

OPEN BITE



CLASSIFICATION

- 1) ANTERIOR OPEN BITE
- 2) POSTERIOR OPEN BITE



- 1) SKELITAL OPEN BITE
- 2) DENTAL OPEN BITE



CLINICAL FEATURES



- 1) INCREASED LOWER ANTERIOR FACIAL HEIGHT
- 2) STEEP MANDIBULAR PLANE ANGLE
- 3) LONG AND NARROW FACES
- 4) THEY EXHIBIT CLASS II MALOCCLUSION AND MANDIBULAR DEFICIENCY
- 5) EXHIBIT A NARROW MAXILLA AND POSTERIOR CROSSBITE

ETIOLOGY



Based on Origin

- Epigenetic
- Environmental

Based on Cause

- Disturbances in the eruption of teeth or alveolar growth (ankylosed teeth)
- Mechanical interference with eruption and alveolar growth (thumb or digit sucking)
- Vertical skeletal dysplasias

MANAGEMENT OF OPEN BITE

ANTERIOR OPEN BITE

POSTERIOR OPENBITE

SKELETAL OPENBITE

ANTERIOR
OPENBITE
DUE TO
ABNORMAL
ORAL HABITS

SKELETAL
ANTERIOR
OPEN BITE

SKELETAL
ANTERIOR
OPEN BITE IN
PERMANENT
DENTITION

LATERAL/POSTERIOR
OPENBITE CAUSED
DUE TO LATERAL
TONGUE THRUST

GROWING

NON-
GROWING

HABIT
BREAKING
APPLIANCE
THEN
REMOVABLE
OR FIXED
MECHANOTHE
RAPY

FR-IV, CHINCUP
APPLIANCES
WITH HIGH PULL
HEADGEAR

FIXED
MECHANOTHERAPY
BOX ELASTICS
SURGICAL
CORRECTION

HABIT BREAKING
APPLIANCE
FOLLOWED BY
REMOVABLE OR
FIXED
MECHANOTHERAPY

APPLIANCES
BIONATOR,
FRANKEL
APPLIANCES

ORTHOGNATHIC
SURGERY