

Stability comparison of two different dentoalveolar expansion treatment protocols

Ezgi Atik¹, Tülin Taner²

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1590/2177-6709.22.5.075-082.oar>

Objective: The aim of this study was to compare the longitudinal stability of the conventional straight-wire system after the use of a quad-helix appliance with Damon self-ligating system in patients with Class I malocclusion. **Methods:** 27 adolescent patients were evaluated at three different periods: pre-treatment (T_1), post-treatment (T_2) and three years post-treatment (T_3). Group 1 included 12 patients (with a mean age of 14.65 year) treated with Damon 3MX bracket system; and Group 2 included 15 patients (with a mean age of 14.8 year) who underwent orthodontic treatment with Roth prescribed brackets after expansion with Quad-Helix appliance. Relapse was evaluated with dental cast examination and cephalometric radiograph tracings. Statistical analysis was performed with IBM-SPSS for Windows software, version 21 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL). A p -value smaller than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. **Results:** There were significant increases in all transverse dental and postero-anterior measurements (except for UL6-ML mm in Group 1) with active treatment. There was some significant relapse in the long-term in inter-canine width in both groups and in the inter-first premolar width in Group 2 ($p < 0.05$). Significant decrease in all frontal measurements from T_2 to T_3 was seen for both groups. Upper and lower incisors significantly proclined in T_1 - T_2 ($p < 0.05$), however no relapse was found for both groups. When two systems were compared, there was no significant difference for the long-term follow-up period. **Conclusion:** Conventional (quad-helix appliance with conventional brackets) and Damon systems were found similar with regard to the long-term incisor positions and transverse dimension changes of maxillary arch.

Keywords: Conventional brackets. Self-ligating brackets. Stability.

Objetivo: comparar a estabilidade longitudinal após o tratamento de pacientes com má oclusão de Classe I usando o sistema *Straight-wire* convencional — depois da expansão com aparelho quadri-hélice — e o sistema autoligável Damon. **Métodos:** 27 pacientes adolescentes foram avaliados em três períodos distintos: pré-tratamento (T_1), pós-tratamento imediato (T_2) e três anos pós-tratamento (T_3). O Grupo 1 incluiu 12 pacientes (com idade média de 14,65 anos) tratados com o sistema de braquetes Damon 3MX e o Grupo 2 incluiu 15 pacientes (com idade média de 14,8 anos), submetidos a tratamento ortodôntico com braquetes prescrição Roth após expansão com aparelho quadri-hélice. A recidiva foi avaliada por meio de exame dos modelos de estudo e traçados cefalométricos. A análise estatística foi realizada com o *software* IBM-SPSS para Windows, versão 21 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL). Valores de $p < 0,05$ foram considerados estatisticamente significativos. **Resultados:** após o tratamento ativo, ocorreu aumento significativo em todas as medidas transversais dentárias e posteroanteriores (exceto para a UL6-ML mm, no Grupo 1). Em longo prazo, ocorreu recidiva significativa ($p < 0,05$) na distância intercaninos em ambos os grupos, e na distância interprimeiros pré-molares no Grupo 2. De T_2 para T_3 , observou-se diminuição significativa em todas as medidas frontais, para ambos os grupos. De T_1 para T_2 , os incisivos superiores e inferiores sofreram vestibularização significativa ($p < 0,05$); porém, nenhuma recidiva ocorreu em qualquer um dos dois grupos. Ao se comparar os dois sistemas, não foi encontrada qualquer diferença significativa no período de acompanhamento em longo prazo. **Conclusão:** o sistema convencional (aparelho quadri-hélice e braquetes convencionais) e o sistema Damon apresentaram desempenho semelhante, em longo prazo, em termos das posições dos incisivos e das mudanças ocorridas na dimensão transversal da arcada superior.

Palavras-chave: Braquetes convencionais. Braquetes autoligáveis. Estabilidade.

¹ Assistant Professor in Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, University of Hacettepe (Ankara, Turkey).

² Professor in Orthodontics, School of Dentistry, University of Hacettepe (Ankara, Turkey).

» The authors report no commercial, proprietary or financial interest in the products or companies described in this article.

How to cite: Atik E, Taner T. Stability comparison of two different dentoalveolar expansion treatment protocols. *Dental Press J Orthod*. 2017 Sept-Oct;22(5):75-82. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1590/2177-6709.22.5.075-082.oar>

Submitted: September 28, 2016 – **Revised and accepted:** March 12, 2017

Contact address: Ezgi Atik – Assistant Professor, Department of Orthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Hacettepe University, Sıhhiye, 06100, Ankara, Turkey
E-mail: ezgibaytorun@hotmail.com

INTRODUCTION

One of the important aspects of orthodontic treatment is to maintain arch form and prevent the possibility of relapse. However, increasing the arch perimeter in non-extraction orthodontic treatment results in both transverse expansion of the arches and proclination of the incisors.^{1,2} On the other hand, it is known that arch dimensional changes most probably influence prolonged stability. Both widening the inter-canine dimension width and tipping incisors labially results in unstable post-treatment results.^{3,4}

Posterior expansion in the maxillary and mandibular arches is one of the comparison issues of self-ligating and conventional brackets. Transverse expansion with self-ligating systems is explained by low friction between the brackets and the archwires.⁵ In the literature, some studies have indicated greater arch width increases with self-ligating brackets,⁶⁻⁸ while other studies have shown no differences between self-ligating and conventional appliances.⁹⁻¹¹ It has been purported that the lower force produced by self-ligating brackets might lead to more stable treatment results.¹² It has also been claimed that passive self-ligating brackets can introduce stable arch dimensional changes.¹³ However, few studies^{14,15} in the literature have evaluated the stability of treatment results associated with self-ligating bracket systems.

Since there is a lack of studies comparing the long-term stability of conventional and self-ligating systems, the present study aimed to comparatively evaluate the long-term post-treatment effects of self-ligating and conventional systems on the transverse dimensions of maxillary arches, and identify the dentoalveolar cephalometric changes. The null hypothesis assumed that there was not significant differences regarding the long-term stability between both systems.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The subjects in this study were derived from a sample of 33 patients who had been previously treated in Hacettepe University Department of Orthodontics. The treatment results were originally presented in other article.⁹ The following inclusion criteria were used: patients were 13-17 years of age at the start of treatment; they had Class I malocclusion (ANB angle between 2° and 4°); moderate maxillary and mandibular crowding (between 3 mm and 6 mm); maxillary constriction caused by dental transverse discrepancy, characterized by palatal tipping of

the upper premolar and/or molar teeth; had undergone the non-extraction treatment protocol using the same archwire sequence with self-ligating brackets (Damon 3MX, Ormco/A Company, San Diego, CA, USA) or quad-helix expansion followed by conventional brackets (Forestadent, Pforzheim, Germany); had not undergone any adjunctive method, such as stripping, power chain, or intermaxillary elastics so as not to constrict the maxillary arch; and had undergone the same retention protocol in both the upper and lower dental arch for approximately one year. All patients had available records from before treatment (T_1), after treatment (T_2), and three years after treatment (T_3). In this retrospective clinical study, no sample size calculation was done because all the available records were included. The power analysis was done and the power of the effect of different treatment protocols according to the obtained results and hypothesis was found to be 99.47%.

Ethical approval was obtained from the University of Hacettepe Research Committee (No. GO 16/573-13). A total of 33 patients were recalled to the Orthodontic Department of Hacettepe University, for a follow-up investigation three years post-treatment. Previously, the patients were randomly allocated to one of the two treatment systems. Six patients did not return for long-term post-treatment records. Therefore, the final number of follow-up patients was 27; 12 subjects were assigned to the Damon bracket group (Group 1) and 15 subjects were assigned to the conventional bracket group (Group 2), as shown in Table 1. In the present study the pre-treatment and post-treatment variables were not obtained from the aforementioned previous study⁹, being re-evaluated, since the sample size was smaller in this study.

The Damon bracket group (12 female patients with a mean age of 14.65 years and an age range of 13.1-16.7 years) was previously bonded with a 0.022-in Damon 3MX appliance system (Ormco/A Company, San Diego, CA, USA). Unlike the conventional bracket group, in the Damon bracket group the application of the expansion appliance was not performed before the bonding procedure. The following archwires were used, sequentially, for leveling and aligning: 0.014, 0.018-in Damon copper-nickel-titanium (CuNiTi); 0.014×0.025, 0.017×0.025-in Damon CuNiTi, followed by 0.017×0.025-in and 0.019×0.025-in stainless steel (SS) archwires.

The conventional bracket group (15 female patients with a mean age of 14.8 years and an age range of 12.1-15.9 years) was previously bonded with the 0.022-in Roth prescription bracket (Forestadent, Pforzheim, Germany). At the beginning of the treatment, the maxillary arch was expanded using a quad-helix appliance until the lingual cusps of the maxillary first molars were in contact with the buccal cusps of the mandibular first molars. After the desired expansion of the maxillary arch was achieved, the quad-helix appliance was removed and the transpalatal arch, with two arms behind the upper right and left premolar teeth, was put in place for retention until the SS archwires were applied to the maxillary arch. The following sequence of archwires was used for leveling and aligning: 0.014, 0.018-in CuNiTi; 0.014×0.025, 0.017×0.025-in CuNiTi, followed by 0.017×0.025 and 0.019×0.025-in SS. In the Damon bracket group, the Damon CuNiTi archwires were in uniform archwire form, and they were not coordinated to the original dental arch form. In the conventional bracket group, standard CuNiTi archwires were used. When these two types of archwires were compared, they displayed the same shape in the front region; however, the Damon CuNiTi archwires were wider in the region distal to the canines. In the Damon bracket group, Damon SS archwires were used; in the conventional bracket group, medium arch form SS archwires were used. The Damon SS archwires were broader than the standard SS archwires used in the conventional bracket group.

When the treatment was completed, upper and lower Hawley retainers were applied to all patients, for the retention protocol. The devices were made with Orthocryl® (Dentaurum, Ispringen, Germany). The patients were instructed to wear the Hawley retainers full time for six months, except when eating and brushing their teeth and thereafter 6 months for every night. The total retention period was one year. The patients were evaluated at three-month intervals until the completion of the retention period (one year) to determine their motivation, address hygiene issues, and assess breakage.

All records, including postero-anterior and lateral cephalometric radiographs — with the use of the same cephalostat (Promax; Planmeca, Helsinki, Finland) — were obtained from all patients. Dental casts prepared from alginate impressions were also obtained from all patients before treatment (T_1) and immediately after treatment (T_2). When the patients were recalled three years after the completion of the treatment, the same records were taken by the same operator, for post-retention evaluation (T_3). Eight lateral cephalometric measurements (Fig 1), five frontal cephalometric measurements (Fig 2), and four dental cast measurements (Fig 3) were obtained and recorded. Digital tracing of the cephalometric radiographs using Quick Ceph Studio software (Quick Ceph System, San Diego, CA, USA) and dental model measurements were performed by the same investigator. The transverse dimensions were recorded with digital calipers (150mm ISO 9001 electronic caliper; Tesa Technology, Renens, Switzerland), as shown in Figure 3.

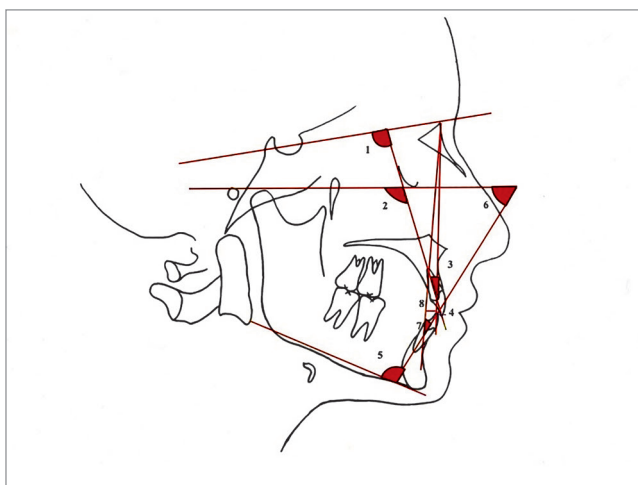


Figure 1 - Lateral cephalometric dental angular and linear measurements: 1) U1-SN (degrees); 2) U1-FH (degrees); 3) U1-NA (degrees); 4) U1-NA (mm); 5) IMPA (degrees); 6) FMIA (degrees); 7) L1-NB (degrees); 8) L1-NB (mm).

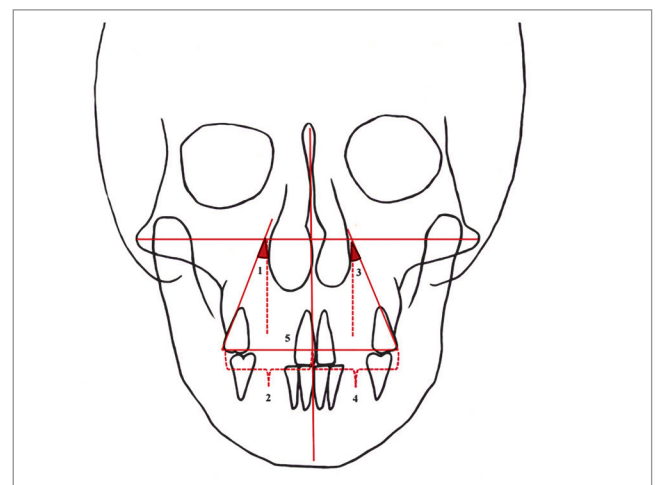


Figure 2 - Posteroanterior cephalometric measurements: 1) UR6-ML (degrees); 2) UR6-ML (mm); 3) UL6-ML (degrees); 4) UL6-ML (mm); 5) UR6-UL6 (mm).

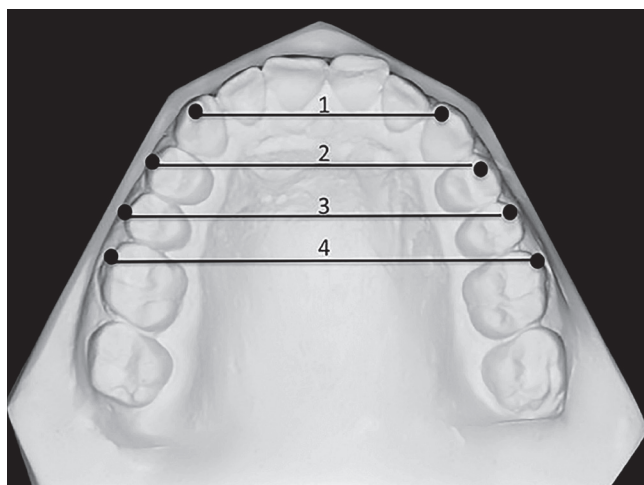


Figure 3 - 1) Inter-canine width (3-3), which is the distance between the right and left maxillary canine cusp tips. 2) Inter-first premolar width (4-4), which is the distance between the buccal cusp tips of the right and left maxillary first premolars. 3) Inter-second premolar width (5-5), which is the distance between the buccal cusp tips of the right and left maxillary second premolars. 4) Inter-molar width (6-6), which is the distance between the mesiobuccal cusp tips of the right and left maxillary first molars.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive and analytical statistical analyses were performed with IBM-SPSS for Windows software, version 21 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The Shapiro-Wilk test was used to determine if the continuous data were normally distributed. Data were shown as mean \pm standard deviation or median (min-max), where applicable. Degrees of reliability were calculated by intra-class correlation coefficients and 95% confidence interval for each clinical parameter: the degree of concordance observed was classified as satisfactory and excellent, respectively.

Mann-Whitney test was used to compare the demographic variables among the groups. Two-way repeated ANOVA measure test was used to compare the differences among the groups. The non-parametric Friedman test was used to evaluate the statistical significance of the mean differences between the pre-treatment, post-treatment, and post-retention measurements within the groups. A p-value smaller than 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

RESULTS

All the dental arch width measurements were found to have significantly increased from the T_1 period to T_2 period in both groups ($p < 0.05$). From T_2 to T_3 , there was some significant relapse in inter-canine width in both groups ($p < 0.05$) and in the inter-first premolar width in Group 2, the conventional bracket group ($p = 0,019$) (Table 2).

Statistically significant increases were found in the postero-anterior measurements (except for UL6-ML mm in the Damon bracket group, Group 1) in the T_1 - T_2 period for both groups. Moreover, there was a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in all the frontal measurements in the T_2 - T_3 period for both groups (Table 3).

In the T_1 - T_2 period, U1-SN (degrees), U1-FH (degrees), FMIA (degrees), L1-NB (degrees), and L1-NB (mm) significantly changed in Group 1; and U1-NA (degrees), IMPA (degrees), FMIA (degrees), L1-NB (degrees), and L1-NB (mm) significantly changed in Group 2. From T_2 to T_3 , no significant relapse was found in the lateral cephalometric measurements for both groups (Table 4).

The inter-group comparison results showed that there was no statistically significant difference between the groups for all measurements (Table 2, 3 and 4).

Table 1 - Demographic and clinical characteristics of the sample.

Variables	Group 1 (Damon)	Group 2 (Conventional)	p-value
Number of subjects	12	15	
Age (year)	14.65 (13.10-16.70)	14.80 (12.10-15.90)	0.905 ^a
Mand. crowding (mm)	3.75 \pm 0.94	3.31 \pm 0.74	0.256 ^a
Max. crowding (mm)	4.24 \pm 1.14	3.66 \pm 0.90	0.236 ^a

a: Mann-Whitney test. Values are presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD), median (min-max) or p-value.

Table 2 - Dental Model Measurements of the Groups at T₁ (pre-treatment), T₂ (post-treatment) and T₃ (3 years post-treatment) Periods

Variables	T ₁ mean±SD	T ₂ mean±SD	T ₃ mean±SD	T ₂ -T ₁ p ^a	T ₃ -T ₂ p ^a	T ₃ -T ₁ p ^a	p ^b
3-3							
Group 1 (Damon)	33.83±3.54	35.99±2.41	34.81±2.34	0.001*	0.007*	1.000	0,647
Group 2 (Conventional)	32.861±3.15	34.94±1.93	34.08±1.20	0.0001*	0.019*	0.301	
4-4							
Group 1 (Damon)	38.16±2.95	43.58±2.13	42.35±1.98	0.0001*	0.662	0.007*	0,438
Group 2 (Conventional)	38.09±2.32	44.03±2.06	42.24±2.20	0.0001*	0.019*	0.019*	
5-5							
Group 1 (Damon)	42.82±3.49	48.28±2.76	47.16±2.30	0.0001*	0.662	0.007*	0,462
Group 2 (Conventional)	43.79±3.38	49.12±2.26	47.47±2.49	0.0001*	0.053	0.010*	
6-6							
Group 1 (Damon)	48.85±3.73	52.70±3.34	51.75±2.89	0.0001*	0.662	0.007*	0,976
Group 2 (Conventional)	49.90±3.90	53.77±2.91	52.73±3.18	0.0001*	0.134	0.006*	

*Statistically significant ($p < 0,05$).

a: Friedman test, comparison of pre-treatment, post-treatment and 3 years post-treatment measurements within the groups.

b: Two-way repeated ANOVA measure test, comparison of groups.

Table 3 - Postero-anterior cephalometric measurements of the groups at T₁ (pre-treatment), T₂ (post-treatment) and T₃ (3 years post-treatment) periods.

Variables	T ₁ mean±SD/ median (min-max)	T ₂ mean±SD/ median (min-max)	T ₃ mean±SD	T ₂ -T ₁ p ^a	T ₃ -T ₂ p ^a	T ₃ -T ₁ p ^a	p ^b
UR6-ML (mm)							
Group 1	27.98±1.86	29.86±2.18	26.53±1.41	0.013*	0.0001*	0.922	0,252
Group 2	30.13±1.79	31.23±2.22	27.98±2.73	0.019*	0.000*	0.301	
UR6-ML (degrees)							
Group 1	24.47±2.97	30.01±2.67	24.26±3.03	0.013*	0.0001*	0.922	0,164
Group 2	26.96 (16.18-30.64)	29.61 (20.57-31.77)	24.52±3.49	0.003*	0.0001*	1.000	
UL6-ML (mm)							
Group 1	28.57±1.22	29.61±1.23	26.33±0.99	0.074	0.0001*	0.074	0,501
Group 2	29.31±2.10	30.78±1.74	27.53±2.53	0.010*	0.0001*	0.604	
UL6-ML (degrees)							
Group 1	27.62±3.64	31.68±3.03	26.20±4.12	0.002*	0.0001*	1.000	0,055
Group 2	26.79±3.82	29.44±2.97	26.73±2.32	0.002*	0.006*	1.000	
UR6-UL6 (mm)							
Group 1	56.97±2.64	59.34±2.80	53.71±2.16	0.043*	0.0001*	0.199	0,831
Group 2	59.59±3.45	61.73±3.56	56.62±5.40	0.002*	0.0001*	1.000	

*Statistically significant ($p < 0,05$).

a: Friedman test, comparison of pre-treatment, post-treatment and 3 years post-treatment measurements within the groups.

b: Two-way repeated ANOVA measure test, comparison of groups.

Table 4 - Lateral cephalometric measurements of the groups at T₁ (pre-treatment), T₂ (post-treatment) and T₃ (3 years post-treatment) periods.

Variables	T ₁ mean±SD	T ₂ mean±SD	T ₃ mean±SD	T ₂ -T ₁ p ^a	T ₃ -T ₂ p ^a	T ₃ -T ₁ p ^a	p ^b
U1-SN (degrees)							
Group 1	102.47±8.41	107.07±7.35	106.92±5.70	0.007*	1.000	0.043*	0.173
Group 2	102.00±7.17	103.48±5.73	103.40±7.50	0.448	1.000	0.08	
U1-FH (degrees)							
Group 1	112.76±7.20	116.99±6.09	116.80±5.48	0.024*	1.000	0.074	0.342
Group 2	111.86±6.70	113.09±5.54	114.12±6.37	0.432	0.706	0.024*	
U1-NA (degrees)							
Group 1	22.08±7.80	27.00±5.30	27.42±6.10	0.074	1	0.124	0.386
Group 2	22.86±6.65	25.16±5.16	25.16±7.29	0.018*	0.523	0.083	
U1-NA (mm)							
Group 1	4.64±2.59	6.06±1.61	6.15±1.46	0.074	1.000	0.024*	0.45
Group 2	5.13±2.18	5.86±2.45	5.64±2.18	0.053	1	0.249	
IMPA (degrees)							
Group 1	95.70±3.58	101.41±6.24	100.50±5.30	0.074	0.922	0.003*	0.867
Group 2	92.95±6.43	97.56±7.70	97.35±7.92	0.019*	1.000	0.019*	
FMIA (degrees)							
Group 1	61.27±6.97	54.05±6.78	55.91±8.31	0.024*	1	0.013*	0.764
Group 2	62.47±6.24	56.56±6.71	57.66±7.66	0.002*	1	0.002*	
L1-NB (degrees)							
Group 1	26.08±4.72	32.55±5.14	30.90±6.11	0.002*	1.000	0.003*	0.702
Group 2	23.84±5.90	28.77±6.58	27.98±7.18	0.002*	1.000	0.006*	
L1-NB (mm)							
Group 1	5.40±2.65	7.77±2.58	7.41±3.01	0.001*	1.000	0.007*	0.128
Group 2	5.17±2.22	6.76±2.37	6.17±2.50	0.000*	0.134	0.067	

*Statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

a: Friedman test, comparison of pre-treatment, post-treatment and 3 years post-treatment measurements within the groups.

b: Two-way repeated ANOVA measure test, comparison of groups.

DISCUSSION

In orthodontic treatment, it is difficult to sustain the patient's dental arches in the position attained by active treatment. Several reasons might cause the tendency toward relapse, such as inter-canine width, mandibular growth rotation, third molar eruption, and different treatment patterns.¹⁶⁻¹⁹

While evaluating the long-term stability of an orthodontic treatment, the pattern and magnitude of the dentoalveolar arch dimensional changes must be taken into consideration. The increase in the inter-canine arch width and proclination of the incisors are the main causes of unstable results.^{3,20} Therefore, it is important to maintain the arch form during orthodontic treatment,

and doing so is highly recommended. There seems to be little basis for the claim that self-ligating brackets induce stable dental arch expansion.¹³

The effects of self-ligating brackets on long-term stability are largely unknown due to the lack of sufficient long-term follow-up studies. For this reason, the current study evaluated the three-year post-treatment stability of self-ligating and conventional treatment systems on patients that had been previously treated. All the patients included in the current study had a dentally-constricted maxillary arch with Class I malocclusion. Therefore, in the conventional bracket group, the quad-helix expansion appliance was used for transverse expansion of the maxillary arch before the alignment

of the teeth with straight-wire appliances, including conventional brackets. However, in the Damon bracket group, due to the expansion feature of the Damon CuNiTi archwires,²¹ the expansion appliance was not used before the leveling and alignment stages.

In both treatment systems, the arch widths were significantly larger post-treatment. Although an expansion appliance was not used in the Damon bracket group (Group 1), the increase in the arch widths in that group can be attributed to the larger CuNiTi and SS archwires in the region distal to the canines. In the three-year post-treatment period (from T₂ to T₃), significant relapse in the inter-canine width was observed in both groups, and relapse was observed in the inter-first premolar width in the conventional bracket group (Group 2) (Table 3). The inter-canine width relapse amounts were 1.18 mm and 0.86 mm for Group 1 and Group 2, respectively; the inter-first premolar width decrease was 1.79 mm for Group 2. Several studies have shown an inter-canine and inter-molar width decrease during the post-retention period when it had been expanded during active treatment.²²⁻²⁴ In the present study, the significant relapse in the inter-canine width in both groups after the post-treatment phase may be due to the constriction of the expanded inter-canine dimension.²⁵ This relapse could also be explained by the disuse of the Hawley appliances after one year, since the use of removable appliances was under the control of the patients. In addition, when the two groups were compared, the arch width decrease in the self-ligating brackets group (Group 1) did not differ from the arch width decrease in the conventional bracket group (Group 2) after the post-treatment period. Yu et al¹⁴ compared the long-term stability of treatment with self-ligating brackets and conventional brackets with a mean follow-up period of 7.68 years. Different from the present study, these authors¹⁴ found a greater increase in the inter-molar width with self-ligating brackets than with conventional appliances. This different result can be attributed to different treatment modalities, such as the expansion appliance used with the conventional brackets in the present study. Similar to the results of the present study, they¹⁴ did not find a significant difference in the inter-canine and inter-molar width change between the bracket systems over the long-term follow-up period. This result is concurrent with our study, and indicates that the bracket type do not affect the stability associated with dental arch width.

The proclined maxillary and mandibular incisors were similar from T₁ period to T₂ period in both groups, which is consistent with the findings reported in other studies.^{6,26,27} In this present study, the cephalometric evaluations showed that the relief of the maxillary and mandibular anterior crowding mainly occurred as a result of labial inclination, independent of the type of bracket. Nevertheless, the studies in the literature^{6,26,27} did not evaluate long-term incisor position changes with self-ligating brackets. The results of the present study showed that the changes in the maxillary and mandibular dental measurements during the three-year follow-up period were insignificant in the conventional and self-ligating bracket groups. Similar to the present study, only Basciftci et al¹⁵ evaluated the long-term dentoalveolar effects of self-ligating brackets. However, these authors¹⁵ did not compare the experimental group to a control group. In keeping with the findings of the present study, the maxillary and mandibular incisor position changes were not significant from the immediate post-treatment period to the two-year follow-up period.¹⁵ However, different from the present study, they¹⁵ reported that the upper inter-canine width remained stable in the self-ligating bracket patients during all the retention periods. In the present study, some significant relapse was observed in the inter-canine width in both the self-ligating bracket group (1.18 mm) and the conventional bracket group (0.86 mm). This difference may be due to the retention protocol we used, since we did not apply upper and lower lingual retainers as Basciftci et al¹⁵ did in their study.

In the present study, the postero-anterior cephalometric evaluation measurements indicated significant buccal tipping of the upper molars in both treatment groups at the end of the treatment. In accordance with this finding, Yu et al.²⁸ showed buccal tipping of the molars when using rapid palatal expansion (RPE) and the Damon technique with a non-extraction treatment approach. Cattaneo et al.²⁹ also indicated buccal tipping in the self-ligating bracket group. It is known that increased tipping of the maxillary molars would put a patient at risk of future relapse. Therefore, different from other studies^{14,15} that investigated the stability of self-ligating brackets, the present study also evaluated the long-term effects on the upper molar inclination changes. A significant decrease in all frontal measurements was observed in both groups, indicating a sig-

nificant relapse. The relapse amounts were not statistically different from each other when both groups were compared. However, the p value (0.055) of UL6-ML degrees (Table 3), which indicated a more clinically-significant relapse of the upper left molar teeth inclination in the Damon bracket group, must be taken into consideration. This result is probably due to the greater buccal tipping of the molars at the end of the treatment in the Damon bracket group, as found in a previous study.⁹ In the Damon bracket group, the low buccal root torque and the increased tipping of the maxillary molars could be considered as relapse risk factors.

The limitation of this study might be its retrospective design. However, to reduce the disadvantage of po-

tential selection bias,³⁰ the same treatment protocol (the non-extraction treatment included the same archwire sequence with no other appliances) and the same retention protocol were applied by only one practitioner in the same clinic, while creating the samples.

CONCLUSION

In this study, no significant differences were found in terms of long-term stability between the self-ligating (Damon brackets) and the conventional (quad-helix appliance with conventional brackets) treatment systems. However, further long-term follow-up, randomized controlled trials are needed to precisely know how using self-ligating brackets impacts stability.

REFERENCES

- Weinberg M, Sadowsky C. Resolution of mandibular arch crowding in growing patients with Class I malocclusions treated nonextraction. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop.* 1996 Oct;110(4):359-64.
- Fleming PS, DiBiase AT, Sarri G, Lee RT. Comparison of mandibular arch changes during alignment and leveling with 2 preadjusted edgewise appliances. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop.* 2009 Sept;136(3):340-7.
- Burke SP, Silveira AM, Goldsmith LJ, Yancey JM, Van Stewart A, Scarffe WC. A meta-analysis of mandibular intercanine width in treatment and postretention. *Angle Orthod.* 1998 Feb;68(1):53-60.
- Little RM. Stability and relapse of mandibular anterior alignment: University of Washington studies. *Semin Orthod.* 1999 Sept;5(3):191-204.
- Capistrano A, Cordeiro A, Siqueira DF, Capelozza Filho L, Cardoso MA, Almeida-Pedrin RR. From conventional to self-ligating bracket systems: is it possible to aggregate the experience with the former to the use of the latter? *Dental Press J Orthod.* 2014 May-June;19(3):139-57.
- Vajaria R, BeGole E, Kusnoto B, Galang MT, Obrez A. Evaluation of incisor position and dental transverse dimensional changes using the Damon system. *Angle Orthod.* 2011 July;81(4):647-52.
- Pandis N, Polychronopoulou A, Eliades T. Self-ligating vs conventional brackets in the treatment of mandibular crowding: a prospective clinical trial of treatment duration and dental effects. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop.* 2007 Aug;132(2):208-15.
- Pandis N, Polychronopoulou A, Makou M, Eliades T. Mandibular dental arch changes associated with treatment of crowding using self-ligating and conventional brackets. *Eur J Orthod.* 2010 June;32(3):248-53.
- Atik E, Cığır S. An assessment of conventional and self-ligating brackets in Class I maxillary constriction patients. *Angle Orthod.* 2014 July;84(4):615-22.
- Scott P, DiBiase AT, Sherriff M, Cobourne MT. Alignment efficiency of Damon3 self-ligating and conventional orthodontic bracket systems: a randomized clinical trial. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop.* 2008 Oct;134(4):470.e1-8.
- Fleming PS, Lee RT, McDonald T, Pandis N, Johal A. The timing of significant arch dimensional changes with fixed orthodontic appliances: data from a multicenter randomised controlled trial. *J Dent.* 2014 Jan;42(1):1-6.
- Chen SS, Greenlee GM, Kim JE, Smith CL, Huang GJ. Systematic review of self-ligating brackets. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop.* 2010 June;137(6):726.e1-18; discussion 726-7.
- Damon D. *Damon System: the workbook.* Orange: Calif; 2004.
- Yu Z, Jiaqiang L, Weiting C, Wang Y, Zhen M, Ni Z. Stability of treatment with self-ligating brackets and conventional brackets in adolescents: a long-term follow-up retrospective study. *Head Face Med.* 2014;10:41.
- Basciftci FA, Akin M, Ileri Z, Bayram S. Long-term stability of dentoalveolar, skeletal, and soft tissue changes after non-extraction treatment with a self-ligating system. *Korean J Orthod.* 2014 May;44(3):119-27.
- Rossouw PE, Preston CB, Lombard CJ, Truter JW. A longitudinal evaluation of the anterior border of the dentition. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop.* 1993 Aug;104(2):146-52.
- Fudalej P, Artun J. Mandibular growth rotation effects on postretention stability of mandibular incisor alignment. *Angle Orthod.* 2007 Mar;77(2):199-205.
- Harradine NW, Pearson MH, Toth B. The effect of extraction of third molars on late lower incisor crowding: a randomized controlled trial. *Br J Orthod.* 1998 May;25(2):117-22.
- Little RM, Riedel RA, Engst ED. Serial extraction of first premolars--postretention evaluation of stability and relapse. *Angle Orthod.* 1990 Winter;60(4):255-62.
- Mills JR. The long-term results of the proclination of lower incisors. *Br Dent J.* 1966 Apr 19;120(8):355-63.
- Birnie DJ. The Damon passive self-ligating appliance system. *Semin Orthod.* 2008;14(1):19-35.
- Kahl-Nieke B, Fischbach H, Schwarze CW. Post-retention crowding and incisor irregularity: a long-term follow-up evaluation of stability and relapse. *Br J Orthod.* 1995 Aug;22(3):249-57.
- Amott RD. A serial study of dental arch measurements on orthodontic subjects: 55 cases at least 4 years postretention [MSD thesis]. Chicago (IL): Northwestern University Dental School; 1962.
- Arnold ML. A study of the changes of the mandibular intercanine and intermolar widths during orthodontic treatment and following postretention period of five or more years [MSD Thesis]. Seattle (WA): University of Washington; 1963.
- Little RM. Stability and relapse of dental arch alignment. *Br J Orthod.* 1990 Aug;17(3):235-41.
- Jiang RP, Fu MK. [Non-extraction treatment with self-ligating and conventional brackets]. *Zhonghua Kou Qiang Yi Xue Za Zhi.* 2008 Aug;43(8):459-63.
- Pandis N, Strigou S, Eliades T. Maxillary incisor torque with conventional and self-ligating brackets: a prospective clinical trial. *Orthod Craniofac Res.* 2006 Nov;9(4):193-8.
- Yu YL, Tang GH, Gong FF, Chen LL, Qian YF. [A comparison of rapid palatal expansion and Damon appliance on non-extraction correction of dental crowding]. *Shanghai Kou Qiang Yi Xue.* 2008 June;17(3):237-42.
- Cattaneo PM, Treccani M, Carlsson K, Thorgeirsson T, Myrda A, Cevdanes LH, et al. Transversal maxillary dento-alveolar changes in patients treated with active and passive self-ligating brackets: a randomized clinical trial using CBCT-scans and digital models. *Orthod Craniofac Res.* 2011 Nov;14(4):222-33.
- Hess DR. Retrospective studies and chart reviews. *Respir Care.* 2004 Oct;49(10):1171-4.