A brief history of orthodontics

More than 100 years ago, and before renowned orthodontist Edward H. Angle, dentists realized they could move teeth into a more esthetic position by applying various mechanical devices to the teeth. This, in turn, caused apposition and deposition of bone in areas where forces were increased or decreased. Teeth could be moved into a more esthetic position, and so the orthodontic profession was born.

Angle clearly stated his view that it was unethical to extract teeth for orthodontic purposes and proved that, with his complex fixed appliances, he was able to expand the arches and align the teeth. The problem at this stage was that a lot of these cases (possibly most of them) relapsed.

So Tweed, who was Angle’s student, suggested that the extraction of teeth was the only way to get stability. In the 1950s, extraction orthodontics became the normal practice after the Australian orthodontist Percy Raymond Begg developed the first straight wire appliance, which required less wire bending skills than previous methods.

Today, self-ligating brackets are considered as the key to non-extraction orthodontics. Angle would be amused if he were around today. Has the stability of orthodontics changed? No. The orthodontic profession has accepted that to expect case stability using fixed appliances without fitting permanent retainers is both impractical and unrealistic.

Progress in orthodontic stability is achieved by advances in flowable composite, rather than advances in orthodontic technique. The Australian Society of Orthodontists (ASO) website is an example of the widespread acceptance that stability is not possible with tooth-centered orthodontics.

From the ASO website: “Teeth may have a tendency to change their positions after treatment. The long-term, faithful wearing of retainers should reduce this tendency.”

Myofunctional therapy

Understanding how the oral muscles and the tongue influence the jaws and dental arches far predates Angle. The history of myofunctional therapy dates back to the 15th century in Italy. In 1906, American orthodontist Alfred Rodgers experimented with facial muscle exercises and, in 1918, wrote a paper titled “Living Orthodontic Appliances,” in which he said that muscle function alone would correct malocclusion. In 1907, Angle’s textbook “Malocclusion of the Teeth” detailed the effects of oral habits on occlusion.

Angle said that in his view, every malocclusion has a myofunctional cause. Myofunctional therapy became the popular “adjunct to orthodontics” in the 1960s and 1970s, when Daniel Garliner created the Myofunctional Institute in Florida.

Garliner trained thousands of myofunctional therapists and wrote multiple books on the subject. The new etiology of malocclusion was confirmed by...
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rapid success in treating malocclusion with greater stability. Unfortunately, this success was not evident in 100 percent of cases. Arguably, the ensuing decades saw myofunctional therapy diminish in popularity because of the then time-consuming treatment being seen as only an optional little adjunct for cases where the patient exhibited tongue thrusting. Tooth-centered orthodontics with direct bonded brackets and super-elastic wires no longer warranted the “tongue thrust therapist” in all but the occasional cases.

Myofunctional orthodontics

Myofunctional orthodontics put forward that the cause of malocclusion was muscle dysfunction. From an early age, mouth breathing, thumb sucking, tongue thrusting or swallowing incorrectly can be observed in most children. All will have a developing malocclusion. The correction of these dysfunctional habits not only corrects the malocclusion (if treated early enough), it also has the potential to improve facial growth. The problem with treating myofunctional habits early is that the compliant patient will no longer need braces.

Once a practitioner can see the causes of a child’s malocclusion, it is possible to serve the growing demand from parents who do not want to delay treatment for their children. Additionally, we now know that tooth-centered orthodontic treatment can achieve only short-term results unless fixed or removable retainers are used in the long-term. Parents must be made aware of this if they are to make an informed decision for their children. Should the problems be treated now, or should the patient wait?

Myofunctional orthodontics is not just about moving teeth. The first objective of myofunctional orthodontics is to have enough space for the tongue to sit in the maxilla. The second objective is to have the patient breathing through his or her nose with lips together. If the patient is not breathing through his or her nose, then correct arch development and correct dental alignment cannot be achieved.

For patients unwilling or unable to correct their own dysfunctional habits (chronic mouth breathers, for example), correct dental alignment and arch development is possible only if the patient accepts wire and glue for life. Occasionally, patients do accept this, and so sometimes retainers are fitted under the direction of the patient or parent. This occurs for only a minority of cases.

Once you can diagnose the causes of the malocclusion, you are capable of resolving the malocclusion, rather than just treating its symptoms. Treating the causes of the malocclusion, rather than just relying on mechanical forces to align teeth has great benefits for both patients and parents. If you’d like to learn more, MRC offers Myofunctional Orthodontic training.

Benefits of myofunctional orthodontics

Myofunctional orthodontics produces healthier patients who are able to grow without the detrimental habits that limit facial growth. Patients who stop mouth breathing are healthier and get fewer allergies and infections because of breathing through their nose. Fixing incorrect swallowing patterns and improving poor nutrition allows correct downward and forward facial growth and development.

Case after case using myofunctional orthodontics produces stable maxillary arch development and resolves lower anterior crowding with little mechanical effort. No braces are needed, and for the majority, no permanent retainers are required.

References


CHRIS FARRELL, BDS, graduated from Sydney University in 1971 with a comprehensive knowledge of traditional orthodontics using the BEGG technique. Through clinical experience, he took an interest in TMJ/TMD disorder and, after further research discovered that the etiology of malocclusion and TMJ Disorder was myofunctional, contradicting the established views of his profession. Farrell founded Myofunctional Research Co. (MRC) in 1989 and has become a leading designer of intraoral appliances for orthodontics, TMJ disorder and sports mouthguards.