Case Report

Occlusal guidance for unilateral scissors bite in primary dentition: A case report

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Abstract A scissors bite is one of the more unusual malocclusions in primary dentition. The purpose of this report is to describe the unilateral scissors bite in primary dentition and the treatment outcome following the use of constriction appliances. A 5-year, 5-month-old boy developed a scissors bite in the left molar region due to the extended width of the maxillary dental arch. Two types of appliances were used to reduce the width of the maxillary dental arch; one was a removable type modified from a conventional expansion plate, and the other was a fixed type modified from a quad-helix appliance. The left maxillary primary molars were able to bite normally after the treatment using both appliances. As a result, the left first molars also could be guided to a normal occlusion and prevented from becoming a scissors bite. We suggest that improvement of the scissors bite in the primary dentition stage can prevent subsequent malocclusions in permanent dentition.

Introduction

Malocclusion in the primary dentition period is often encountered. Recently, the concern of Japanese guardians about malocclusion has been increasing in pediatric dental clinical practice. The prevalence rate of anterior crossbite is relatively high in Japanese children, and the method of making an early diagnosis and/or treatment has been well discussed. The next most frequent malocclusion in the primary dentition period is caused by oral habits such as finger sucking or tongue thrust; they induce maxillary protrusion and anterior open bite. Occlusal guidance, i.e., early intervention for these malocclusions, may lead to successful craniofacial development, which involves the establishment of a harmonized occlusion in permanent dentition.

According to our survey of the literature, however, there have been very few detailed reports of clinical treatment techniques for scissors bite in the primary dentition period, and its causes have remained unclear. Nagai et al. described the treatment of maxillary protrusion caused by oral habits and a case of scissors bite that developed during treatment. Ishitani et al. reported two cases of scissors bite with anterior edge-to-edge occlusion and anterior cross bite. Although they described clinical treatment techniques, their scissors bite cases were accompanied by other malocclusions. The present report describes an unusual case of severe unilateral scissors bite in primary dentition where there was no other malocclusion and the clinical treatment technique based on a constriction method using appliances modified and designed by authors that had a successful therapeutic effect.

Case Report

A 5-year, 5-month-old Japanese boy was brought to the Pediatric Dental Clinic of Niigata University Medical and Dental Hospital with the complaint of an eating disorder. His mother noticed that his eating time was longer than that of his fraternal twin
brother. When he was first brought to a private dental clinic, his malocclusion was pointed out and treatment was recommended. His mother worried about the necessity of the malocclusion treatment, and he was brought to our clinic. There was no relevant medical or family history of systemic or dental abnormalities. Clinical examination showed normal age-appropriate development of his face and dentition except for the severe scissors bite in the left molar region, which allowed no occlusal contact between the opposite teeth (Fig. 1). He had no oral habits, abnormally tongue position and/or mouth-breathing, and all primary teeth were free of caries. Terminal planes\(^ {10} \) on the unaffected side were of the distal step type. The patient's fraternal twin brother had normal occlusion.

**Frontal cephalogram examination**

The width of the inter-cervical line of the primary second molars on the maxilla (cMoU) and mandible (cMoL) (Fig. 2) were measured for comparison with those of the cephalometric standards in Japanese
Table 1 Comparison of inspection items on frontal cephalograms and dentition models before and after treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radiographic cephalograms</th>
<th>Before treatment</th>
<th>Mean ± SD</th>
<th>After treatment</th>
<th>Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cMoUR-cMoUL maxilla</td>
<td>54.85</td>
<td>52.4 ± 2.15</td>
<td>51.30</td>
<td>−3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cMoUR-cMoUL mandible</td>
<td>48.70</td>
<td>50.0 ± 1.92</td>
<td>48.90</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cMoLR-cMoLL maxilla</td>
<td>54.85</td>
<td>52.4 ± 2.15</td>
<td>51.30</td>
<td>−3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dentition models

Arch width

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Before treatment</th>
<th>Mean ± SD</th>
<th>After treatment</th>
<th>Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cc-Cc maxilla</td>
<td>32.30</td>
<td>31.28 ± 1.93</td>
<td>31.95</td>
<td>−0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandible</td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>23.91 ± 1.65</td>
<td>24.60</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cc-Cc mandible</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>25.51 ± 1.84</td>
<td>26.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-E maxilla</td>
<td>51.10</td>
<td>47.60 ± 2.84</td>
<td>47.30</td>
<td>−3.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandible</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>39.61 ± 2.41</td>
<td>38.20</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-E mandible</td>
<td>34.15</td>
<td>31.16 ± 2.31</td>
<td>32.30</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch length</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-Cc maxilla</td>
<td>7.40</td>
<td>8.20 ± 1.05</td>
<td>7.25</td>
<td>−0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandible</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>4.97 ± 0.83</td>
<td>6.20</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-Eo maxilla</td>
<td>26.40</td>
<td>29.06 ± 1.53</td>
<td>28.15</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandible</td>
<td>27.80</td>
<td>26.41 ± 1.50</td>
<td>27.65</td>
<td>−0.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cMoUR-cMoUL: The width of the inter-cervical line of primary molars on the maxilla
Cc-Cc: The arch width inter cusp of primary canines, Cc-Cc: Inter-palatal/lingual cervical line of primary canines
E-E: Inter-buccal groove of primary second molars, E-E: Inter-palatal/lingual cervical line of primary second molars
A-Cc: The arch length of inter labial surfaces of primary central incisors to the tips of the primary canines
A-Eo: Inter-labial surfaces of primary central incisors to the distal surfaces of primary second molars

Study models examination

The arch width and length between the primary canines and second molars (Fig. 3) were measured for comparison with the standard values in Japanese children with normal primary occlusion12. The following three inspection items on the maxilla were revealed to exceed the mean plus the standard deviation: the arch width of the inter-buccal groove of the primary second molars (E-E), the inter-palatal cervical line of the primary second molars (E-E), and the arch length between inter-labial surfaces of the primary central incisors and inter-distal surfaces of the primary second molars (A-Eo) (Table 1).

Other inspection items for the maxilla and mandible were within the range of the mean plus standard deviation. The overbite was 2.8 mm and the overjet was 2.0 mm.
the expected one after treatment was obtained. The extent of trimming was set out to exceed a little to allow over-collection. Then the trimmed portions were glued and a removable appliance was made using the expansion screw (Ortho Dentaurum Co., #600-500) in a conventional method. Ultimately, the fabricated appliance was returned to the master model and set adjust by opening the expansion screw. It was expected that by covering the occlusal surfaces the maxillary left primary first and second molars would move toward the palatal side smoothly.

The working model of the maxilla was divided into two at median line and it was trimmed a little more than the expected move value. Then the working models were glued and a removable type appliance was made using a closed expansion screw in conventional method. Ultimately, open value of the expansion screw was adjusted on master model. In order to raise the occlusal vertical dimension and to anchor the unaffected teeth at the same time, the appliance covered the occlusal surfaces between the right primary lateral incisor and the second molar. The authors directed the patient’s mother to ensure that the boy use this appliance all day long except at meals and when brushing his teeth and exercising, and to give the screw a one-quarter reverse turn.
(0.1 mm) each week. During periodic examination, the period of the screw turn was gradually shortened from once a week to every 4 days.

Although the maxillary left primary first molar was sufficiently moved to the palatal side after 8 months, the mesiopalatal cusp of the adjacent second molar merely contacted the mesiobuccal cusp of the opposing second molar (Fig. 5). Unstable occlusion was also detected due to the use of the appliance over a long term. Furthermore, the maxillary left permanent first molar was progressing toward eruption with a tendency to have a scissors bite like the left primary molars. Unfortunately, the maxillary left primary central incisor was moved to the labial side with discoloration because it had been injured twice in this term.

In order to improve the above conditions, a fixed appliance with double loops and a slight resin valve for anchorage was modified from a quad-helix appliance. The new appliance was activated and adjusted once a month for 2 months. As a result, the maxillary left primary second molar moved sufficiently to the palatal side, and the scissors bite was corrected (Fig. 6). The maxillary left primary molars gained sufficient occlusal contact with the opposing molars. In addition, the maxillary left permanent first molar, which was tending toward a scissors bite, also began to be led to a normal bite by suitable occlusion of the neighboring teeth. After the second appliance was used for the next 2 months without activating, a lingual arch was inserted as a retainer. The mobility and the attached gingival level were normal in all affected teeth.

**Evaluation of treatment**

When the patient finished using the retainer at the age of 6 years and 10 months (Fig. 7), a frontal cephalogram and study models were taken and examined again to evaluate the treatment. Measurements of the same inspection items were made as described earlier in methods and compared to their pretreatment values. The most significant change was recognized in the arch width of the inter-buccal groove of the maxillary primary second molars.
(E-E), which was reduced to 47.3 mm; the difference between pre- and post-treatment values was 3.8 mm (−7.4%). After the improvements, data from other inspections of all items exceeded the mean plus the standard deviation and now lay within the standard ranges of normal primary dentition. The width of the inter-cervical line of primary molars on the maxilla (cMoU), the arch width of the inter-palatal cervical line of the maxillary primary second molars (E₂-E₃), were reduced by 3.55 mm (−6.4%), 1.85 mm (−5.4%), respectively, and the arch length of the inter-labial surfaces of the maxillary primary central incisors to the distal surfaces of the maxillary primary second molars (A-E₂) were increased by 1.75 mm (6.6%) (Table 1). The overbite was slightly reduced to 2.2 mm, but the overjet was unchanged at 2.0 mm. His mother stated subjectively that his eating time became shorter and almost same as that of his twin.

Discussion

Sim13) classifies scissors bite as a unilateral buccal crossbite in the category of posterior crossbites. A buccal crossbite with a whole segment of the upper teeth outside the lower arch is particularly termed a scissors bite13). The cause of a posterior crossbite includes scissors bite may not be possible to determine with any great degree of accuracy13). Furthermore, the present case shows the advantage in primary molars to fulfill their functions without any discomfort and remain in occlusion. After treatment, the patient’s eating time was improved. If no treatment had been given for the scissors bite, unsuitable growth and asymmetric development would have occurred in the oro-facial region, and dysfunctional occlusion might have developed in the mixed or permanent dentitions.

In addition, the maxillary left first molar, which showed a tendency toward a scissors bite, was led to become a normal bite after suitable occlusion of the left primary molars was achieved. We surmise that occlusal guidance in the left primary molars produced sufficient vertical space for the erupting maxillary left permanent first molar and that the inclination of the first molar changed spontaneously to the normal eruptive direction by buccal muscle and tongue pressure.

In summary, occlusal guidance for a scissors bite in primary dentition is important, and improvement of occlusion in this stage can prevent subsequent malocclusions in permanent dentition. The patient has been kept under periodic examination to date, in order to monitor the progress of change to permanent dentition.

References

1) Sim, J.M.: Minor Tooth Movement in Children. 2nd