

Emergencies and Urgencies in Orthodontics and their at-Home Management during Covid-19: A Review

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occur and to contact the clinician as soon as any discomfort or pain is felt.

The instructions which are to be given:

- Maintenance of oral hygiene-Patient is advised to brush 3 times a day with standard toothbrush, followed by use of interproximal brush. As an adjunct, use of a fluoride mouthrinse eg. Fluor guard (225 ppm), once a day is to be used.
- Low sugar diet-Intake of balanced diet with low content of sugar. Fizzy drinks should be avoided in particular.
- Soft consistency food item-Hard and sticky food items are to be avoided to prevent breakage of brackets.

In the event of occurrence of any orthodontic emergency, the patient should immediately report to the clinician with the details of

- Chief complaint
- Site
- Onset
- Whether associated with bleeding or not?
- Whether associated with pain or not? If yes, details about the type, severity and associated symptoms.
- Is it obstructing the normal functioning of mastication?
- Photograph or video taken by the patient displaying the problem.
- Does the patient have the appropriate armamentarium for its management (pencil eraser, cotton bud, orthodontic wax, and tweezers)?

After obtaining detailed information about the complaint that the patient has, the clinician should decide whether the emergency can be managed by the patient at home or whether a thorough orthodontic care is required. Taking into consideration the ongoing pandemic, majority of the orthodontic emergencies should be managed in the home under the constant counsel of the clinician [3]. Before beginning of any procedure, disinfection of tweezers, nail cutter, scissor etc. should be performed by boiling the instrument in 100°C water for 30 min. Only in the case of severe pain, bleeding or to save a tooth a scheduled appointment is to be given for its management [4].

This review includes publications in English and non-English languages that matched the search terms up to 25th April, 2021. Studies were retrieved from the following databases: PubMed, Medline, Scopus, Cochrane and Google Scholar. The search was conducted using the following terms: COVID-19; dentist; oral; orthodontic; management; infection control; contamination; risks and transmission; emergencies; protocol; teleorthodontics. Articles that fall within the scope of this review were included and retrieved in full text. References of those articles were screened as well. Findings of the included studies are discussed below [5].

The various orthodontic emergencies that a clinician may come across and their at home management are listed below.

Irritation

Cause: Irritation due to contact of orthodontic bracket/band or arch wire with inner lips/cheek can occur during initial stages of orthodontic treatment before the patient gets adjusted to the new appliance.

Solution: The patient is asked to dry the metal component of the appliance which is in contact with the irritated mucosa. This is followed by softening of small piece of orthodontic relief wax by manipulating it between the index and thumb finger. Application of

the wax over the bracket or wire that is causing the irritation. Topical an aesthetic gel like or a base or Macoupin can provide relief from mouth sores.

Loose ligature

Cause: Ligature ties can become loose on consumption of hard or sticky foods. During initial stages of treatment, due to active movement of tooth, the ligature ties may become loose.

Solution: The ligature can be removed with the use of a sterile tweezers. If the end of the ligature is irritating the mucosa, it can be bent towards the tooth and away from the lips and cheek with a cotton bud or a pencil eraser.

Debonded bracket

In a study done by Paula Cotrin et al on Brazilian population, they found that the debonding/breakage of orthodontic bracket were the most common orthodontic emergency.

Cause: Diet involving hard and sticky food, Improper bonding technique, Inadequate bite raise leading to premature contact, Trauma in the or facial region during sports.

Solution: The deboned bracket doesn't usually cause any pain if it remains flush with the tooth, but it may cause discomfort to the patient. It is suggested to leave the bracket attached to the arch wire until next appointment is scheduled [6]. If the bracket is impinging the mucosa, the orthodontist can guide the patient to cut the elastic module or ligature circling the bracket using scissors with narrow tip to free the bracket from the arch wire. With the help of tweezers, the cut module/ligature is gently removed from the bracket upon which the bracket can be removed from the arch wire [7]. If a bracket or tube which is used to anchor the elastics is broken, the use of elastics should be stopped immediately and the clinician is informed about it. If the last bracket or tube of the arch is lost, the bracket or tube can be removed and the extra wire is cut with the help of a nail clipper [8-9].

Loose bands

Cause: Improper band pinching, Faulty molar band size selection, Improper cementation, Consumption of hard and sticky food item.

Solution: If the bands have become loose, they tend to get embedded in the gingiva on mastication. This may cause severe pain to the patient and if left unattended, may cause gingival recession.

Thin wire: The wire can be cut using nail cutter or sharp scissors where the wire is entering the molar tube. Topical local anesthesia such as mucopain is applied on the gingiva beneath the tubes to avoid pain during removal. The back of a teaspoon can be used to engage the lower edge of the band on the cemented side. Slowly pushing movements can be applied away from the gingiva to dislodge the band. Once the band is loose it can be separated from the tooth with the help of tweezers.

Thick wire: If the wire is thick, it may not be possible to cut the wire, so it may have to be left in its position till further appointment. The patient is instructed to maintain good oral hygiene to avoid food lodgment and decay underneath the bands.

Loose bands of appliance (TPA, Quad Helix, Lingual Arch, Tongue crib etc.)

Solution: One band- If one of the two molar bands become loose, the loose band should be repositioned by pushing it towards the molar to stabilize it temporarily. Two bands- If both the bands are loose completely and are impinging on the gingiva, it should be removed slowly and kept safely in a container and presented to the orthodontist in the next appointment.

Impinging wire

Turkistan in his study found that poking wire is the most common orthodontic emergency (30%). But, this was contradictory to the result found out by Dyke and Sandler and Pop et al who reported most unscheduled orthodontic appointments to be resulting from detached bracket (28.2%) [10].

A protruding wire distal to the molar band

Cause: It may be the result of rotation of arch wire round the teeth so that it is short on one side and long on the other. During space closure, because of the active tooth movement, the wire slides distally beyond the tube of 1st molar. Iatrogenic improper trimming of the arch wire by the clinician in the last appointment.

Solution: In case of rotation of arch wire, a sterile tweezers can be used to gently slide the wire back towards the side it is short on. Starting from the side where the wire is extending, the wire is held with the tweezers and slid towards the shorter side. Continuing this in the center and then towards the longer side, the wire is rotated back. Also, a pencil with a rubber at the end can be used to push the longer end of the wire while simultaneously using the tweezers to pull the wire toward the shorter side. If the wire has slide out of the molar tube on the shorter side the patient can use tweezers to reposition the wire inside the tube (this should be done only if there is flexible wire in place. This should not be attempted in higher gauges S.S wires as it may cause debonding of premolar brackets during insertion). To avoid sliding of the arch wire stops such as composite or glass ionomer blobs, or stainless steel hooks or tubes can be used. The extra wire can be cut with a sterile nail cutter. The patient is advised to hold on to the excess wire so that it doesn't become a loose foreign body. The protruding wire can also be bent in a position away from the soft tissue. But, this should be attempted only when bands are placed on the molars instead of bondable tubes. Bending of wire causes undue force on the molar tubes which may cause its debonding. Also, if the main archwire is a flexible wire such as NiTi, Bending of wire should not be attempted. If the wire is of higher gauge or stiff, instead of nail

Elastic depletion

Cause: Insufficient amount of elastics provided to the patient by the operator, injudicious use of the elastics that are provided.

Solution: The operator must be informed about the depletion so that he/she can dispatch elastics to the patient. The patient can be asked to keep the used elastics back in the container to be reused in case of emergency. In a situation where operator is unable to dispatch the required item, it can be ordered from online service providers.

Dental pain immediately after appliance placement or activation

Cause: Moderate to severe discomfort and pain in the initial stage of fixed orthodontic treatment is usually expected which might last for more than 1 month¹⁹ [12].

Solution: Patient is informed prior to appliance delivery or activation about the possibility of occurrence of pain and discomfort. Consumption of soft foods can minimize pain. Consumption of cold beverages and food items can also reduce the severity of pain. If the pain is severing in nature, patient is asked to consume analgesia such as paracetamol or ibuprofen along with clear instructions to consume only when the pain is unbearable [13-14].

Trapped soft tissue onto fixed appliance following trauma

Cause: