlusal plane being parallel to the yellow horizontal line; C, axial slice orientation, with the blue horizontal reference line being superimposed to the mesiobuccal root axis of the maxillary first molar.

then drawn. The blue horizontal line intersected the buccal outermost border of the buccal plate at the point Z. The C-Z distance, or the buccal bone thickness at the DB root of 1st molar, was then measured (yellow arrows). All measurements were repeated in a 4-week interval by the same examiner and average values were calculated.



รูปที่ 2 ตำแหน่งที่วัดที่ส่วนตัดแนวใกล้กลางไกลกลาง 3 ส่วน จาก ส่วนตัดใกล้กลางด้านแก้มไปยังส่วนตัดไกลกลางด้านแก้ม ของฟันกรามแท้บนซี่ที่หนึ่ง และส่วนตัดในแนวตั้ง 5 ระดับ แต่ละระดับห่างกัน 1.2 มม. จากระดับ 4.8 มม. ถึง 9.6 มม. จากรอยต่อเคลือบฟันกับเคลือบรากฟันของฟันกรามแท้บนซี่ที่หนึ่ง ไปทางปลายรากฟัน โดยเรียกตำแหน่งที่มีเครื่องหมาย “x” ว่า B 8.4

Figure 2 Measurement sites of three mesiodistal sections from MB section to DB section of maxillary first molar, and 1.2 mm interval of five vertical cut levels from 4.8-9.6 mm from buccal CEJ toward root apex of maxillary first molar. The measurement site marked “x” was named B8.4.



รูปที่ 3 ภาพโคนบีมคอมพิวเตอร์โทโมกราฟีที่ระนาบแกนฟัน ความหนาของกระดูกด้านแก้มถูกวัดที่ 3 ตำแหน่งส่วนตัดด้านใกล้กลางไกลกลาง ดังลูกศรแสดงสีเหลือง

Figure 3 Axial slice orientation of CBCT image, the buccal bone thickness was measured at three mesiodistal sections (yellow arrows).

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using SPSS 17.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, III., USA). Intraclass correlation was used to assess intra-examiner variation. Means and standard deviations of the buccal bone thickness were investigated. Paired t-test was used to assess the differences of bone thickness between non-cleft and cleft side.

Results

The intra-examiner reliability test for measurements of the buccal bone thickness showed high intraclass correlation ($r = 0.993$). The buccal bone thicknesses at non-cleft side were from 2.23 ± 1.25 to 5.34 ± 3.67 mm, less at level of 4.8 mm and more toward the apex. The thinnest was found at MB 4.8 site while the thickest was at DB 9.6 site. At cleft side, the measurements were declared from 2.57 ± 1.42 to 6.53 ± 3.40 mm, less at level of 4.8 mm and more toward the apex. The thinnest was found at MB 4.8 site while the thickest was at DB 9.6 site. The buccal bone thickness at DB section was greater than those at MB section at the same vertical level. The

mean and standard deviations of all measurements are shown in Table 1.

All measurements of cleft side were non-statistical significant greater than those of non-cleft side excepted at MB 8.4, MB 9.6, B 6.0, B 8.4, as shown in Table 1.

Discussion

Protraction headgear with skeletal anchorage, such as miniscrew, has been reported to minimize unfavorable outcome such as proclination of the maxillary incisors, and loss anchorage of the maxillary molars.⁽⁸⁻¹⁰⁾ Non-interradicular sites for miniscrew placement were suggested to be safer than interradicular site.⁽⁷⁾ Palatal site of miniscrew placement was not appropriate in UCLP patients due to the cleft at the palate. Recently, the IZ crest is usually used for a single miniscrew. According to Lin⁽⁷⁾, at least 1.0-2.0 mm initial biting depth of buccal bone was required prior to changing the insertion direction in order to avoid an injury to the maxillary molar roots by miniscrew implant. This study clarified that the buccal bone thickness at non-cleft and cleft sides were greater toward the apex (Figure 4). This is consistent with Lin⁽⁷⁾ who studied

the series of CT image sections from 1.0 mm to 10.0 mm above cervical line, and summarized that the buccal bone thickness of the upper molar area was tend to be wider toward the apex due to convergence of the upper molar roots and the smaller upper molar root apex. Our study found that the greater values of buccal bone thickness were along the DB root of maxillary first molar (Figure 4). This is consistent with Temple *et al.*⁽¹¹⁾ who studied the buccal plate thickness of both arches using CBCT, and found that Both arches demonstrates increasing buccal plate thickness form anterior to posterior.

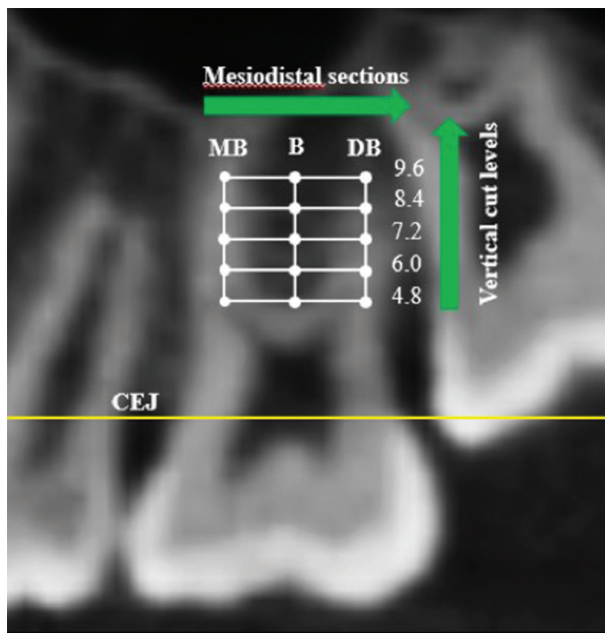
Statistically significant differences of the measurements comparing the cleft and non-cleft sides shown that some of values were greater on the cleft side. No other studies are available on searching to equate those findings. For clinical application, we found that the safest area for miniscrew placement at infrazygomatic crest site were at B6, B7.2, B8.4 and B9.6 sites. The vertical level of 4.8 mm was not recommended because it seemed to be the buccal furcation level. Furthermore, the miniscrew placement at the maxillary first molar area on the cleft side considering the buccal bone thickness is safe as same as on the non-cleft side. However,

ตารางที่ 1 แสดงค่าเฉลี่ยและค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของความหนาของกระดูกด้านแก้มที่ส่วนตัดด้านแก้มใกล้กลาง ส่วนตัดกึ่งกลางของจุดแยกรากด้านแก้ม และส่วนตัดด้านแก้มไกลกลางของฟันกรามแท้บนซี่ที่หนึ่ง ที่ตำแหน่งต่างๆ

Table 1 Means (mm) and standard deviations of the buccal bone thickness at mesiobuccal (MB) root, middle of buccal furcation (B) and distobuccal (DB) root of maxillary first molar for each vertical level of non-cleft sides and cleft sides of unilateral cleft lip and palate patients

Vertical cut level	MB root of 1 st molar			Middle of buccal furcation			DB root of 1 st molar		
	Non-cleft side of cleft patients	Cleft side of cleft patients	P	Non-cleft side of cleft patients	Cleft side of cleft patients	P	Non-cleft side of cleft patients	Cleft side of cleft patients	P
4.8	2.23±1.25	2.57±1.42	NS	2.78±1.09	3.13±1.29	NS	3.13±1.11	3.37±1.20	NS
6	2.39±1.40	2.85±1.45	NS	3.00±1.40	3.51±1.34	*	3.31±1.63	3.80±1.37	NS
7.2	2.61±1.72	3.18±1.57	NS	3.43±1.83	3.97±1.60	NS	3.85±1.63	4.31±1.63	NS
8.4	3.06±2.10	3.92±2.00	*	3.92±2.30	4.71±2.12	*	4.37±2.55	5.00±3.67	NS
9.6	3.83±2.86	4.78±2.47	*	4.88±3.14	5.77±2.73	NS	5.34±3.67	6.53±3.40	NS

NS: Not significant, *: $p < 0.05$



รูปที่ 4 แผนภาพแสดงรูปแบบความหนาของกระดูกด้านแก้มที่ตำแหน่งต่าง ๆ ของด้านที่ไม่มีรอยแยกและด้านที่มีรอยแยก หัวลูกศรแสดงทิศทางการเพิ่มขึ้นของความหนาของกระดูกด้านแก้ม

Figure 4 The pattern of the buccal bone thickness at various sites of non-cleft and cleft sides. The arrow heads represent the direction of the increase in bone thickness.

success of miniscrew placement is affected by other crucial factors.⁽⁷⁾ Cortical bone quality, for example, was also essential for the primary stability.^(13,14) Failure might related to the bone immaturity, particularly in growing patients.⁽¹⁵⁾ In addition, it has been revealed that non-keratinized mucosa was a risk factor for miniscrew implant dislodgement.⁽¹⁶⁾ Miniscrews that placed in keratinized gingiva decreased the probability of tissue hyperplasia and inflammation.⁽¹⁷⁾ Plakwixz *et al.*⁽¹⁸⁾ studied the periodontal status in growing patients with UCLP and found that keratinized gingiva was statistically significantly narrower on the cleft side. Therefore, zone of attached gingiva should be considered prior to determining the proper miniscrew implant placement site as well.^(7,16,19-21)

Conclusions

This study clarified that the thickness of buccal bone at infrazygomatic crest site in both non-cleft and cleft sides increased at 4.8 mm from the cemento-enamel junction level towards the apical area and increased from mesial to distal area. We found that the safest area were at B6, B7.2, B8.4 and B9.6 sites. However, the other sites could be used with caution. In addition, the miniscrew placement at cleft side seems to be safer than at non-cleft side because the buccal bone thickness tends to be thicker.

Acknowledgements

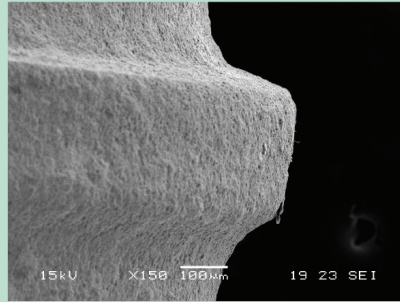
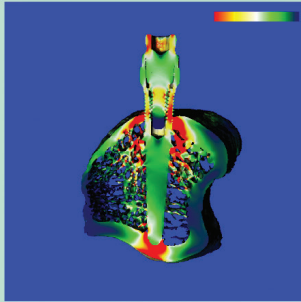
The authors are grateful to Faculty of Dentistry, Chiang Mai University for grant support, and to National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) for the CBCT unit and software used in this study. Also Ms. Ratikorn Kitthada for preparing the CBCT images and Dr. Thanapat Sastraruji for statistic consultation

References

1. Capelozza Filho L, Normando AD, da Silva Filho OG. Isolated influences of lip and palate surgery on facial growth: comparison of operated and unoperated male adults with UCLP. *Cleft Palate Craniofac J* 1996; 33: 51-56.
2. Zheng ZW, Fang YM, Lin CX. Isolated influences of surgery repair on maxillofacial growth in complete unilateral cleft lip and palate. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 2016; 74: 1649-1657.
3. Hermann NV, Jensen BL, Dahl E, Bolund S, Kreiborg S. Craniofacial comparisons in 22-month-old lip-operated children with unilateral complete cleft lip and palate and unilateral incomplete cleft lip. *Cleft Palate Craniofac J* 2000; 37: 303-317.

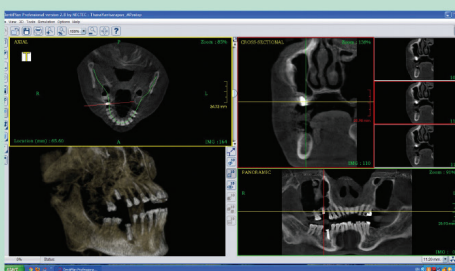
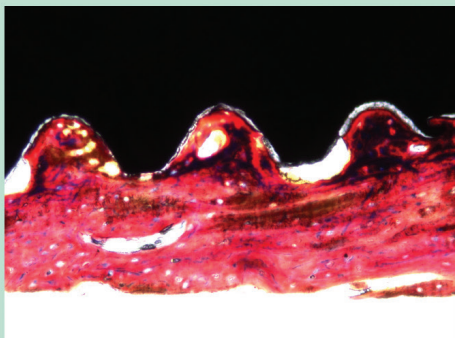
4. Baumgaertel S, Hans MG. Assessment of infra-zygomatic bone depth for mini-screw insertion. *Clin Oral Implants Res* 2009; 20: 638-642.
5. Liou EJW, Chen PH, Wang YC, Lin JC. A computed tomographic image study on the thickness of the infrazygomatic crest of the maxilla and its clinical implications for miniscrew insertion. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2007; 131: 352-356.
6. Melsen B, Petersen JK, Costa A. Zygoma ligatures: an alternative form of maxillary anchorage. *J Clin Orthod* 1998; 32: 154-158.
7. Lin JJ-J. *Creative orthodontics: Blending the Damon System & TADs to manage difficult malocclusions*. 2nd ed. Teipei: Yong Chieh Co; 2010: 149-178.
8. Baek SH, Kim KW, Choi JY. New treatment modality for maxillary hypoplasia in cleft patients: protraction facemask with miniplate anchorage. *Angle orthod* 2010; 80: 783-791.
9. Cevidanes L, Baccetti T, Franchi L, McNamara Jr JA, De Clerck H. Comparison of two protocols for maxillary protraction: bone anchors versus face mask with rapid maxillary expansion. *Angle orthod* 2010; 80: 799-806.
10. Ge YS, Liu J, Chen L, Han JL, Guo X. Dentofacial effects of two facemask therapies for maxillary protraction: Miniscrew implants versus rapid maxillary expanders. *Angle Orthod* 2012; 82: 1083-1091.
11. Temple KE, Schoolfield J, Noujeim ME, Huynh-Ba G, Lasho DJ, Mealey BL. A cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) study of buccal plate thickness of the maxillary and mandibular posterior dentition. *Clin Oral Implants Res* 2016; 27: 1072-1078.
12. Disthaporn S, Suri S, Ross B, et al. Incisor and molar overjet, arch contraction, and molar relationship in the mixed dentition in repaired complete unilateral cleft lip and palate: A qualitative and quantitative appraisal. *Angle Orthod* 2017; 87: 603-609.
13. Farnsworth D, Rossouw PE, Ceen RF, Buschang PH. Cortical bone thickness at common miniscrew implant placement sites. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2011; 139: 495-503.
14. Wilmes B, Rademacher C, Olthoff G, Drescher D. Parameters affecting primary stability of orthodontic mini-implants. *J Orofac Orthop* 2006; 67: 162-174.
15. Ono A, Motoyoshi M, Shimizu N. Cortical bone thickness in the buccal posterior region for orthodontic mini-implants. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 2008; 37: 334-340.
16. Viwattanatipa N, Thanakitcharu S, Uttraravichien A, Pitiphat W. Survival analyses of surgical miniscrews as orthodontic anchorage. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2009; 136: 29-36.
17. Topouzelis N, Tsaousoglou P. Clinical factors correlated with the success rate of miniscrews in orthodontic treatment. *Int J Oral Sci* 2012; 4: 38-44.
18. Plakwicz P, Wyrebek B, Gorska R, Cudzilo D. Periodontal indices and status in 34 growing patients with unilateral cleft lip and palate: A split-mouth study. *Int J Periodontics Restorative Dent* 2017; 37: 344-353.
19. Chun YS, Lim WH. Bone density at interradicular sites: implications for orthodontic mini-implant placement. *Orthod Craniofac Res* 2009; 12: 25-32.

20. Lim JE, Lee SJ, Kim YJ, Lim WH, Chun YS. Comparison of cortical bone thickness and root proximity at maxillary and mandibular inter-radicular sites for orthodontic mini-implant placement. *Orthod Craniofac Res* 2009; 12: 299-304.
21. Maino BG, Maino G, Mura P. Spider Screw: skeletal anchorage system. *Prog Orthod* 2005; 6: 70-81.



Center of Excellence for Dental Implantology

National Innovation Award 2015



The Creating of Emergence Profile and Interdental Papilla of Two Central Incisors Dental Implant with Modified of Temporary Crown Technique

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pathawee Khongkhuntian, Assoc. Prof. Montri Chantaramongkorn, Weerapan Anumueangong
Center of Excellence for Dental Implantology, Faculty of Dentistry Chiang Mai University

Introduction
Although tooth replacement with dental treatment protocol in aesthetic area has been well established. The most difficult clinical situation in aesthetic area is the replacement of both central incisors with dental implants. The factors involved with the dental implant treatment in this situation are the original bridge, position of implants, bone quantity and quality, teeth shape, and the distance of the alveolar crest to contact area of the teeth.

Case report
A 43-year-old healthy female with missing of two upper central incisor is present at the clinic with chief complaint of esthetic and confidence problem (Fig. 2). The patient has used acrylic partial denture for many years. After prosthodontic and surgical treatment plan and esthetic analysis (Fig. 4), two surgical implant placements were performed (Fig. 5). In this case, the implants were 3.75x12 mm, from PW plus (Fig. 1). After assessment, the patient returned for clinical evaluation (Fig. 5-6). Resonance tomography analysis and radiographs. Closed-try technique impression was taken. Provisional crowns were fabricated and gradually added with flowable resin acrylic to establish emergence profile (Fig. 7-8, 11). After soft tissue surrounding conformed to the provisional crowns (Fig. 9-10), the provisional crowns were removed. The final all-ceramic restoration was taken (Fig. 13). After one year, the emergence profile and marginal bone around the dental implants have maintained (Fig. 12, 14-15).

Discussion and conclusion
The outcome of treatment is excellent but it is time consuming. However, the procedure is non-invasive and not complicated to perform.

Bangkok International Symposium of Implant Dentistry (BIS) 2015
9-11 February 2015, Akkra Theatre King Power Complex, Bangkok Thailand

Advance Research and Development
Master Degree and PhD. Programs
Complex Implant Treatment Services

Center of Excellence for Dental Implantology
Faculty of Dentistry, Chiang Mai University
Tel. 053-944484, Email: implantcmu@gmail.com