

Deep Bite Cases

Deep bite is a common malocclusion in all ages. The characteristics of deep bite are as follows:

1. Brachycephalic facial pattern (square jaws)
2. Over bite- upper anterior teeth are over lapping the clinical crown of the lower anterior teeth more than 75% or more
3. Deep curve of spee (extruded lower anterior teeth)
4. Wear facets on the labial side of lower anterior teeth and lingual side of upper anterior teeth

Patients with deep bite are more susceptible to protrusive interference between the upper and the lower anterior teeth. One of the early signs of protrusive interference is the increased mobility of the upper anterior teeth. Patients with compromised oral hygiene may compound this problem.

It is recommended to have an orthodontic evaluation for bite opening in order to eliminate protrusive interference prior to any restoration on the upper and lower anterior teeth.

Generally speaking, there is no age discrimination for orthodontic treatment as long as the individual appears to have a healthy periodontal tissue (free from inflammation) and with reasonable alveolar bone support. Certainly, every patient needs to be evaluated individually and the treatment time required will vary.

For the following case, if you have to replace one of the upper central incisor, would you like to work on the malocclusion before orthodontic treatment or after orthodontic treatment?

In our opinion, it maybe less effective to use Invisalign for deep bite correction.