#### DDS Filippo Cardarelli

Dentist
Specialist in Orthodontics University of Milan





### IInd Classe Deep Bite

Patient 5 1/2 years old, Dental Class II, deep bite and normo skeletal, nocturnal grinding, postural alteration.

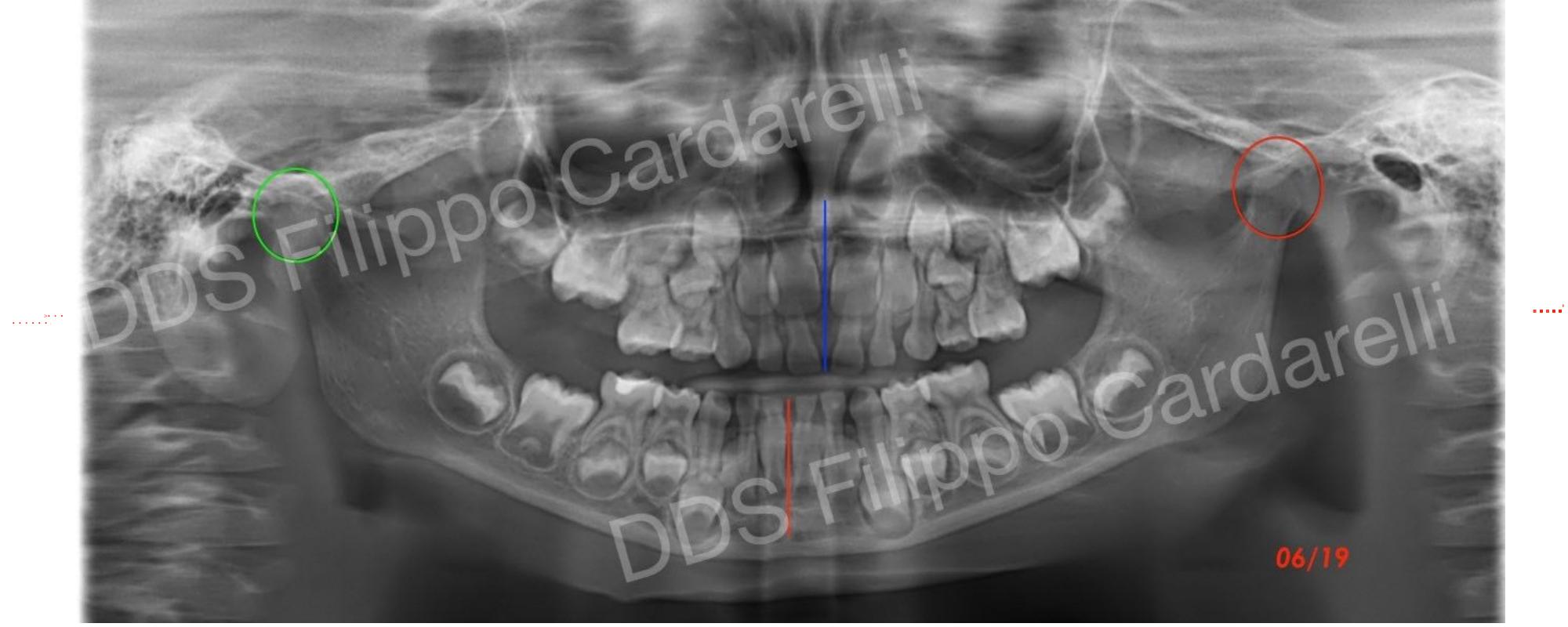
### The therapeutic sequence involves the following steps:

- Motivation
- Speech therapy
- Elastodontic therapy, AMCOP Integral



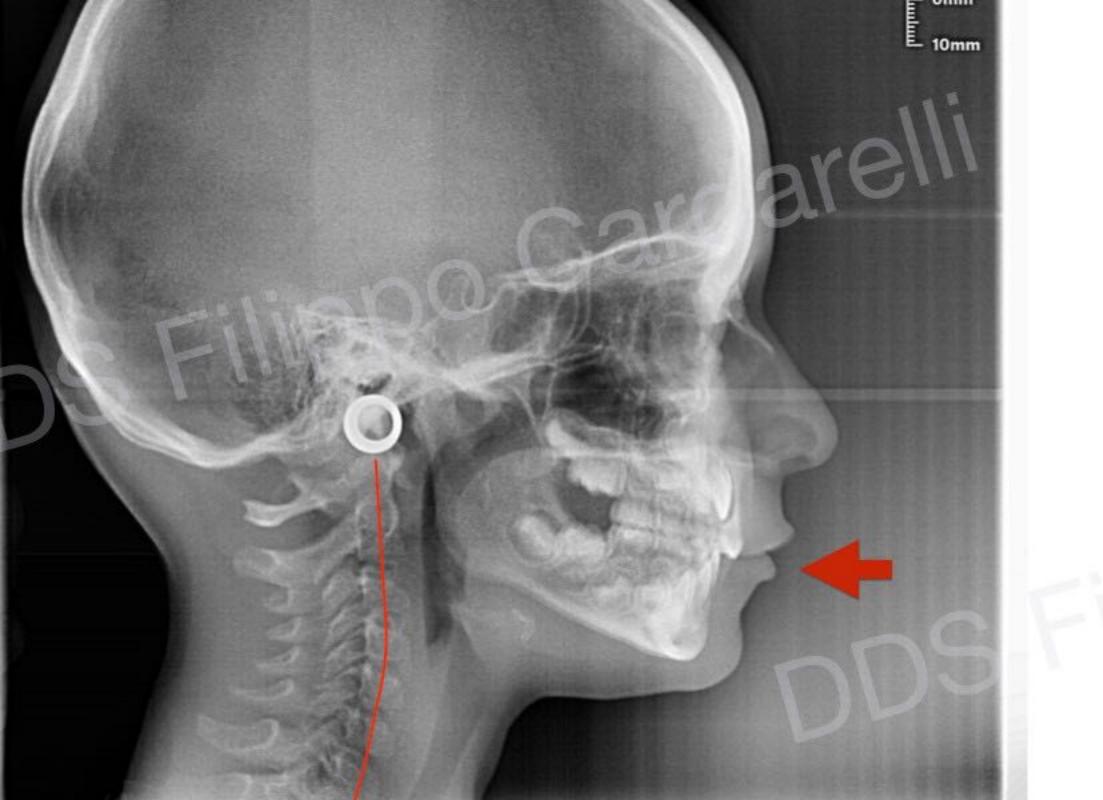










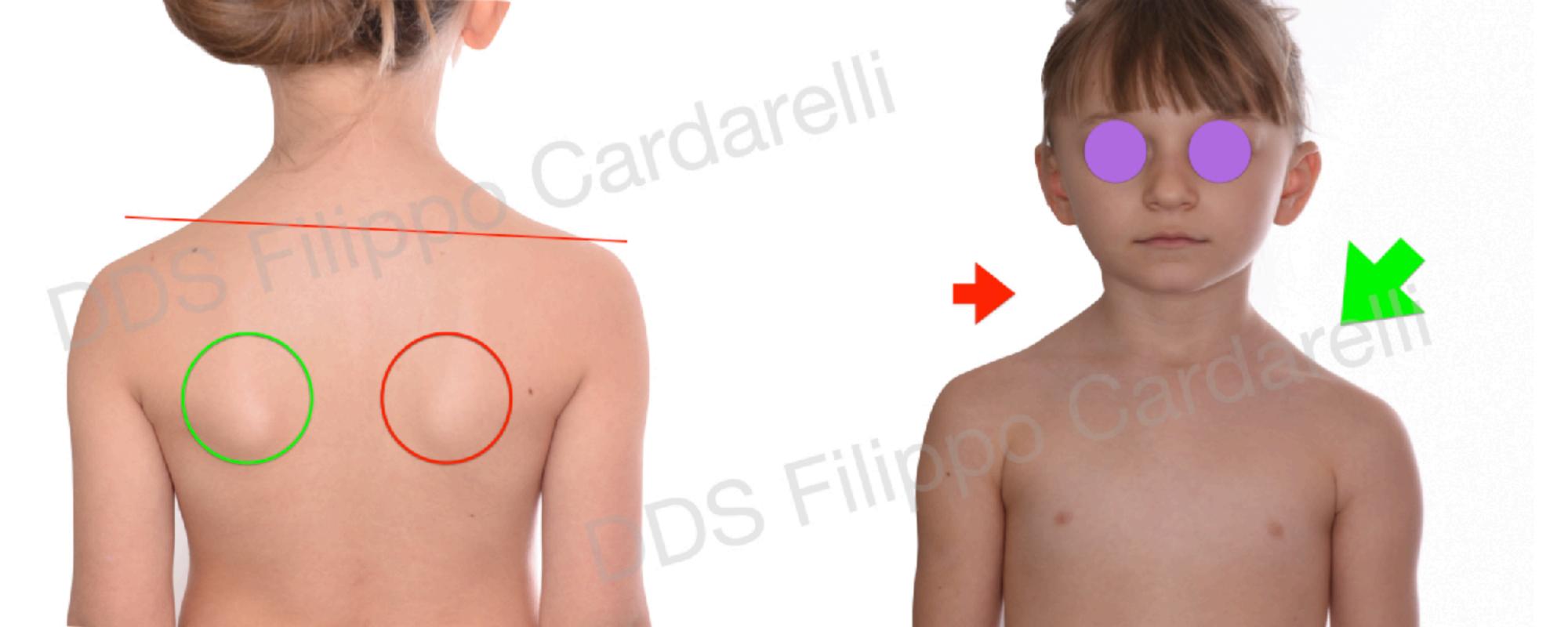


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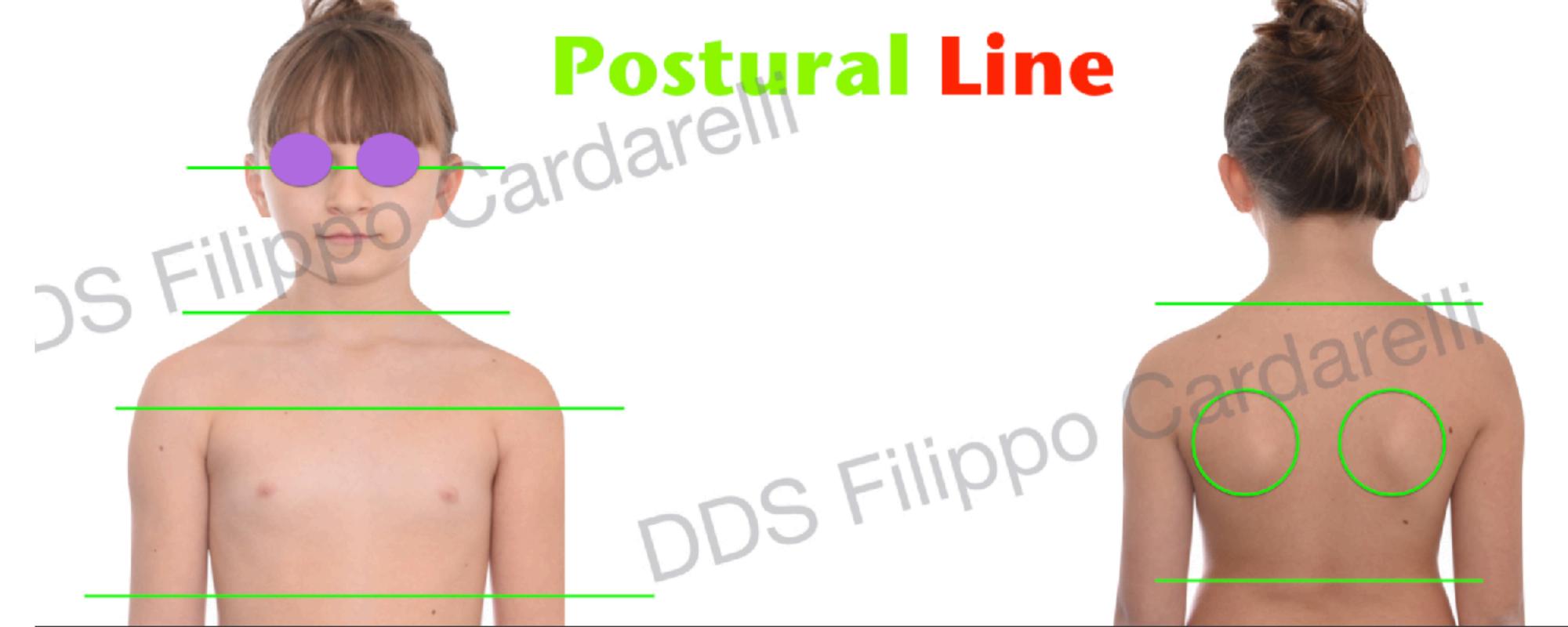










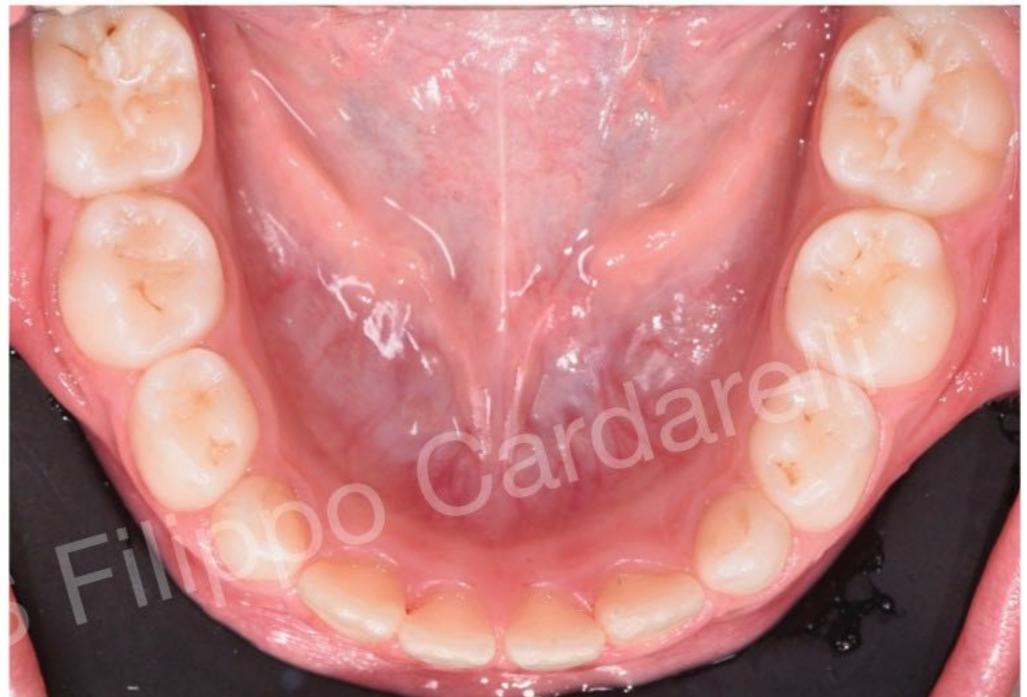


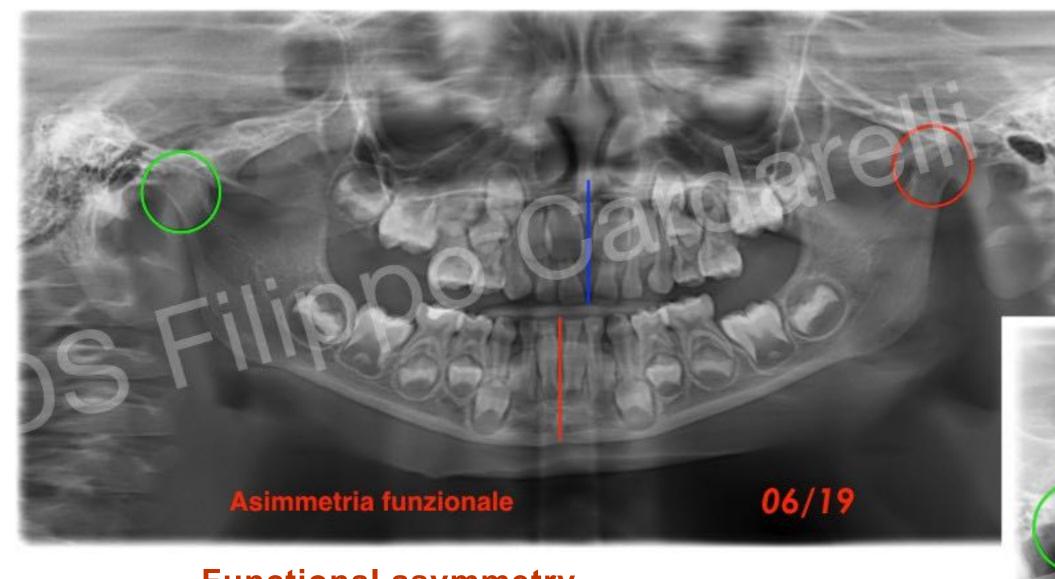




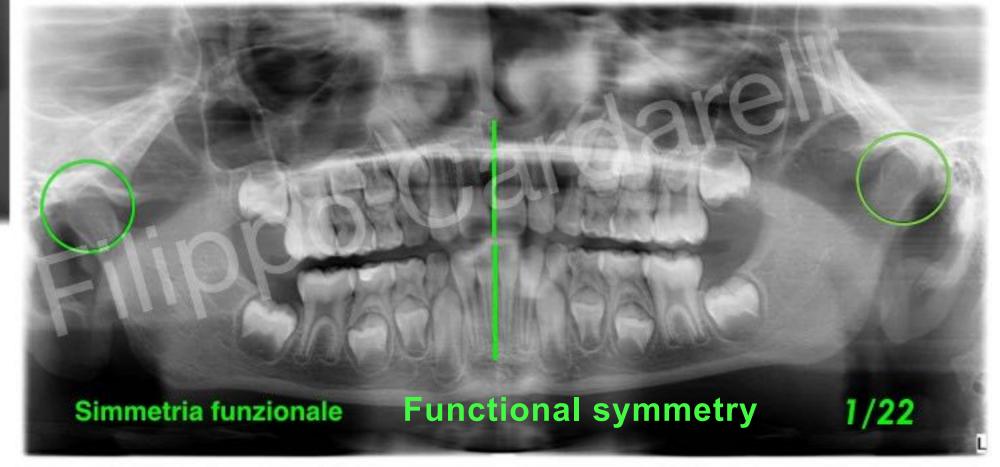








**Functional asymmetry** 

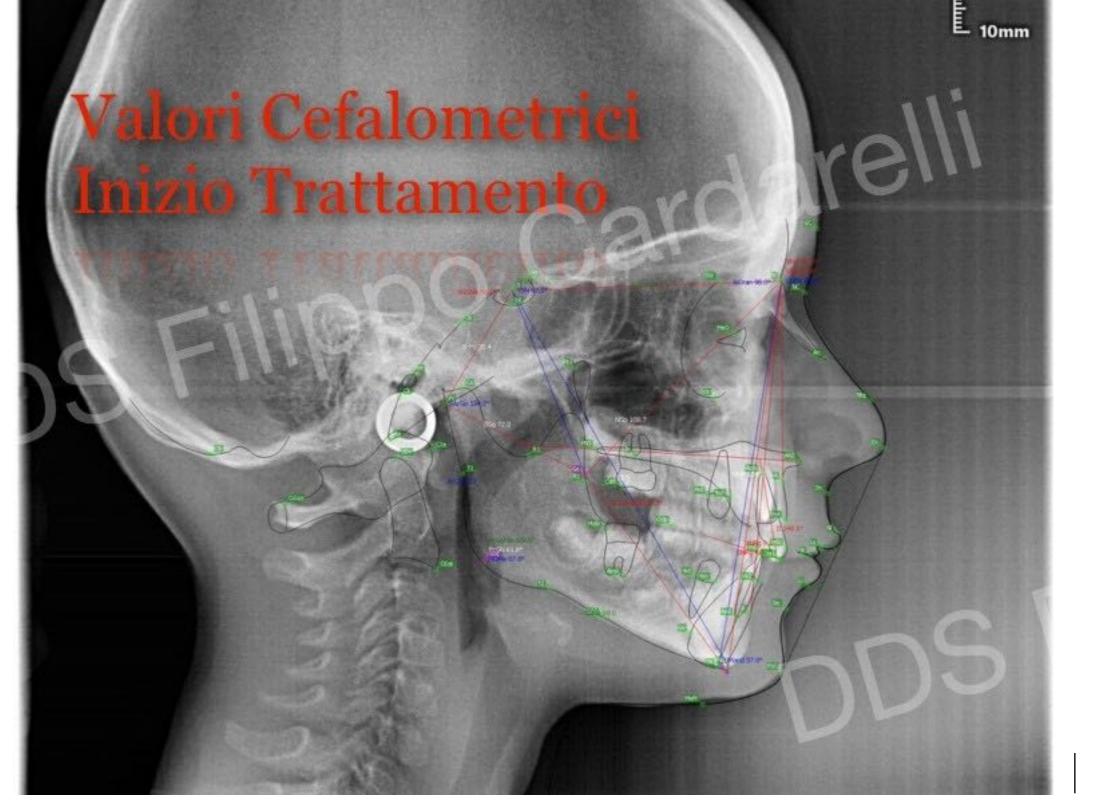






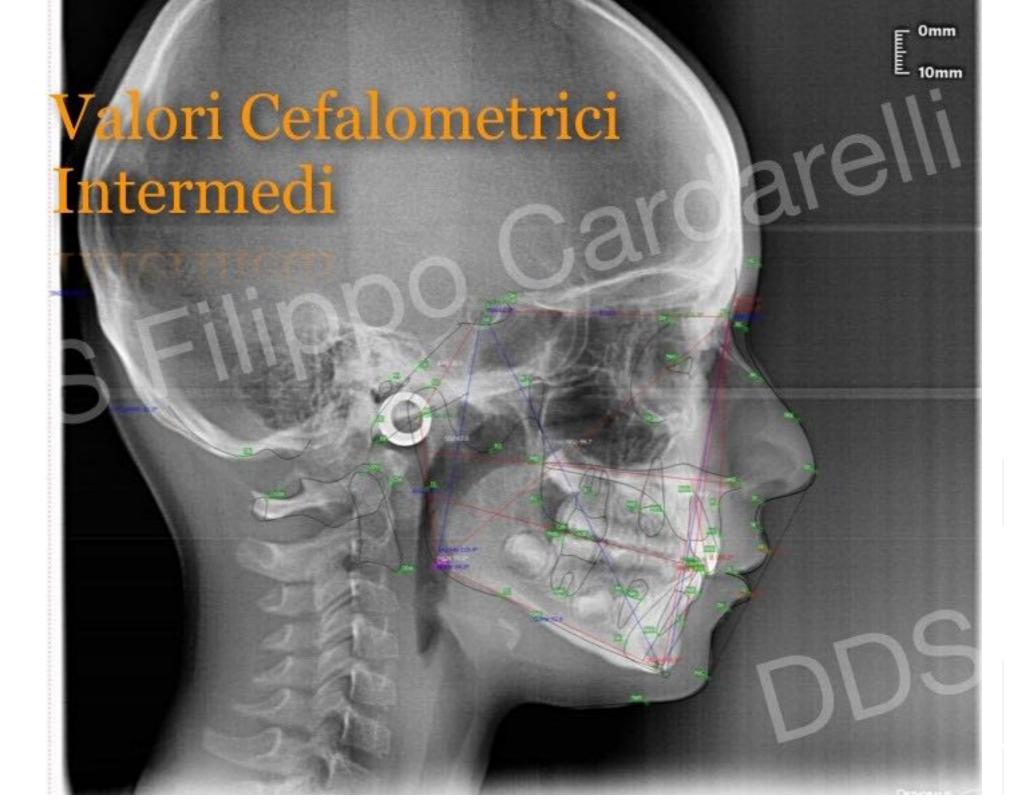






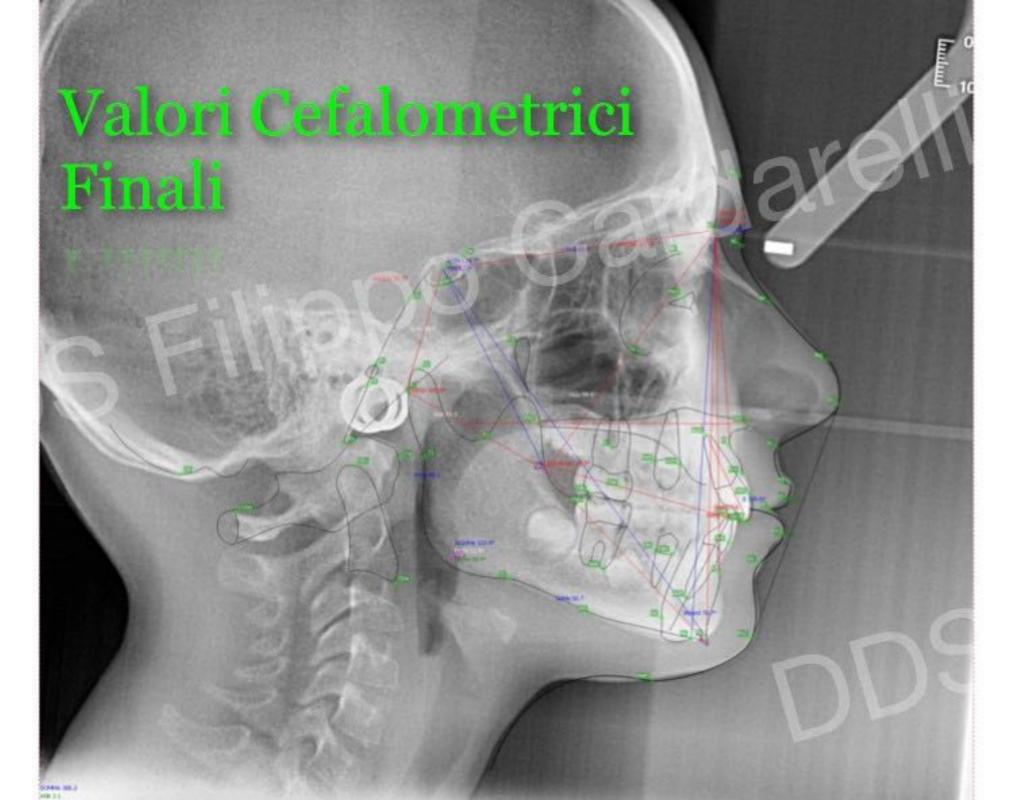
# **Cephalometric values Start of Treatment**

ANB	<b>7,0</b>
SNA	86,00
SNB	79,50
SArGo	144,0
ArGoMe	119,00
<b>IiMand</b>	96,00
IsCran	101,00
II	138,00



### Intermediate cephalometric values

ANB	5,00
SNA	87,00
SNB	82,40
SArGo	134,0
ArGoMe	129,00
IiMand	62,00
IsCran	98,00
II	140,00



### Final cephalometric values

ANB 3,0 SNA 82,00 **SNB** 79,00 SArGo 146,0 ArGoMe 122,00 **IiMand** 70,00 IsCran 104,00 126,00

## Conclusions

Therapy of second skeletal and dental classes requires early intervention in order to promote proper vertical growth and mandibular positioning. In these cases, the high anterior chewing plane (Basic) can be used to increase vertical dimension, followed by the flat chewing plane (Integral). In the presence of parafunctions such as bruxism and in the prèsence of normal skeletal vertical dimension, it is preferable to use a flat mastication plane (Integral) in order to promote proper mandibular movement and increase in vertical dimension, which at this point will occur more slowly but in association with mandibular growth.

