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Utilization of implant and micro-implant for anchorage in orthodontic treatment: A case report of orthodontic treatment with lower first and second molars missing

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A step-by-step plan should be followed in a complex orthodontic case to eliminate complications. In the beginning of this case, a 30 year old female with bilateral mandibular first and second molars missing received implantation (Ankylos) at #46 bone ridge without orthodontic consideration. Three months later, she asked for orthodontic treatment to correct bimaxillary protrusion. A new treatment plan was made and the mandibular first premolars had to be extracted. Micro-implants (Abs Anch) were used to offer anchorage for canine distal drive and anterior retraction. Low hysteresis arch wire (0.18 inchX0.25 inch) was applied to maintain arch form and resist inclination. Orthodontic treatment was eventually finished and prosthetic restoration of the implant was complete. Clear overlay retainers were delivered for both arches to maintain the outcome. Patient was satisfied with the result of altered treatment plan.

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Correlation between family economic status and dental caries risk aged 0-3 years: A study to prevent caries in the earliest age

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Family economic status is an important indicator to determine dental caries in children, especially in their younger age, or 0-3 years. This study aimed to see the correlation between family economic status and dental caries risk in children aged 0-3 years, using caries-risk assessment, as a method to prevent caries in the earliest age. This analytical correlational study used multistage random sampling technique. Family economic status and dental caries risk were measured in 109 children aged 0-3 years, which has been registered in 5 mother-children integrated center (Posyandu) Bandung City, using scale, based on Nielsen Media Research and American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry's Caries-risk Assessment Tool. The correlation of variables was analyzed using Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. The result showed that children with low family economic status have high dental caries risk. Statistic calculation using Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test with $\alpha=5\%$ showed coefficient correlation $Z=-8.315$, with significance $p\text{-value}=0.000$. The conclusion of this study shows that there is correlation between family economic status and dental caries risk aged 0-3 years; which is, the lower the family economic status, the higher the dental caries risk.

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