NEWS & TRENDS

Correcting Deepbite without OrthoBoneScrew?



Dr. John Jin-Jong Lin Consultant, News and Trends in Orthodontics

Nowadays it's so convenient to use OrthoBoneScrews in daily practice. When dealing with deep overbite patients, such as this one with Class II Division 2, there is a strong temptation to correct the deepbite with OrthoBoneScrew over the apical region of the upper centrals.

Instead of using the OrthoBoneScrew for this case, the deep overbite was corrected by using .014 CuNiTi at the age of 11y11m and .016 x .025 CuNiTi at the age of 12y1m. At the age of 12y5m the Class II Division 2 deepbite was already corrected to Class II Division 1 shallow overbite.

To prevent severe gingival stripping while correcting overjet, the denuded cervical regions of the lower incisors were corrected by the periodontist Dr. Huang Yi-Hao using a coronally advancing flap to increase the thickness of the attached gingiva.

After using the Bite Fixer appliance for about 8 months, the Class II Division 1 was corrected to Class I with ideal overbite and overjet. Even after the correction of the Class II malocclusion and big overjet, the lower incisors flared forward. However, this treatment method didn't affect the facial profile. From this case we learn that the Damon system's MEAW effect can correct Class II relationship when used in combination with a Bite Fixer: no OrthoBoneScrews are needed to correct the severe deep overbite and Class II malocclusion.

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LINGUAL ORTHODONTICS

Learning from the Master



ingual orthodontics is considered to be an uncomfortable treatment option due to the thickness of the lingual bracket. We use the smallest lingual brackets, called STb which is sold by ORMCO, designed by Dr. Scuzzo and myself. These brackets (1.5 mm thickness) greatly improve the comfort of orthodontic treatment for patients in terms of perception of the appliance and reduction of speech disturbance. With these brackets, lingual orthodontics is no longer an uncomfortable treatment.

The following pictures demonstrate a patient treated with STb brackets highlighting the use of micro-screw implants as an anchorage in lingual orthodontic treatment.







This case is a 23-year-old years old female who has bimaxillary protrusion and dental crowding. Intraorally she has an Angle's Class I malocclusion, 5.0 mm overjet and 3.0 mm overbite. In consideration of soft tissue relationships and a considerable amount of her dental crowding, extraction of the first premolars was planned.

In this case, retraction of the anterior incisors and closure of the space without anchorage loss were very important. For ideal anchorage control, I placed orthodontic micro-implant at Mid-Palatal suture to obtain absolute anchorage. To achieve bodily movement of anterior teeth, we have to adjust the direction of the line of force carefully so that it passes through the center of resistance.









After 1 year and 8 months of treatment, the patient obtained improved profile and ideal occlusion with Angle's Class I molar and canine relationships. The overjet and overbite were improved to 2.5 mm and 2.5 mm respectively.

Lingual orthodontic treatment is no longer a special treatment option. That's what patients need and demand, and will be a strategic technique for orthodontists. I hope you can incorporate lingual orthodontics into your labial orthodontic technique.







"The iPod-touch is very useful.
A lot of video films from you are necessary
when I explain something about treatment to
patients. Thank you very much."







ORTHODONTIC EDUCATION

An Outstanding Pair

It was indeed a pleasure to visit Taiwan and the Beethoven Orthodontic Center last December. It was my first trip to Taiwan and I was very impressed with the infrastructure and technological development of the country. Tourism highlights of the trip were the National Museum, Taipei Tower and the high-speed railway.

I was quite impressed with the level of clinical orthodontics in Taiwan particularly at the Beethoven Orthodontic Center. The office is a beautiful cultural experience for the patients and their families. I found the level of orthodontic treatment to be outstanding. The extra-alveolar use of temporary anchorage devices, placed in the mandibular buccal shelf and infrazygomatic crest of the maxillary, is indeed a paradigm shift in the management of skeletal malocclusion. Furthermore, the Macintosh computer system for managing the office was very impressive.

The tour of the Newton's A facility, that was under construction, was quite enlightening. It is clear that Beethoven Orthodontic Center in conjunction with Newton's A offers outstanding clinical training for Taiwan's orthodontists. In brief, my trip to Taiwan for the international orthodontic conference and tour of the Beethoven and Newton's A facilities was both personally and professionally rewarding. I am looking forward to welcoming Dr. Hwai-Nan Chang to the Midwest Component of the Edward H. Angle Society in 2010 so he can share his considerable expertise in orthodontics with his American colleagues.



PERFECT SYNERGY

Newton's A & Beethoven



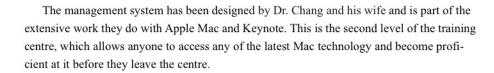


Sandra Diver

had the privilege of visiting and reviewing all details pertaining to Dr. Chris Chang's orthodontic practice (Beethoven) and his training centre (Newton's A) in early February 2008.

The perfect synergy in orthodontics is where a management system which completely streamlines all the daily activity in the practice, is combined with the most efficient clinical orthodontic technology—Damon, TADs, Laser and high-tech wire. The two together create a streamlined and calm patient throughput, with all staff being completely able to undertake any task at any time due to consistent and expert training. This maximizes the efficient use of Doctor chair time,

and empowers all staff to take ownership in all aspects of patients' care. The clinic atmosphere reflects this – so much so, it is hard to believe how many patients are looked after in a single day. The orthodontic outcome was as outstanding as I have seen anywhere in my world travels, and can be viewed (by training participants) easily in the spacious single line layout of all the clinic chairs.



Finally the lecture theatre seats 32 people and has all state of the art equipment so that presentations on any topic are superb. Topics taught already in the centre are how to lecture with confidence, Damon and TADs (combined with a clinic day), how to use Keynote for presentations, and many more.







All three components (the clinic, the Apple centre and the lecture theatre) plus the expertise of Dr. Chang and his team, have

combined to create the most outstanding training centre I have seen—with the exception of Dr. Damon himself.



We intend to encourage any Doctor who has a vision of excellence for their practice, to attend the courses available at this facility—it is obvious they will only move closer to that vision, from the experience.

Finally the thing I admire the most about this centre is it was not designed to make profits—rather it was built so that Dr. Chang could share his passion for how his practice has evolved with anyone who wants to capture some of the passion for themselves and those who work with them.

What a pleasure my visit turned out to be.



CASE REPORT

CII Deepbite with Post. Crossbite



Dr. Chris HN Chang (middle),
Dr. Yu Lin Hsu (right),
Dr. Hao Yi Hsiao (left),
Beethoven Orthodontic Center, Hsinchu, Taiwan

19-year and 2-month old Chinese girl was accompanied by her mother for evaluation of severe dental crowding. There was no significant medical history. Her oral hygiene was fair, and she had received dental care since childhood. There was no history of dental trauma or oral habits and no significant signs and symptoms of temporomandibular dysfunction.

DIAGNOSIS

The patient appeared to have an asymmetrical outlook with mild lip incompetence and no display of gingiva on smile (Fig. 1). Her profile was straight. She had a Class II malocclusion with 50% overbite and severe dental crowding. Bilateral upper lateral incisors and second molars were crossbite (Fig. 2 and 3). Her upper dental midline shifted 2 mm to the right side of her facial midline.

The panoramic radiograph showed 2 impacted mandibular third molars (Fig. 4). Cephalometric analysis showed Class II skeletal relationship with maxillary excess (Fig. 5). The inclination of the maxillary incisors were upright.



Fig 1. Pretreatment facial photographs



Fig 2. Pretreatment intraoral photographs

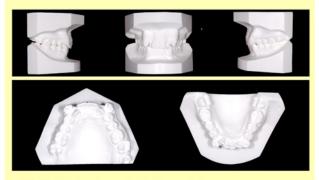


Fig 3. Pretreatment study models

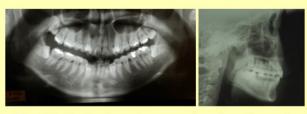


Fig. 4-5. Pretreatment pano and ceph radiographs



TREATMENT OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of treatment was to attain Class I molar and canine relationships with ideal overjet and overbite while maintaining pretreatment facial esthetics. The specific treatment objectives were to:

- 1. Eliminate severe arch length discrepancy.
- 2. Correct the anterior and posterior crossbite
- 3. Intrude the mandibular incisors to improve the deepbite.

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

The main issue in determining an appropriate treatment plan was the severity of the dental crowding. It was recommended that the 4 first premolars be removed to alleviate the severe arch length discrepancy and facilitate normal canine relationship. Extraction of the 2 maxillary first premolars and the 2 mandibular second premolars to achieve Class I molar relationship may be an alternative.

TREATMENT PROGRESS

The 4 first premolars were extracted, and .018 slot straightwire fixed appliances were placed. Lingual buttons were bonded on the lingual surfaces of the mandibular second molars. Cross elastics were worn to correct posterior crossbite. Bite turbos were bonded on the palatal surfaces of the maxillary central incisors to disarticulate the occlusion facilitating both anterior and posterior crossbite correction. After 16 months of treatment, the maxillary extraction space was closed due to the canine distal drift. The mandibular extraction space remained 3 mm each side. After the mandibular incisors were intruded by reverse curve NiTi archwire, the anterior segment was retracted on a 16×22-in stainless steel wire with power chain and full-time 3.5-oz. one quarter inch Class II elastic was applied at 19 months into treatment. After finishing stage, the tooth positioner was made for better occlusal contact. The tooth positioner was worn for 3 weeks, and then the fixed retainer on the mandibular arch and the full coverage vacuum-made retainer were delivered.

TREATMENT RESULTS

The posttreatment photographs and dental casts show a satisfactory occlusion with bilateral Class I molar and canine relationships (Fig. 6,7, and 8). Facial profile was improved by the relief of lip incompetence.

From the frontal view, the coincidence of maxillary and mandibular midlines was acceptable under the condition of facial asymmetry. The final panoramic radiograph (Fig. 9) confirms root parallelism and proper space closure.

Cephalometric analysis indicated a decrease in the SNA angle with a concomitant decrease value of the Wits measurement (Fig. 10).



Fig 6. Posttreatment facial photographs



Fig 7. Posttreatment intraoral photographs



Fig 8. Posttreatment study models



Fig. 9-10. Posttreatment pano and ceph radiographs



Superimpositions showed that the mandibular incisors were intruded 2 mm, and the maxillary central incisors were extruded 1 mm (Fig. 11).

The inclination of the maxillary central incisors remained upright. In the event of relapse, the overbite should be overcorrected. From an esthetic point of view, the dark triangle between the maxillary central incisors should be eliminated by tooth reshaping and space closing.

DISCUSSION

Most of Class II malocclusions are due to underdeveloped mandible with increased overjet and overbite. A lack of incisal contact results in the extrusion of the upper and lower anterior dentoalveolar complex which helps lock the mandible and prevent its normal growth and development, and this abnormality is exaggerated by soft tissue imbalance.

According to Lei et al, the results of cephalometric analysis showed that bite plane could correct deep overbite rapidly (within 6 months) and effectively. The mechanism of bite plane was to raise the posterior teeth (1.1 mm) and to lower the anterior teeth (0.8 mm)¹.

With regards to stability Dr. Kondo's study showed that the overjet increased as the maxillary incisors tipped labially, providing proper protrusive and retrusive paths for mandibular guidance. The angle between the functional occlusal plane and CDM line stayed almost the same at the end of active treatment for deep bite cases, suggesting a possible change in the angle of eminence in harmony with the functional occlusal plane. These factors apparently contributed to the long-term occlusal stability².

The inclination of the maxillary central incisors remained upright due to insufficient lingual root torque. There are three ways which orthodontists often use to apply lingual root torque on the maxillary central incisors: 1. Twisting the archwire. 2. Placing the ART (Anterior Root Torquing Auxiliary, BEST MEDICAL & DENTAL INTERNATIONAL, INC.) 3. Bonding high torque brackets. The first one is not recommended because it would apply too much force on the brackets. In this case, it is more appropriate to use the ART appliance to raise the value of lingual root torque. More efficient torque control could be produced if high torque self-ligating brackets were placed initially.

There are many torque selections of anterior teeth brackets in the Damon system. They not only provide efficient treatment by shortening the total treatment time, but also produce effective torque control.

REFERENCES

- 1. Lei Y, Zhang S. Clinical study on the orthodontic treatment of deep overbite with bite plane. Hunan Yi Ke Da Xue Xue Bao. 1998;23(5):465-6.
- 2. Kondo E. Occlusal stability in Class II, Division 1, deep bite cases followed up for many years after orthodontic treatment. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop. 1998 Dec;114(6):611-30.

Fig 11. Superimposed tracings

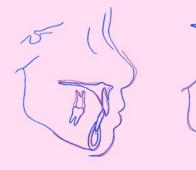


Table. Cephalometric summary

	Standard	Initial	Final
SNA	82°	87°	85°
SNB	79°	81°	81°
ANB	3°	6°	4°
Wits (A→B)	0 mm	1 mm	-1 mm
A→N	2 mm	7 mm	3 mm
Pg→N	0 mm	1 mm	-2 mm
U1/L1	130°	155°	150°
U1→FH	117°	96°	99°
L1→MP	91.4°	95°	93°
MP angle	32°	32°	32°
Upper Lip→E line	-1 mm	0 mm	-1 mm
Lower Lip→E line	O mm	1 mm	0 mm

The Dream Screw for Next Generation's Orthodontists

OrthoBoneScrew

Beethoven Orthodontic Center

OrthoBoneScrew (OBS) has a double-crossed rectangular slot on its neck. This 0.018 by 0.025 inches rectangular slot provides versatile use of orthodontic mechanics. A wire size of 0.017 by 0.025 inches dimensions can be secured in the slot firmly.

A case report demonstrating a 3D control of impacted tooth

Mechanics design:

A 0.017 x 0.025-inch TMA lever arm was consisted of a helical coil on one end and helical attachment on the other end. When this lever arm was inserted in the square hole in the OrthoBoneScrew (located at infrazygomatic crest) and activated, it could build a force system which distalized the canine first, then moved buccally slightly, and finally downward to the reserved canine space. If the mechanics were designed to



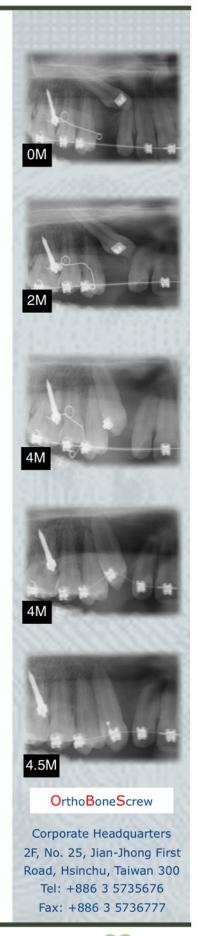
exert force directly from the main arch wire, it would have been detrimental to the roots of the incisors. During the follow-up visits, the helix was adjusted without taking it out. After four months, the impacted canine was successfully moved away from the previously impacted site and was ready for bracket bonding.











Variable Torques - Dr. Thomas

這堂課的目的是要告訴我們如何針對不同的情況,去選擇不同 torque 的矯正器,以達到最好的治療效果。使用不同 torque的主要目的在於:1. 維持前牙的 torque,避

免 round tripping; 2. 可以選擇性的針對不同 case 做 root torque correction; 3. 提高效率,可減少看診次數; 4. 提高治療結果的品質; 5. 降低牙根的 stress。

Dr. Thomas 首先介紹他使用 Damon system 的歷程,目前他進入第六年的使用,配合 variable torque、選擇性地將bracket 倒置、並同時在 SS wire 上加 anterior torque、expansion、arch coordination。

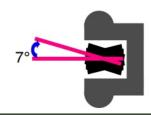
根據1972年 Dr. Andrew 的 6 keys to normal occlusion, upper central 的理想 torque 為 +7°, 但使用 Class II mechanics 如 Class II elastics、Herbst、MARA、HG 時,會造成 upper incisor 的 de-torque (upright) 及 lower inciosr 的 proclination;而使用 Class III mechanics 如 Class III elastics、facemask 時,則會造成 upper incisor 的 over-torque (procline)。所以使用 Class II mechanics 的 case 必須選擇 upper anterior high torque (+17°), lower anterior low torque (-6°) 來對抗 Class II elastics 的 side effect ;而使用 Class III mechanics 的 case 必須選擇 upper anterior low torque (+7°) 或考慮將 high / standard torque bracket upside down,而 lower anterior 則使用 standard torque (-1°) 或將 low torque bracket upside down。至於 Class II Div. 2 case 則應 考慮使用 upper central high torque 及 lateral low / standard torque 以達到更好的 alignment。Mild crowding 的 Class I case, 上下前牙可選用 standard torque 就好。Moderate-severe crowding non-extraction 的 Class I case, upper anterior 應選用 low torque, lower anterior 則選用 high torque。

再來談到 Cuspid torque。使用 high torque cuspid bracket 的 時機為:1. 需要 transverse development 的 arch form;2. 避免 extraction case canine 的 unwanted dumping。Arch width development 與 Damon molar tube 的不同 torque 設計也有密切的關係。Dr. Andrew 所設定的 upper 1st molar torque 為 -10°,而

Damon arch 因為強調有 posterior expansion 的效果,為了 compensate posterior expansion 所造成的 palatal cusp hangdown,將 first molar torque 改為 -18°, second molar 則是 -27°。在增加上顎 arch width 方面,幾位醫師 prefer 的方法各 有不同,Dr. Pitts prefer 將 16×25 NiTi 放久一點,讓 arch 自己 development; Dr. Thomas 則在 16×25 或 19×25 SS 上做 expansion; Dr. Damon 則 prefer 在16×25 SS上做 expansion,有時甚至會將 wire expansion 到近乎直線。除了 archwire 的 routine expansion 之外,SS wire上也會 routine 做 anterior torque。

Anterior torque 的大小到底多少才足夠,這就牽涉到 wire-slot interface,即 degree of wire spin。當一條方線在一個 passive self-ligating slot 中旋轉時,它會轉到直到方線的四個角卡住 slot wall為止。以 .022 slot 來說,19×25 SS 在 slot 中的 spin 約為 11°。當我們將一條 19×25 SS 放在 upper central high torque bracket (+17°)中時,我們所得到的 torque 事實上只有+17°—11°(wire spin) = 6° 而已,而 19×25 SS 放在 lower anterior low torque bracket (-6°)中時,我們所得到的 torque 事實上是-6°+11° (wire spin) = 5°。所以在 Class II case 中,我們必須在 upper wire 上增加 anterior lingual root torque,在 lower wire 上做 anterior labial root torque 才足以 compensate Class II mechanics 所造成的 side effect。





RPE Free ? - Dr. Bill Dishinger



Dr. Bill Dischinger 以一封來信開場,點 出了 RPE 裝置對患者的不適性。並強調, 不是說你我都用過的 RPE 沒用處,但真正 提出 RPE 對齒槽骨及周圍組織在細胞生物 學上的臨床研究在哪裡? Dr. Angle 在 1910

年提出: "Bone growing is probably the most important problem in orthodontic treatment." 而大家熟知的 Dr. Proffit 強調唯 有施予極溫和的力量在牙根上,才能在不壓扁微血管的情 況下,刺激周圍骨細胞活化,產生新的骨頭。思考一下, 我們平常究竟是以"患者的耐受度"或是"生物相容 性"來考量呢?

Expansion v.s. Posterior Adaptation

Expansion 一般藉 RPE 以 20~40 磅的力量,打開生長中的 suture,由於需要患者的配合而使得效果不穩定。Dr. Garib 以 CT 來檢視 RPE 擴張後骨骼及牙根的狀況,結果顯示小 臼齒區的牙根已穿出皮質骨外。臨床上經常發現牙根頰側 皮質骨變薄甚至穿孔,也常有門牙間 diastema 的產生,其 後的 relapse 量也不小。

Posterior adaptation 以輕微的力量大大減輕了患者的痛 苦,並不需 suture split,而是真正擴大齒槽骨之寬度,因此 在小孩與成人皆有一樣的效果。在 light wire 配合 NiTi open coil spring 輕微力量作用下,藉著口輪匝肌本身的張力避免 門牙外翻向前;而在沒有任何舌側裝置並墊高咬合的情形 下,後牙便可自由地向外側擴大,同時達到 posterior adaptation 和 incisal control。若大臼齒移動受阻,則 open coil spring 的力量將集中在前牙區,一旦超過口輪匝肌的張 力,將導致門牙外翻向前。

❖Disch Gainer 在 Mixed dentition 之應用



Damon system 以 light wire 配合 NiTi open coil spring 直到 獲得足夠牙弓長度的觀念,同樣可以應用在混合齒列上, 但首先要解決 light wire 容易溜出的問題 (在 2x4 治療時, 由於中段無矯正器支持,而在不影響臼齒自由移動的前提 下亦不能做 cinch-back 或 tie-back, 因此 light wire 極易溜出 molar tube) .

Bill 以改良的 molar band extension - Disch Gainer 來解決 light wire 溜出的問題:修整已焊在 band 上並掀去 sheath 的 molar tube,在 slot 部位放置市售之 long tube (管徑 .019x.025" 2.5 cm 長),並焊接固定。Wire 穿入此延長的 molar tube 中,便可順利向前滑動而不溜出。使用 Disch gainer 之外, Bill 並將存在的乳牙犬齒皆黏上矯正器,除了 縮短前後矯正器的間距以避免牙弓線容易變形之外,配合 門齒與犬齒間的 open coil spring,獲得尚未萌出之門牙空 間,亦幫助前牙區快速平齊化。完成治療後,乳牙犬齒及 大臼齒皆有明顯的擴大,令人驚訝的是,沒有黏著矯正器 的乳牙大臼齒亦伴隨有顯著的擴張,進而提供後續恆齒萌 發所需的空間。

❖成人牙弓擴大之應用

連續幾個成人病例,皆有著單側乃至於雙側後牙 crossbite 的問題。在正常換線順序下,無需特別的舌側擴張裝 置,上顎便自行擴大,改善後牙 cross-bite。配合 crosselastics 的使用亦增加了治療的效率。Bill 在初期 light wire 時,上顎後牙舌側黏 lingual button,開始以 3/16"2 Oz Dolphin 橡皮筋拉上內下外的 cross-elastics。

三年前開始減少診所內 RPE 的使用量,至今更幾乎減少 至零(除非是 Class III 配合 Face mask 才使用)。不要害怕 改變!就從你的診所做起!

吳致賢 醫師 嘉義百立牙醫診所







Hard & Soft Tissue Contouring - Dr. Bob Waugh



Nowadays, orthodontists are no longer satisfied with just straightening the teeth. Neither do the patients. There are so many tricks to improve your work from A to A+. In his one-hour speech, Dr. Bob Waugh shared

with us when and how these tricks work.

With respect to hard tissue interproximal reduction, incisal edge contouring, tooth proportion contouring, recontouring restorations, and composite build-up of small/irregular teeth are a list of what we can do before bonding. After leveling, Bolton's ratio and golden proportion need to be evaluated (Fig. 1).

As for soft tissue, laser can be used to simplify bonding procedures by performing gingivectomy for visualizing tooth long axis and bracket placement, tooth exposure of soft tissue impaction, and operculectomy for band placement. Laser is also useful for hygienic control during treatment. In the end of the treatment, gingival contouring by laser sometimes can achieve the most satisfactory effect for patients (Fig. 2).

Often orthodontists put lots of efforts on what patients don't care very much, and ignore some little things that can bring out the most dramatic effects for patients. A tiny grind bur and a laser machine is worthy to try!

Dr. Tseng Shu Ping



Reshaped gingival margin

行動學習的最佳利器





我最愛的新玩具



Apple iPod touch

在參加金牛頓開幕剪綵時,高老師以極為熟練的操作,秀 給我慧男將其近年來教學的 Keynote 簡報內容完全置入 iPod touch 內,3.5"的大螢幕,非常適合隨時瀏覽,應用於助理及 住院醫師或學生之訓練實在是太棒的工具,當場即巴不得馬 上擁有一台一模一樣的放有慧男所有教學內容之 iPod touch 來把玩、欣賞。隔天即刻買了一台,也如法炮製地把演講內 容放入,也趁機將久未整理之家庭、好友及得意的水底相片 整理輸入,遇到親朋好友隨時拿出來獻寶和分享。

往 Phoenix Damon Forum 路上,慧男推薦在 iPod touch 上聽一遍 Steve Jobs 之年度 Keynote speech,聽後又對 iPod touch 更加了解,且學到一些 Steve Jobs 一流的簡報工夫。

目前為止我僅限於使用 iPod touch 當隨身相簿及儲放簡報內容及一些歌唱影片,但已是愛不釋手,除自己享用外,尚買好幾台饋贈親友。內人張迺旭醫師一向不喜歡聽 iPod,看到 iPod touch 後竟打破慣例希望也能

擁有,最近還曾經於捷運上一路欣 賞蔡琴的演奏會而坐過站。

在美國已逐漸有些大學將上課資 料作成 iPod touch 之格式放在網路上 供學生下載,真佩服慧男及高老師 能在 iPod touch 剛推出沒多久,就將



其應用於牙科臨床之教學,相信在國內會非常有效率地訓練 臨床醫師,使國內之醫療水準更上一層樓。

林錦榮 醫師 矯正新知與趨勢會刊顧問



Before

What Do I Do Now? - Dr. Bogdan



Dr. Bogdan 首先以去年底 JCO 的一期標題 "the future of orthodontics" 開頭,其一是 invisalign 的普及 化,不過目前顯示 invisalign 在 transverse、vertical dimension 和 arch form 的影響有限,換言之,對於顏面美學

的考量來說這便不算是一種最好的武器;其二是由機器人 彎線的矯正系統,亦或是 extreme make over approach (前牙 假牙的製作),這些衝擊會影響矯正醫師嗎?他用一系列 的 Damon case 來說服大家這項新科技的優勢。接下來是他 經過多年使用 Damon system 的經驗:

- 1. Severe crowded non-extraction cases 注意事項:建議最少使用兩種尺寸的圓線,如 0.014 和 0.018 或 0.013 和 0.016 (減少線的 binding),矯正器的選擇除了 low torque 外,14x25 CuNiTi 進到 TMA 或 SS wire 之前可加用 20 度 pre-torque wire 倒置。而他也發現在有些病人口腔周圍肌肉在矯正過後會與新的齒列位置達成新的平衡,即使在矯正過程中會略顯外暴。
- 2. Retreatment case: Dr. Damon 曾經有個之前 4-bicuspid extraction case 希望能從新治療改善塌陷的輪廓,最後藉由撐回原先四個拔牙空間來改善外觀; Dr. Bogdan 則提出另一個想法,可以先撐出空間再利用 TAD 將後牙往前,如此即可避免假牙的製作。至於先天缺牙又上顏部凹陷的病人,希望藉由撐回原先先天缺牙的空間來找回失去的"A點"。
- 3. 拔牙或不拔牙,關於治療計畫的擬定:輪廓的考量應該 重於齒軸的傾斜度,若是本身已經沒有 buccal corridor 又 crowding 者,可以考量拔除第二小臼齒,而 Dr. Bogdan





偏好拔除第二小臼齒的原因為較少復發機會及美觀問 題。

- 4. 橡皮筋的使用:在 class Ⅲ、class Ⅲ cases 使用 early light short elastics (2 Oz quail or parrot),這樣能加速療程。
- 5. Long-opening coil 的使用:有時為了避免 在撐空間時造成前牙的外飆,超過口輪 肌的 lip bumper effect,可加長 coil 的長 度 (跨過多顆牙),因為這樣能產生較 輕移動牙齒的力量。

最後 Dr. Bogdan 鼓勵大家 question the dogma,敞開心胸接受新科技、新觀念,才能產生突破,並引用 Dr. Ackerman 的 "Evidence-bolstered orthodontics" 這篇文章提醒大家,太過強調 evidence-based orthodontics 的同時,對於一個真正有競爭力且為病人著想的臨床醫師,他的衡量標準是來自於臨床判斷,同時再加上 evidence 的佐證。最後,Dr. Bogdan 認為 self-ligating appliance 是未來能將我們的治療帶向另一個新階段的新科技。

蕭浩宜 醫師 貝多芬高效矯正課程助教

實用小幫手-大口鏡

當助理幫忙醫師做後牙特寫照相記錄的時候, 咬合鏡或側面鏡因大小的關係,往往很難抓到 正確的角度。若利用一般口鏡,又因鏡面太小 而不好控制。此時可以改用大口鏡,約是一般 口鏡二倍半大,尺寸合宜,不論是照相或是黏矯



正器時後牙的定位,可以清楚的看見牙齒的角度及位置,不讓您在 黏矯正器或是 照相時,因沒

有好的工具,浪費寶貴時間和病人的耐心, 是醫師及助理工作上的好利器。

吳淑鈞 技師 貝多芬齒顎矯正中心



Early Treatment - Dr. Kozlowski



在大多數剛換成恆牙齒列的時間 點開始進行矯正治療,通常治療時 間都不須太長,再加上 Damon system 的高效率,矯正醫師是可以輕鬆完 成治療的。然而越來越多家長希望 在 E 還沒掉,第二小臼齒和第二大 臼齒未長出前就開始矯正治療,這

促使了 Dr. Kozlowski 開始思考 early treatment 到底還可以有什麼幫助?

一開始 Dr. Kozlowski 對於 early treatment 的想法是他認為在 early treatment 中使用 Damon system 的 D-gainer 可以減少 expander 和 headgear 及其他 appliance 的使用,以及對於 non-skeletal cases 可以減少 6~8 個月的治療時間。

D-gainer 使用的 protocol 為:

- 1. bond upper and lower 2×4.
- 2. level upper and lower 2~2.
- 3. run leveling wires back to 6.
- 4. make stainless steel "d-gainer" to regain space (即在 2 和 6 之間放比兩個 bracket 距離寬 1~1.5 個 bracket 長的 open coil)。

而 Dr. Kozlowski 認為 Early treatment 必須達到下列幾點:

- 1. Ant. Relationship: 達到 normal OB、OJ.
- 2. post. relationship: Class I molar.
- 3. Regain space: for erupting teeth.
- 4. Develop arch width、create arch form: 牙弓發展之後舌頭有空間往上升有助於維持 arch form。

但是使用後他發現了兩個缺點:一個是 D-gainer 要等前牙 level 好了才可以使用,進而發揮 regain space 以及 arch development 的功用;另一個則是為了符合發展中的牙弓,SS 的線 要調整好幾次。所以 Dr. Kozlowski 有了新的想法,他認為在

early treatment 中也應該使用與 full treatment 相同的 philosophy and mechanics,而且要可以提早 6~12 個月把目標達成,並且讓後續的 full treatment 更有效率。

Dr. Kozlowski 自己訂出了 Damon phase I protocol:

- 1. 所有牙齒都黏上矯正器,其中 $2\sim2$ 和 6 黏 D3MX,乳牙 黏 passive tubes。
- 2. 使用 bite turbo 把咬合墊高。
- 3. wire sequence:
 - (a) .014 CuNiTi
 - (b) 14X25 CuNiTi: 換線時同時把 C 和 D上的 tube 拆掉,加上 open coils。
 - (c) 18X25 CuNiTi
 - (d) 用 19X25 SS or TMA finish

Dr. Kozlowski 認為在一開始就黏上所有牙齒的矯正器,才是真正應用了 Damon system arch development 的概念,如此一來能夠更快速地看到牙弓往側向的發展,尤其是比較了之前只有 2×4 的裝置後。為了保持乳牙牙根的完整性,不希望因為矯正治療而使乳牙提早脫落,所以在換第二條線時就將 C 和 D上的 tube 拆掉;保留 E 的 tube 的目的是為了在 create space 的時候,不會因為牙弓擴展而主線掉出 6 的 tube 而整條脫落。

關於 retention, Dr. Kozlowski 則是使用 Hawley retainer, 在 6 放 adams clasps, 2~2 labial bow, 只戴晚上。優點是可以依萌牙情況調整。

其中有兩點 Tip 可提出與大家分享:

- 1. 黏 2 的 bracket 時要使 root 往 mesial tip,避免碰到發育中的 canine。
- 使用 bite turbo 時可順便將矯正器和 buccal cusp 之間糊成平 台,可減低矯正器被咬掉的機會。

徐玉玲 醫師 貝多芬高效矯正課程助教









Effective Consultation - Ms. Scarlett Thomas



21 世紀的牙科醫療已經走向完全的 服務業。特別是在美國這個先進國 家,如何提供患者更優質的服務,更 是每一間牙科發展的策略。Ms. Scarlett 很大方的展示了他們診所成功的許多細 節,相當值得作為我們的借鏡。

❖Tips about office design

在診間內每一張治療椅都配備了液晶螢幕,內部的設計風 格簡單樸實,到處都可以看見她們所製作的各種衛教海報、 手冊、及醫師介紹,讓患者可以很快地認識這個陌生的牙科 環境,這是很重要的第一步。此外,她強調每一個患者或家 長,會因為廁所清潔與否或候診區的環境,而建立了對醫師 的第一印象,這是最重要的刻板印象和關鍵。

❖Before new patient examination

告知約診患者會幫他約一小時照 X 光、照相、見見醫師及 環境,而且不須費用。Ms. Scarlett 很強調約診主控權必須在診 所而不在病人。等時間約好之後請櫃台把給患者的資料,包 括:醫師介紹、Damon DVD、交通路線圖;在掛電話之前要 再次問患者是否有任何疑問以及告訴他網址。

Create one hour New Patient examination

- 1.20 min 照相和 X-ray 拍攝:患者到診所報到後,在進入檢查 程序之前,先帶著患者及家長做一次 office tour,才開始進 入程序,這樣可以增加患者對這裡的熟悉感、親切感。在 20 min 內,完成資料蒐集。請患者邊等候、邊看 slide show,同時開始作業印出兩份相片,一份交給病患帶回,一 份供檢查時使用。
- 2. 10 min treatment coordinator: Treatment coordinator (TC) 在面對 轉診患者時可以用輕鬆的方式問他之前的醫師有沒有介紹過 矯正醫師的背景資料,然後從患者的對答中慢慢的介紹矯正 醫師以及他所使用的 high technology Damon system,讓患者對矯正醫師及 Damon system 有了初步的認識。 其中有四大重點:1. 只介紹單一系統,比較不會模糊焦點印 象。2. 表現出對醫師的崇敬欣賞。3. 告訴別人你的市場區隔 性。4. 要告訴患者保險給付的部分。TC 的目標: educate、 motivate、excite。幫患者在有趣的情況下做完健康問卷,教

導患者刷牙衛教,同時要引發他們對診所使用的 Damon system 的好奇心。TC 應該教患者改善 class II bite 的幾種方 式、了解 rubber bands 等等,但並不是告訴他們治療計畫。 重點:新患者應該永遠排在第一順位諮詢。

- 3.10 min exam with the doctor:醫師儘量說些對患者是正面的 話,這樣可以引起與患者的共鳴點,當醫師在檢視患者記錄 時也可以說說一些記錄裡的內容,但是醫師要避免重複相同 問題,檢查完成後要告知 TC 治療計畫及預估的治療時間。
- 4.20 min financial schedules:醫師檢查完畢後,告訴患者:我 將請非常資深的助理告訴你關於治療計畫、Damon system 的 相關知識及費用方面的問題,如果你有準備開始接受治療, 下一次我們會排入 2 小時準備黏矯正器。而且這次約診會排 在早上。一定要掌握約診的主控權,只要你對自己有信心, 患者會配合你的時間,不要約超過7天的時間來裝矯正器, 因為患者會漸漸失去興趣。

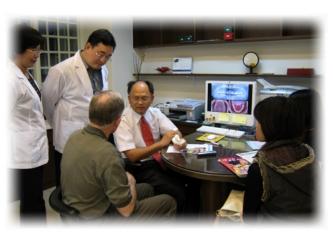
After new patient examination (the recall system)

- 檢查後一週內要打電話給患者。
- · 檢查後一月內發信給患者。
- 三個月後要再打電話給患者追蹤。
- 一年後寄明信片給患者。

切記,如果你的 case acceptance 低於 80%,你真的要從新評 估你整個新病人檢查流程!

> 張箭球 醫師 瑞比牙醫診所







輕鬆治療Gummy Smile



臨床上患者常因為前牙牙 齦外露太多而有所抱怨,尤 其是矯正後發現因扭力控制 (torque control) 不當,造 成整個上前牙區向下傾倒 (dumping) 而造成前牙深

咬現象,且合併牙床牙齦朝咬合側延伸,進而造成 Gummy Smile 的缺憾。患者困擾於牙齦外露及牙齦不定期流血之問 題(Fig. 1),又不願意再接受矯正治療,經溝通及牙周檢 查後,發現前牙犬齒及門齒區之測量囊袋深度約 4~6 mm, 臨床牙冠(Clinical crown)長度又不足,屬於牙齦根 向位移遲緩化(Delayed apical migration of the gingival margin) 而形成牙齦組織過多及纖維化的問題。所以我們 決定進行牙周手術,解決以下幾個問題:

(1) 過多的牙齦組織,一般配合牙齦切除術(Excisional gingivectomy) 解決之,但必要時配合根向翻瓣手術(Apically positioned flap - APF) 達到牙齦黏膜適當調整 (Fig. 2)。(2)未萌發牙冠,齒槽骨邊緣太靠近 CEJ 時就必須 輔以齒槽骨修整術,以達到適當的生物寬度及臨床牙冠長 度(Fig. 3~4)。(3)牙結石堆積,矯正過程中常見口腔 清潔不當,造成牙菌斑堆積繼而引發牙結石,故在手術中

翻瓣可達成完整清除效果。牙周手術中往往必須去除牙間 牙齦乳凸(Inter-dental papillae) 部份組織,如此卻又形成 前門齒黑三角(Black triangle),一般在手術縫合時即可 發現;在牙周組織被破壞過,或是扇形齒(Fan shape tooth)頸部較窄處較易發生。然而只要有適當牙周手術清 潔及調整,經過良好的牙周癒合及口腔衛生控制,牙齦組 纖會經由新附連 (New attachment) 及潛變附連 (Creeping attachment) 的方式,逐漸完成正常的牙齦乳凸組織建構, 一般所需時間約四至六個月,本例經一年才達到滿意的效 果;故臨床操作上若了解其中原理及變化,面對類似問題 相信您就可以迎刃而解了(Fig. 5~6)!

王肖龍 醫師 全方位口腔復健中心

強效蘋果利器 - Alpha

接續 NTO 9 所介紹 Alpha 去背功能,用在一般修牙或 修牙肉前、後,把多餘的部份去背放在一起做比較,更 可清楚顯示出前後不同之處。當然,此功能不僅僅限用 於牙齒特寫部份,也可運用在工作上或生活中製作檔案 與圖片。一張海報單張的製作上,若只是單純



的使用圖片擺 上,無法 強調出想 要表達的圖 片特色,利用 此功能在圖片

去背前

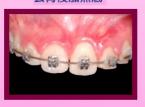
上輕輕一點,簡單地將圖片 去背後 單純化,凸顯想要表達的重 點,讓你的檔案更突出。

黄雅涵 小姐 貝多芬齒顎矯正中心

使用特寫黑板



去背後加黑底





NEW INSIGHTS

Smile Arc



如果您贊同美麗的笑容,比較吸引人的 話,您應該瞭解什麼是 Smile Arc。因為它 是笑容美學分析中,一個重要卻簡單的項 目。Smile Arc 的定義為 posed smile 時,上 顎前牙切缘形成的曲線(smile li-

ne)和下唇的上緣曲線的相對關係。當兩曲線相同時, Smile Arc 是 consonant 。若上顎前牙切緣曲線較平則稱 nonconsonant Smile Arc or flat smile line .

笑容分成兩類:第一類是在照相時或社交時展現的笑容, 即是 posed smile (或者social smile);第二類是在高興時或有 趣的事物所誘發的笑容,稱為 unposed smile (或者 emotional smile)。Posed smile 是有意展現的,不須伴隨感情或因情感而 誘發。在感官上屬於靜態而能持久的。嘴唇的狀態可以完全 的再現。Unposed smile 是不由自主呈現出的,自然地表現出 人類真實的情感,在感官上屬於動態、突然發生而不能持久 的,嘴唇的位置通常提的比較高。針對 posed smile,我們利用 它來做定量和定性的分析時,在垂直線方向上可以度量門牙 和牙齦的可見量; 在水平線方向上則可以度量笑容橫向寬度 的大小。定性分析時看兩曲線是否一致,也就是看 smile arc。

理想的 Smile Arc 是smile line 與下唇曲線一致的,比較吸引 人。而平的 smile line 較不吸引人外,令人看起來顯得比較 老。矯正時應評估矯正器位置,讓平的 smile line 的上顎門牙 extrude, 以符合理想的 Smile Arc。而對於 gummy smile 的患 者,讓上顎門牙壓入固然可以改善牙齦露出量;但卻有可能 造成 smile line 變平。關於 Smile Arc 的觀念並非是新的,它對 於外觀的影響是顯著的,所以應把 Smile Arc 加諸在矯正治療 的診斷、計劃和治療內。 蘇乙洋 醫師 新洋牙醫診所

Posed smile Unposed smile

工作加分-助理訓練

在貝多芬助理課程訓練中學到許多東西, 特別是拍照的技巧拿捏;怎麼和病人溝通拍 照的用處及第二助理之間的配合。以前在診 所拍照都是由一個人完成所有的拍照過程, 這次學了第二種方法可以使照片更呈現出醫生 及病人所想達到的效果。另外,更進一步的認識 蘋果電腦的用法與妙法,不但操作的人容易上手,並 可做出更好的效果讓病人了解其療程。

梁淑婷 小姐 欣向美牙醫診所

輕鬆改正門牙歪斜

此位時尚小姐,求診時要求: 「我只要矯正上顎一顆歪斜的門 牙,不想做下顎矯正。」經過詳 細檢查後,雙側後牙咬合尚稱穩 定,折衷後僅處理上顎不正之門 牙即可。



為改善上下中線之不正,左右後方各需植入一支 mini-screw,以及把左上前牙稍微 stripping,經過一個 月後中線不正及右上正中門牙 mesial-in rotation 皆改 善,真是出乎我意料之快速,言談中,得知患者也對 雙側突起顴骨在意,此時我剛好設計一種改良型的 High pull head-gear with Jhook,買一送一,皆大歡喜。經配戴4個月以後,患 者告知喜事到來,就先把矯正器拆掉,再把 High pull headgear 的 J-hook 改為 chin-cap,讓患者繼續配載。 患者很合作, 也很滿意, 因其被喻為剋夫的高顴骨終 有些改善。人說快樂就是希望,最後滿懷信心快樂結 婚去。

> 新華南牙醫診所 蔣金玉醫師









SURGICAL UPRIGHTING

手術扶正治療水平阻生下颚第二大臼齒



智齒以外的大臼齒阻生,在牙齒萌發的併 發症中較為少見。此類問題較常發現於男 性、單側、下顎,及近心側之阻生。此十 1~2)。評估後,施予右下智齒拔除及第 二大臼齒扶正手術 (surgical upright-

ing) (Fig. 3~4)。後續加以全口矯正,再將此大臼 齒調整至理想咬合位置。術後的追蹤,可見根尖周圍骨癒合且 牙周狀況穩定(Fig. 5~6)。

- 1. 術式選擇(treatment planning):單以矯正方式扶正水平阻 生之下顎第二大臼齒困難度較高。故選擇將影響第二大臼 齒萌發之智齒去除,同時合併手術扶正之治療方式。
- 2. 時機(timing):較理想之治療時機為牙根形成約 2/3 時, 牙根較短容易移動 月因牙根間開放,有極大的機會免於根 管治療。
- 3. 治療步驟(procedure):治療之第一步為移除後方之阻生智 齒,以便獲得後方之空間,使下顎第二大臼齒得以往後扶 正;若後方沒有智齒則可能需要移除部份骨頭來獲得向後 移動之空間。當後方之空間獲得後,則小心施力將第二大 臼齒慢慢提升越過前方第一大臼齒後方之高突(height of contour)。大部分之第二大臼齒越過高突後都有足夠的穩 定度而不需要再加額外的固定。另一重點則是應該避免咬 合力作用在已扶正之牙齒上,因此可視情況做咬合調整。
- 4. 追蹤(follow up):若是牙根已完全封閉的病例則根管治療 應在6~8週內施行。之後每6個月回診追蹤,來評估牙根

五歲病患右下第二大臼齒水平阻生(Fig.

生長及根尖周圍骨頭癒合情形。

5. 操作關鍵:施力點一定要放在牙冠上,避免傷到牙根表面 的牙周韧带細胞,才能避免牙根吸收或是 ankylosis 的情形 梁光源 醫師 台中國軍總醫院 發生。

正顎手術合併開放式鼻整形手術



在口腔顏面美學的整合治療中,我們必 須對於軟硬組織做整體性的考量。口腔顎 面外科醫師多年來,對於複雜性顏面骨折 外傷的處理,也秉持同樣的原則,先重建 硬組織的部分,至於軟組織則可以在同一 階段或是分階段延後重建。正顎手術、齒 顎矯正與鼻整形手術是三種對於顏面外觀

影響甚鉅的治療,而整體評估的治療目標是基於美觀、功 能、回春與恢復患者自信心的整合性考量,在特定的齒顎顏 面異常的患者中,經過適當的診斷與計畫,是可以將正顎手 術及其他顏面整形手術在同一階段一併完成。

本次病例報告即針對一個 skeletal class III 的案例,除了下 顎明顯突出外,也有鼻頭過大及鼻翼外擴的問題,在充分溝 通下,決定接受採用一階段正顎手術及鼻整形手術。患者在 鼻管全身麻醉下,採取 SSRO with rigid fixation (sagittal split ramus osteotomy)來 setback mandible後,換插麻醉口管,以 利進行開放式鼻整形手術。術後追蹤了半年,不僅咬合功能 獲得改善,從他的眼神中,也明顯看出恢復了自信心。

除了下顎前突的改善外,開放性鼻整形對於鼻唇角的變化, 是讓中顏面及上唇變得更飽滿,另外值得注意的是患者自信眼 神的轉變非常明顯。 謝明吉 醫師 知美整形外科診所



TIPS FROM DR. PITTS

矯正美學系列 (五) Profile Control (2)



一位 21 歲女性,主訴要做 45 到 47 的假牙,但當我發現她的 profile 相當 protrusive, 且有 anterior crowding 後,建 議她作矯正 (Fig. 1~2), 拔除 14、 18、24、28、36, 並關掉 46 space 來改 善輪廓,她欣然同意,至於48 mesioangular impaction 及 38 horizontal impaction 嘗試作 uprighting。

在14、18、24、28、36 拔除後,配合在15、16及25、26 之 間種 MIA 作 space closure, 並在 11、21牙根間植入 MIA (1.3 x7 mm)作11、12、21、22 intrusion及 bite opening,並戴 HPJH 作 torque control。

當 space 都關完時,發現 profile 仍稍突(Fig. 3),38、48 正以 open coil-spring 作 uprighting, 這會使 profile 更突; 笑時有 gummy smile, 且兩側 canine 仍稍 CII, 同時 47 有嚴重 periendo lesion。為了改善 profile,我決定拔除 38 & 47,47 extraction space 關一部份,剩下 space 作 45~47 bridge,又在 37 buccal shelf 及 16、26 之 buccal site 種 A1 (2.0 x 10 mm),作 whole dentition 之 retraction (Fig. 4)。Finish 時,可見無論是 frontal 或 lateral 之 profile 大大改善,有迷人 smile,整個人煥 然一新,追蹤一年三個月, occlusion 非常 stable (Fig. 5~ 7) .



心得: (1) A1 比 MIA 更具有 whole dentition retraction 之 效果,又因高位種植也常具有 incisor intrusion 效果,有助於改 善 gummy smile。(2)38 horizontal impaction,並不那麼容易 uprighting,它需要 space,47 peri-endo lesion 應即早處理,但拔 除了 38、47 來作 retraction,對整體 profile control 有相當助 益!最近她拍了婚紗照,令我驚艷不已,覺得矯正對她而言 陳震中 醫師 羅東嘉恩牙科 實在是太值得了!





Tips from Dr. Pitts

二月二十四日和三月二日連續兩次去聆聽張慧男 醫師 "Mobile Learning & Tips from Dr. Tom Pitts" 的演講, 收穫良多, 現整理如下, 希望有更多的人來分享:

1. Tom Pitts 在 Bonding 之前,會先用 highspeed wheel bur, 不噴水,將太尖的 crown tip (尤其是 canine)或不規則的 incisor edge 做修磨,以便黏在更準確的位置。為了得到 好的 smile arc, upper arch 的 bracket pad margin (下緣) 剛

好和牙齒的 contact point 同高。 Central incisor 和 canine 也黏在相 同的高度,張醫師個人則用 Boone gauge (Bracket Placement Marker),用鉛筆先劃好 pad margin 的位置。



- 2. Deep bite 的case,可在上顎前牙 Palatal side 墊高,以利於後牙 elongation。
- 3. Large O.J.的患者,初期即可在後牙墊 cement,做個斜面 引導下顎往前,並佐以 2oz Quail (ormco)的 short Cl II elastics-Early Light Short Elastics •
- 4. Lower arch 寬, Upper arch 窄的患者,常伴有 low tongue Posture,可在 lower canine 黏上類似 spur 或 cleat 的東 西, 迫使 tongue position 儘量往上移。

這些是我覺得很值得和大家分享的;其他還很 多;無法一一細述,張醫師的演講很精彩,講得一清二 楚,很值得大家參加。 林伯璣 醫師 名人牙醫

THE ART OF PRESENTATION

高效簡報學習法



威廉·詹哲曾分析引人入勝 的文章有四大條件:Clarity, Brevity, Simplicity & Humanity,而做簡報亦是如此。金牛 頓的 Keynote 課程,完全符合

上述宗旨。如果你自覺貌不驚人,言不壓 眾,請來改頭換面。

趙德彰 醫師 滿好牙科

也許大部分的人認為花錢去上非關牙醫又沒有學分的課是吃飽太閒,但是牙醫師的繼續教育應不只是學一些牙科的知識與技術,然後期待病人會上門。在偶然的機會聽過張博士的演講後就知道一定要多跟他學習,無論是哪一方面。最近常跑新竹但不是去學矯正,而是去學習有關 Keynote 的相關技巧與如何訓練自己當一個不會讓聽眾睡著的講者,如何更精確的讓聽眾了解講者想要

表達的內容。雖然不才我吸收的不多,但是已經受益匪淺。

吳泰練 醫師 諾貝爾牙科



師者:傳道、授業、解惑也。

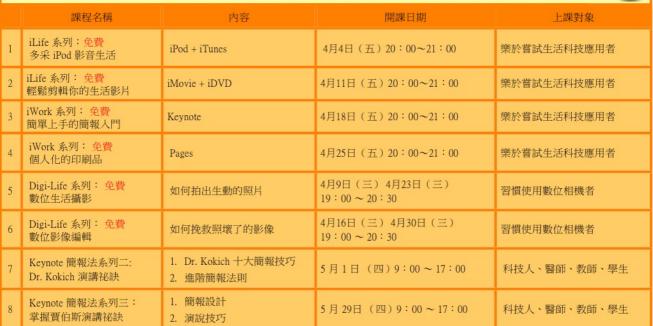
張醫師的課三者兼之。不單每堂課都有牛肉,張醫師根本就是在教你如何經營牧場,矯正界初入門的菜 鳥一定要來聽張醫師的課:化繁為簡、知所先後,馬上變能登堂入室。所有老鳥更應來聽聽張醫師的 課:破舊立新、知所進退,每堂課都充滿驚喜。從前的我根本就是個瞎子,現在終於能看見。

張醫師的課:幾近道矣!

何琪康 醫師 桃新醫院



金牛頓藝術科技四月教育課程及活動



上課地點:金牛頓藝術科技教育中心(交大華廈2樓)/新竹市建中一路25號2樓(巴士馬偕醫院站下車步行5分鐘)

報名專線:0972-109061 高老師; (03) 5735676 黃思涵

2008 INTERNATIONAL ORTHODONTIC COURSE							
DATE	LOCATION	SPEAKER	TITLE	CONTACT & E-MAIL ADDRESS			
08/4/15	Singapore	Dr. John Graham	Vector/Damon Course	Christine Tan 65-6732-893-7696			
08/4/28 - 30	Bangkok	Various	APOC	Accord company accordonline@hotmail.com			
08/6/9 - 11	Hsin-Chu, Taiwan	Dr. John Lin & Dr. Chris Chang	International Workshop Damon & Miniscrew In-Office Course Training	Dr. Kao beeth.oven@msa.hinet.net			
08/6/19 - 20	Bali Padma, Indonesia	Dr. Samson, Chris Chang, Kokich	Indonesia Ortho Society	Himawan Halim himdmd@yahoo.com			
08/6/23	Jakarta, Indonesia	Dr. Chris Chang	Damon Course	Anita Serigar anitas@cbn.net.id			
08/7/28	Singapore	Dr. Van Heerden	Damon Course	Christine Tan 65-6732-893-7696			
08/7/29	Jakarta, Indonesia	Dr. Van Heerden	Damon Course	Anita Serigar anitas@cbn.net.id			
08/7/31	Bangkok	Dr. Van Heerden	Damon Course	Accord company accordonline@hotmail.com			
08/8/5	Manila, Philippines	Dr. John Lin	Philippines Ortho Society	Dr. Jose Rivera <u>m@info.com.ph</u>			
08/9/27 - 28	Korea	Various	WIOC	Dr. Jang Yeol Lee jylee@saoc.co.kr			
08/10/9 - 12	Rome, Italy	Various	Europe Damon Forum	Ormco dealer			
08/10/26 - 11/4	China, Hong Kong, Malaysia	Dr. Frank Bogdan	Damon Advanced Course	Ormco dealer			
08/11/14	Japan	Dr. Tom Pitts	Damon Advanced Course	Ormco dealer			
08/11/16	Taiwan	Dr. Tom Pitts	Damon Advanced Course	yongchieh@tpts4.seed.net.com			

OrthoBoneScrew in-affice Workshop



矯正植體輕鬆上手

10 小時 lecture + hands-on + 實習 課表

9:00~12:00 植體時機、植法、正確使用、雜症排除

14:00~15:00 model 操作

講師 張慧男 博士 15:00~20:00 植法及用法實習 新竹貝多芬齒顎矯正中心負責人

20:00~20:30 植體病例討論 美國印第安那普渡大學齒顎矯正研究所博士

2008 Damon Forum in Phoenix











2008 Damon in-office course

DAMON 高·效·矯·正·課·程



學會開始做矯正需多久?42小時讓您入門矯正。本課程採高效學習法及高效矯正簡報法-Keynote,在舒適、輕鬆的環境下,學會簡單有效的矯正方法,教室與診間結合,讓您現學現用,立即熟悉各種習得的技巧,而不需太多課後複習。全程以In-Office Training方式,用病例帶動分析、診斷,治療計畫與療程技巧,每一步驟皆以圖片及影片教學,讓您很難錯失任何環節,更沒有聽不清楚或無法理解的可能。為提高課後自我學習及臨床印證之效率,另備有教學電子檔,供學員家中研習。我們的終

極目標是:用最短時間 、最輕

鬆的方式,讓每位學員:

熱愛矯正學、熱愛學矯正



9・小・時・高・校・矯・正・學・習・課・表

- 1. Initial Consultation
- 2. Initial Record (Pano + TMD + Photo + Model)
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- 5. Archwire Adjustment & Bending
- 6. Retire & Power Chain & Clinical Tips

- 7. De-banding & De-bonding
- 8. Retainer (Removable & Fixed)
- 9. OrthoBoneScrew Implantation
- 10. Assistant Training & Patient Instruction
- 11. Orthodontic Material & Instrument Selection
- 12. Practice Management & Office Design

2008 DAMON高效矯正必修課表(In-Office course trainings)







然而,真正的高潮在第二天林醫師的演講後,有更多醫師來詢問: Where is the chapter about TADs? Is the book all about

Class III? Are you sure you brought enough books? Can I get it right now? How could Dr. Lin be so funny? After his speech, you can never think other ways to treat cases like him! 甚至有人來殺價:

Do you have special price for residents? Come on, asked for me! Isn't he (Dr. Lin) your uncle or something? 只要是 Break time,我們三人就忙得不可開交,要同時回答問題,又要填寫信用卡授權書,還要派書給信用卡已授權完畢的醫師!三天下來,由於書本身的內容實在精采,再加上高老師不斷的幫我們發送文宣以及 Sandra 的支持下,我們總共售出了兩百五十本,交出了亮眼的成績單,林醫師也算另類的"台灣之光"了吧!



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From the Publisher

Touch of the Masters

OUCHING IS BELIEVING! Right before the Phoneix Damon Forum, Dr. John Lin and myself had the privilege to visit Dr. Tom Pitts' office. It was a tour that blew us away. Dr. Pitts is not only an outstanding orthodontist, but also a great mentor. He has done some amazing clinical jobs and built up a great team. He

made our tour so interesting with every believe that a 67-year YOUNG man can minutes including the reshaping of me realize that Damon is not just a set and wonderful system. Every detail is is a lot to learn. What a wonderful and best possible way to learn this system is a great teacher like Tom.



detail truely clear. It is hard to bond the whole arch in only 4 those teeth. This tour makes of brackets but an efficient worth investigating and there precious chance I had! The with chair-side coaching from

My mentor, Dr. Eugene Roberts, used to tell me that "the biggest room in your house is the room for improvement". It certainly applies to the field of Orthodontics. Over the years, Dr. Roberts never fails to raise the bar for me. He is a kind but stern mentor. Dr. Pitts shares a similar character. I feel so lucky to have had the chance to be touched by these two great masters.

Good mentors can touch and change the lives of people. They can redirect your future. They play a big part in your career. So it is important for everyone to find a great mentor. When you find him or her, remember to stay in touch. And like any great relationship, it just gets better with time. If you haven't found such an individual yet, keep looking and don't settle.

Behind every accomplished disciple, there is a stern mentor.

Chris Hwai-Nan Chang, DDS, PhD, Publisher



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