

Treatments

Lingual Braces- Incognito

- Lingual braces are hidden behind the teeth and are therefore invisible when you smile. Lingual braces are a very reasonable option for athletes, models, actors/actresses, musicians who play wind instruments and adult professionals.

2x6

- Partial braces are placed on the upper and lower teeth to provide some early aesthetic correction or functional problems such as crowding, excess spacing or cross-bites related to the front teeth.

Aligner Treatment

- With the end goal in mind, a series of plastic aligners are created using the patient's initial impressions or digital scans as the starting point. The aligners are plastic replicas of your teeth. Wearing them puts gentle pressure on the teeth, ever-so-slightly re-positioning them. It is recommended aligners be worn 22 hours a day, or as prescribed by your orthodontist. Each set of aligners is worn for a week or two before going to the next set. Over time, teeth reach their ideal places, according to the orthodontist's plan. The total number of aligners will vary by the needs of each patient. As with traditional braces, patients will need to wear retainers after their teeth reach their new positions.

Appliance Therapy

- This early treatment will include an appliance that is needed to adjust the teeth, help soft tissue development, or jaw growth during this early phase of growth. Full treatment may be needed when the patient gets a little older.

Appliance Treatment

- A device, either fixed to the teeth or removable, that applies force to the teeth and their supporting structures to produce changes in their relationship to each other and to control their growth and development. Used in orthodontic therapy to move the teeth into aesthetically or physiologically better positions, such as better alignment within the dental arch or with the opposing dentition; also used in the treatment of fractures or injuries to the maxilla, to stabilize or immobilize the teeth and jaws.

Band and Loop

- Simple but effective - that's how to describe the band and loop space maintainer. The appliance maintains the space of early tooth loss with future eruption in mind.

Bionator

- A Functional Removable 'Bionator' can be used successfully in patients who are 7 years or older. These patients have a front to back or anterior/posterior jaw discrepancies. This is usually described as an overbite or over-jet. Most younger kids love to wear it because it is painless and cool. They come in colors with sparkles and some even 'glow in the dark'!

Bite Plate Appliance

- A small, acrylic appliance with metal clasps that clip onto the inside of the top teeth. In general, the bite plate is used at the beginning of treatment to help correct a "deep bite" (when the upper teeth overlap the lower teeth too much).

Bite Turbos

- Bite Turbos are small composite platforms placed on the inside of the upper front teeth, or on the biting surfaces of the back molars, to prevent full closure of the teeth. When upper and lower braces are placed at the same time, in many instances, the top teeth bite down and contact the lower braces. This will cause discomfort to the patient, and will prevent the lower teeth from aligning properly. To avoid these unfavorable issues, Bite Turbos are placed on the back of the upper front teeth, or on the biting surfaces of the back molars, to act as ramps or speed bumps, to prevent the patient from biting all the way down. These Bite Turbos are only temporary, and are eventually easily removed.

Canine Substitution

- Treatment options for patients with a missing lateral incisor include space closure (a canine protracted to the position of the lateral incisor and shaped as the missing incisor) and space reopening (a pontic space provided for a single tooth implant or traditional bridge).

Ceramic (Clear) Braces

- Ceramic braces are the same size and shape as metal braces, except that they have tooth-colored or clear brackets that blend in to teeth. Some even use tooth-colored wires to be even less noticeable.

Clear Correct

- Clear Correct is a clear aligner system used to straighten teeth as an alternative to traditional braces. Clear Correct straightens teeth using a series of clear, custom-made, removable aligners that gradually move teeth a little bit at a time, eventually correcting the teeth and smile to elicit a new, revitalized look.

Comprehensive Treatment

- The goal of comprehensive orthodontic treatment is to correct the identified problem and restore the occlusion (the bite) to its optimum. Treatment can begin while patients have primary teeth, when they have a mix of primary and permanent teeth, or when all permanent teeth are in.

Craniofacial

- Craniofacial orthodontics is a sub-specialty of orthodontics that focuses on the treatment of patients with birth defects such as cleft lip and palate. Your orthodontist will work with a team comprised of speech pathologists, oral surgeons, and craniofacial plastic surgeons in planning treatment to correct cleft lip and palate, as well as other jaw and face abnormalities. As a member of a craniofacial team, a craniofacial orthodontist evaluates tooth and jaw development and growth. He or she takes care of the non-surgical treatment of the position of the jaws, and is also responsible for the pre and post operative treatment of jaw surgery, monitoring growth by means of X-rays and models.

Damon Retainer

- The Damon Splint is generally used as a post treatment appliance and is designed to help maintain the correction achieved during Class II, III or cases involving arch development. The Damon Splint can be fabricated from either dual laminate or hard acrylic.

De-Impactor Therapy

- An adjustable separating spring that uprights and erupts impacted molars and bicuspid.

Elemetrix

- SureSmile elemetrix clear aligners are an effective alternative to traditional braces. They use a system of clear, removable trays to straighten teeth. They're a great alternative if you want a straighter smile but do not want to wear metal braces, to finish off treatment if you already have traditional braces, or if you have had treatment in the past and want to make corrections to your smile.

Expansion Retainer

- An Expansion Retainer is an orthodontic device used to create a wider space in the upper jaw. It is typically used when the upper jaw is too narrow for the lower jaw or when the upper teeth are crowded or blocked out of the dental arch.

Fixed Appliance

- Fixed Appliances are devices or equipments that are attached to the teeth , cannot be removed by the patient and are capable of causing tooth movement.

Fixed Appliance Therapy

- Fixed appliances like braces are attached to the teeth by metal bands or special cement. They aren't normally taken off until treatment is complete. ... While clear aligners can be effective in treating mild to moderate orthodontic problems, fixed appliances are generally needed for more comprehensive treatment.

Gainer-Phase I

- This appliance is used instead of a palatal expander to eliminate crowding in the upper jaw and to allow for a wider smile. Most of the time crowding in the lower jaw will self-correct spontaneously as the top is corrected.

Habit Appliance

- Habit appliances are used to repress and eventually eliminate the habit of tongue thrusting and thumb sucking which causes anterior flare. They are also used to help intrude posterior teeth. Habit cribs can be added to almost any appliance or as a separate fixed appliance.

Harmony Braces

- Lingual braces, placed on the tongue side of the teeth, are the completely invisible orthodontic option for patients who want to improve their smile without sacrificing comfort and aesthetics. With HARMONY System lingual braces, your orthodontist is able to give you the beautiful smile you've always wanted, and no one will be able to tell you're undergoing orthodontic treatment!

Hawley Retainers

- The Hawley retainer includes a metal wire that typically surrounds the six anterior teeth and keeps them in place. The labial wire, or Hawley bow, incorporates 2 loops for adjustment. It is anchored in an acrylic arch that sits in the palate (roof of the mouth). The advantage of this type of retainer is that the metal wires can be adjusted to finish treatment and continue minor movement of the anterior teeth as needed.

Head Gear Early Treatment

- Orthodontic headgear is a type of orthodontic appliance which attaches to braces or a palatal expander that aids in correcting severe bite problems.

Headgear

- Headgear is often used to correct an excessive overbite. This is done by placing pressure against the upper teeth and jaw, which would hold the teeth in position or help move them into better positions. The severity of the problem determines the length of time headgear needs to be worn. The key to success with your headgear appliance is consistency. Headgear must be worn a certain number of hours per day, and if not, it must be made up the following day. Headgear should never be worn while playing sports and should also be removed while eating or brushing your teeth.

Herbst

- A Herbst appliance is fixed to your child's molars. It includes a metal tube that connects the upper and lower jaw. By adjusting the tube, your orthodontist is able to control the jaw's position in relation to the upper teeth. Typical treatment time with a Herbst appliance is 12 months, though this may vary depending on your child's unique needs.

Hybrid Treatment

- Hybrid treatment uses a combination of braces and removable aligners to move teeth. When patients are candidates for hybrid orthodontics, they spend around 12 weeks in braces at the start of treatment.

Impacted Canines

- If a canine tooth gets impacted, every effort is made to get it to erupt into its proper position in the dental arch. The techniques involved to aid eruption can be applied to any impacted tooth in the upper or lower jaw, but most commonly they are applied to the maxillary canine (upper eye) teeth. Sixty percent of these impacted canines are located on the palatal (roof of the mouth) side of the dental arch. The remaining impacted canines are found in the middle of the supporting bone but stuck in an elevated position above the roots of the adjacent teeth or out to the facial side of the dental arch.

Incline Plane

- The anterior Incline Plane has been used for many years to aid in the forward repositioning of the mandible for patients with a Class II tendency.

Inman

- The Inman Aligner is a revolutionary appliance, described as the "missing-link" between cosmetic dentistry and orthodontics, that can move teeth in the anterior region predictably, safely and quickly.

Interceptive- 2x4

- The 2x4 appliance comprises bands on the maxillary incisors, bands on the first permanent maxillary molars and a continuous arch wire. The appliance is used in the early mixed dentition for treatment of both anterior cross bites and alignment of ectopic incisors. This appliance offers many advantages over alternative techniques as it provides complete control of anterior tooth position, is extremely well tolerated, requires no adjustment by the patient and allows accurate and rapid positioning of the teeth.

Invisalign 10

- Invisalign Express is a maximum of 10 trays in the system, which is a minimum of 20 weeks of treatment not including retainer treatment.

Invisalign 5

- A cost-effective treatment option for very minor crowding, spacing, or orthodontic relapse treatments that require five or fewer stages of Invisalign aligners.

Invisalign Assist

- Invisalign Assist combines the aesthetic and clinical benefits of Invisalign aligners with new software and clinical protocols that make it easier for doctors to confidently select appropriate cases for their experience level or treatment approach; plan and submit cases efficiently; manage appointments with suggested tasks; receive batch shipments of aligners based on treatment progress; and ultimately, deliver more predictable treatment results to our patients.

Invisalign Express Dual Arch

- Provides a lower-cost option for minor crowding and spacing, and as a pre-cursor to restorative or cosmetic treatment such as veneers. Invisalign Express is a simple, dual arch orthodontic treatment consisting of a series of up to ten clear removable aligners at an affordable price.

Invisalign Express allows patients to have more affordable, reliable and the high quality of Invisalign treatment. It is available for patients with minor crowding and spacing.

Invisalign First

- Invisalign® First aligners provide a discreet treatment option to correct misalignments and straighten the teeth of younger patients before dental problems emerge. These nearly-invisible aligners are designed specifically for smaller mouths that require gentle, yet effective care.

Invisalign Lite

- Invisalign Lite is a clear brace system that uses just fourteen aligners to complete the orthodontic movement; this is the same as a full Invisalign system except for the number of aligners. Invisalign Lite will be suitable if the teeth are not too badly aligned. Your treatment will only require fourteen aligners at the most and it will only take around six months to complete, minus any refinement that may be required.

Invisalign-Adult

- Invisalign® gives you a great smile without metal braces - to help you feel confident in your smile and yourself. The Invisalign® system is a series of customized, virtually invisible aligners. The aligners gradually move teeth to help you achieve a great smile and proper bite. On average treatment takes about 12-18 months, wearing aligners 20-22 hours a day. Your specific time estimate was discussed at your initial examination appointment. Because the aligners are removable, you can easily brush and floss for proper hygiene.

Invisalign-Teen

- Invisalign Teen® treatment gives your teenager a great smile without metal braces - to help them feel confident in their smiles and themselves. The Invisalign Teen® system is a series of customized, virtually invisible aligners. The aligners gradually move teeth to help your teen achieve a great smile and proper bite. On average treatment takes about 12-18 months, wearing aligners 20-22 hours a day. Because the aligners are removable, you can easily brush and floss for proper hygiene.

Limited Treatment

- Minor orthodontic treatment has opened up the field of tooth movement to a greater number of people who previously would not have done anything at all. It is used to correct isolated problems, such as crowding (crooked teeth) or spacing (gaps), in one area of the mouth. It is particularly popular with those who have had comprehensive orthodontic treatment in the past and the teeth have started to drift. People of all ages and dental history are potential candidates for this conservative therapy. Our largest group of patients is adults who want to improve their smile without the time and financial commitment that is involved with full braces.

Lingual Arch

- A lingual arch is an orthodontic device which connects two molars in the upper or lower dental arch. The lower lingual arch (LLA) has an archwire adapted to the lingual side of the lower teeth.

In the upper arch the archwire is usually connecting the two molars passing through the palatal vault, and is commonly referred as "Transpalatal Arch."

Lip Bumper

- We like to avoid pulling teeth as often as possible, so we use lip bumpers on our patients who need to create more room for their crowded teeth. The lip bumper is a wire on the lower jaw that extends from one molar to another and keeps lips and cheeks from touching your teeth. When you move your mouth or speak, your lips and cheeks push on the bumper, and the bumper applies pressure to the teeth. This pressure pushes the molars back, creating more space for overcrowded teeth. If you have a lip bumper, please remember to leave it in while eating, but do not eat hard or sticky foods. Proper, thorough brushing should remove any food that gets stuck in your lip bumper.

LLA (Lower Lingual Arch)

- A Lower Lingual Arch acts as a space maintainer to keep the molars from drifting forward, and prevent them from blocking the space where permanent teeth will eventually erupt. This appliance is commonly used in cases of premature loss of baby tooth or when the lower teeth of a growing child are slightly crowded and no permanent teeth are extracted to correct the problem. The duration of wear varies. We will monitor the eruption of new teeth and make adjustments. Generally, the Lower Lingual Arch is removed following the eruption of all the permanent teeth.

Lower Expansion

- Lower expanders simply move the teeth. Lower expanders will "upright" teeth that are tipped inward, and if they don't need uprighting, the device will "flare" the teeth over the edge of the supporting bone.

Maxillary Expansion

- Rapid palatal expansion is a preliminary treatment procedure that aims at enlarging the maxillary dental arch and the palate (roof of the mouth) to re-establish balance between the width of the jaws. This procedure is also called "maxillary expansion". Expansion is indicated when the upper jaw is too narrow compared to the lower jaw. This often causes an abnormal dental relationship and/or deviation of the lower jaw. A jaw that is too narrow can often limit the airway located above the palate (nasal cavity) and expansion may sometimes help this condition. Palatal enlargement can facilitate the flow of air in the nasal cavity and allow the patient to breathe more easily through the nose. By widening the jaw, expansion may create more space to align crowded teeth. This procedure can be done at an early age because jaw width problems are visible early and will not be fixed with time. It is important to note that most of the time, a second phase of treatment will be necessary when all the permanent teeth have erupted to complete the corrections of the malocclusion. Expansion is not aimed at correcting dental malpositions but only harmonizing the width of the jaws instead. This can sometimes improve the position of the teeth but, sometimes, the position of the upper incisors may seem to be not as good after the expansion. This will be fixed during a second phase of treatment.

Maxillary Expansion Appliance

- The expander is a custom-made orthodontic appliance which is bonded (cemented) to the posterior upper teeth and which allows enlargement of the palate. It includes a screw placed in the middle that can be turned to activate the appliance and generate a force that delicately separates the two palatal bones where the suture that unites them in the middle is located. The patient (or the parent) must perform 1 or 2 screw activations per day, never more, until desired enlargement is obtained. The activation period can last from 2 to 3 weeks and will result in activating the screw between 40 and more than 50 times. The patient is seen regularly (every 7-15 days) during the activation period.

Minor Correction

- Minor Correction is for tooth movement directed toward correction of one or two teeth. A limited number of braces are placed on the teeth with adhesive. In some cases a removable retainer with springs will be recommended. Actual Treatment Time will Vary Based on Several Factors.

Myobrace

- The Myobrace® System is preventive pre-orthodontic treatment that focuses on addressing the underlying causes of crooked teeth, often without the need for braces or extraction of teeth, unlocking natural growth and development. Treatment is best suited to children aged 3 to 15 and involves using a series of removable intra-oral appliances that are worn for 1-2 hours each day plus overnight while sleeping.

Nance

- The Nance is a fixed appliance, which uses bands (rings) cemented to the upper permanent bicuspid or molars. Attached to these bands (soldered) is a wire, which extends up into the roof of the mouth. A plastic button the size of a quarter covers the end of the wire and fits snugly against the hard palate or front part of the roof of the mouth. This device is passive and does not move or straighten teeth. The plastic button against the palate serves as an anchor to keep the banded molars or bicuspid from moving forward. It is used to hold front teeth from moving when pushing molars or posterior teeth back. It is also used after molars have been pushed back to stabilize these teeth while the front teeth are pulled back. The Nance button is kept in during the early stages of treatment and then removed near the end of treatment when final spaces are being closed and the molars need to be adjusted to perfect the bite.

Night Guard Retainer

- Devices that, like retainers, fit onto your upper or lower jaw. They do exactly what their name implies: they guard your teeth at night

Occlusal Guide

- An Occlusal Guide aims to guide the practitioner in the art of interceptive management of the developing dentition. The goal is to guide the permanent dentition into the line of the dental arches, avoiding complex orthodontic treatment for teeth displaced far from their ideal position,

and thereby reducing orthodontic treatment time. This book covers growth of the jaws and tooth development, and explains the correct timing of interceptive management. It also discusses orthodontic assessment, special investigations and comprehensive management of the mixed dentition, taking in the issues of early crowding, impaction, supernumerary and supplemental teeth, dental arch expansion, space maintenance and space management. In line with best available evidence, it provides clear treatment objectives and detailed treatment planning advice.

OrthoCure

- OrthoCure, Inc. offers a revolutionary patented new form of orthodontic braces. Called “The Cure for Braces” because they eliminate all the problems associated with other orthodontic treatment methods such as regular braces and clear aligners, the OrthoCure system is like nothing ever seen before. They are incredibly small and smooth with no protruding features that would cause discomfort, so they are amazingly comfortable! Since they are placed on the back side of the front teeth, they are invisible. Yet, they work as well as regular braces using the same types of wires and with the same mechanical advantages. OrthoCure braces can treat any problem to the highest standard (unlike clear aligners) and they can be used for both adults and children.

Orthognathic Surgery

- Surgery to correct conditions of the jaw and face related to structure, growth, sleep apnea, TMJ disorders, malocclusion problems owing to skeletal disharmonies, or other orthodontic problems that cannot be easily treated with braces.

Partial Braces-PHI

- Partial braces may be placed to prevent or correct fairly severe orthodontic problems which would be harder to treat later in life. These problems include severe crowding and tooth misalignment, cross bites, improper jawbone growth or harmony, or facial problems.

Phase 1 - Early Treatment

- Early Treatment typically begins between ages six to nine. The goal of treatment is to correct the growth of the jaw and certain bite problems, such as crowding, cross bite, under bite, or to help stop a thumb or finger sucking habits. Phase One treatment also helps to make room for permanent teeth to come in properly, possibly lessening the chance of extractions in the future.

Phase II - Early Treatment

- Between the ages of 11 and 15 is the most common time for Phase II orthodontic treatment, and for good reasons. By 12, most if not all of the permanent teeth have erupted and are in place, and crooked teeth, gaps and bad bites can easily be detected. These problems will hardly ever correct themselves, so this is when most parents decide to seek orthodontic treatment. This is also a good time for orthodontic treatment because many negative associations of braces are not present. Many children in this age range undergo orthodontic treatment, and children are very often able to be convinced to wear braces because they see their friends wearing them, too, and want to fit in. Besides the benefits of fitting in with their friends, children at this age are

growing rapidly, and orthodontists can usually take advantage of these growth spurts to help shape the bite and teeth correctly. And children at this age have high metabolisms, which can help shorten overall treatment time and reduce the discomfort of orthodontic treatment.

Phase I & II Combined

- Two-phase treatment is a specialized orthodontic treatment for children. It combines teeth straightening and creating a functional bite. This treatment creates a proper foundation for normal jaw development and eruption of permanent teeth. Early or late loss of baby teeth, crowded or misplaced teeth, overbites, underbites, crossbites and other such oral problems can be treated at an early age with this orthodontic treatment.

POPA

- POPA puts orthodontics on a fast track by incorporating changes in the structure of surrounding bone to accompany repositioning of the teeth. Traditional orthodontic treatment focuses solely on forces applied to the teeth, while POPA alters the bone in the process, as well, facilitating faster movement.

Pre Phase I

- The goal of pre-phase I treatment is to develop the jaw size in order to accommodate all the permanent teeth and to relate the upper and lower jaws to each other. Children occasionally exhibit early signs of jaw problems as they grow and develop. An upper and lower jaw that is growing too much or not enough can be recognized at an early age. If children after age 6 are found to have this jaw discrepancy, they are candidates for early orthodontic treatment.

Red, White, Blue

- Made of clear, lightweight plastic, each retainer works to coax your teeth in small incremental movements, getting them progressively closer to the desired result. They're comfortable for patients to wear and easy to talk with. RWB aligners are much simpler and less expensive than comparable treatment systems, so it offers an affordable option for patients who otherwise would probably never have treatment.

Removable Appliance Therapy

- Removable orthodontic appliances are appliances that are customized to fit your mouth to aid in your orthodontic treatment plan. Unlike braces and other types of appliances that are attached to your teeth, removable appliances can be taken out on your own as needed, such as when you are cleaning your teeth. Your treatment plan will be created for you by your orthodontist. In order to find the best plan of action to address the various stages that involve the adjustment of your teeth, you may require removable orthodontic appliances for the best results.

Retainer Tx

- Your orthodontist will fit you with a retainer. A retainer is a custom-made, removable appliance that helps teeth maintain their new position after braces have been removed. Retainers can also be used to treat minor orthodontic problems. The use of a retainer is a very important part of post-braces care. Retainers, which are typically made of rubber or clear plastic and metal wires

that cover the outside surface of the teeth, need to be worn all the time for the first six months and then usually only during sleep. The time frame for wearing a retainer will vary from patient to patient. The reason why a retainer is needed is that even though braces may have successfully straightened your teeth, they are not completely settled in their new position until the bones, gums, and muscles adapt to the change. Also, after long periods of time, teeth tend to shift.

Retainer with Spring

- The Spring Retainer is a special purpose custom made removable appliance. It is very effective in aligning slightly to moderately crowded front teeth. It may be used in either the upper or lower arch. It is used after slenderizing of the irregular teeth. An impression is made of the crowded teeth. In the laboratory the teeth are cut from the plaster model, reshaped and aligned in wax on the model. The appliance is constructed over the perfectly aligned teeth. In the mouth the teeth are reduced in width and the appliance is worn 100% of the time. The teeth are aligned rapidly but may require additional reshaping. When the teeth are properly aligned the appliance may be used as a retainer by wearing it part-time. We usually suggest a fixed wire retainer attached to the inside of the lower front teeth to assure long term stability.

Retreatment

- Your teeth are always on the move—even if you have had orthodontic treatment in the past. That's why the long-term use of a retainer is so important. Without it, the teeth can gradually shift out of position, erasing the perfect smile that you once enjoyed. Patients who may have forgotten to wear their retainers, have lost their retainers, or who wear their retainers inconsistently may suffer an orthodontic relapse. When this occurs, the teeth may have shifted into positions which can no longer be managed by a retainer alone.

RPE (Rapid Palate Expander)

- Attached to the upper molars through bonding or by cemented bands, the Rapid Palatal Expander is an orthodontic device used to create a wider space in the upper jaw. It is typically used when the upper jaw is too narrow for the lower jaw or when the upper teeth are crowded or blocked out of the dental arch. When patients are still growing, their connective tissue between the left and right halves of their upper jaw is very responsive to expansion. By simply activating the expander through turning a screw in the center, with a special key we provide, gradual outward pressure is placed on the left and right halves of the upper jaw. This pressure causes an increased amount of bone to grow between the right and left halves of the jaw, ultimately resulting in an increased width.

Serial Extraction

- Serial extraction involves pulling baby teeth to speed up the eruption of permanent teeth, usually the pre-molars, which will ultimately be pulled out as well. It eases the entry of adult teeth and in most cases braces will be needed.

Simpli5

- Simpli5 is an express aligner system that provides a fast, effective and simple solution to minor and moderate anterior misalignments. The patient wears five appliances per arch that are programmed with incremental correction to move the teeth to their desired end result.

Six Month Smiles

- Six Month Smiles is an accelerated orthodontic method specifically for teeth that are visible in your smile. Instead of wearing brackets and wires for the typical 18 to 24 months with traditional braces, patients can expect results in approximately six months.

Sleep Apnea

- Worn only during sleep, an oral appliance fits like a sports mouth guard or an orthodontic retainer. It supports the jaw in a forward position to help maintain an open upper airway. Research shows that oral appliance therapy is an effective treatment option for snoring and obstructive sleep apnea.

Space Maintenance

- If your child's tooth has come out too soon because of decay or an accident, it is important to maintain the space to prevent future space loss and dental problems when permanent teeth begin to come in. Without the use of a space maintainer, the teeth that surround the open space can shift, impeding the permanent tooth's eruption. When that happens, the need for orthodontic treatment may become greater.

Splint Therapy

- In orthodontics, a "splint" is designed to fit on top of the upper or lower teeth. Treatment varies based on each patient's individualized needs and is most often used to stabilize the teeth and/or jaws to alleviate discomfort. A TMJ splint may be used prior to placement of braces to help alleviate discomfort if the problem is a result of a bad bite or be used during orthodontics to open the bite. It is also used upon completion of orthodontic treatment if a patient is neurologically prone to grinding. In this scenario, the splint may also act as a retainer.

Splint Therapy Night Guard

- If you are one of the millions of people that clench or grind your teeth together, you may greatly benefit from a night guard or splint. There are many proposed reasons why patients clench and grind, but it is clear that whatever the cause, the destruction that can be caused to the teeth, gums and bone in a person that is clenching or grinding, is very substantial. At Creekside Orthodontics our doctors will frequently recommend a protective splint. The process of making the splint is relatively simple. First, we make impressions of your upper and lower teeth. Then at a subsequent visit we will try the splint in, make any adjustments that are necessary and advise you on how often to wear your splint and how to clean it.

Spring Hawley

- The Spring Hawley combines the Spring Retainer's anterior with the Hawley's posterior. This design provides maximum anchorage for the alignment of the anterior teeth. Anterior teeth that are not in proper alignment are reset into an ideal position or over corrected. The appliance has

acrylic on the labial bow and a mushroom shaped spring encased in acrylic on the lingual of the anterior teeth. This provides the flexibility and force needed to correct relapse or to treat minor orthodontic cases.

Spring Retainers

- Spring retainers are a common orthodontic treatment for patients whose front teeth have slightly shifted. Most orthodontic retainers keep teeth in place after treatment -- spring retainers are removable orthodontic appliances that not only preserve your teeth but can actually help make them straight again!

Sure Smile

- A type of braces used to straighten teeth. The technique utilizes 3-D imaging, treatment planning software and a robot to create wires. This technique decreases the time required to complete orthodontic treatment by 34%

SureSmile®

- SureSmile® is a type of customized orthodontic arch wires used to straighten teeth. The technique utilizes 3-D imaging, treatment planning software and a robot to create the wires. The technique is reported in ORTHODONTICS The Art and Practice of Dentofacial Enhancement to decrease the time required to complete orthodontic treatment by 34% and increase the precision of the results. Range of treatment is between 6-20 months.

SureSmile® Aligners

- SureSmile® aligner design is ideal for cases requiring moderate tooth movement. Designed to fit your plan, many patients are happy to finish their treatment in aligners rather than traditional appliances. aligner design is ideal for cases requiring moderate tooth movement. Designed to fit your plan, many patients are happy to finish their treatment in aligners rather than traditional appliances.

Surgical/orthognathic

- Surgical orthodontics, also known as orthognathic surgery, is a type of orthodontic treatment used to correct severe cases that include bad bites, jaw bone abnormalities, and malocclusion. Oral and maxillofacial surgery is one of the nine dental specialties, and focuses on treating complex craniofacial cases that involve the mouth, jaw, face, and skull. Your orthodontist will work with an oral and maxillofacial surgeon to ensure that if you need surgical orthodontics, you receive the best care possible.

Tandem

- The Modified Tandem Appliance (MTA) is designed for orthopedic correction of the growing Class III patient. The appliance design is more comfortable than conventional devices because it is worn intraorally. The simple MTA utilizes three separate units; an upper appliance (active or inactive), a lower appliance (fixed or removable), and a traction bow. Design modification is simple for both the upper and lower arch, any combination of fixed or removable appliance designs may be requested.

TMJ Splints

- TMJ is a disorder of the jaw joints which creates jaw and bite alignment malfunctions in individuals suffering from this dental disorder. Focus is primarily on splint therapy as the preferred method of conservative treatment. That is, we create oral TMD splints that unload the jaw joints thereby relieving the pain associated with overly compressed TM joints.

TPA

- The Trans-Palatal Arch is an orthodontic appliance used to maintain the upper jaw's arch width and move molars into positions that wires alone can't. The appliance is banded around the first molars on each side of the mouth, and a thin wire spans across the roof of the mouth. Patients should be sure to brush their appliance daily. Also, avoid sticky, chewy or hard foods as these can get caught between the appliance and the roof of your mouth. These foods may also break your Trans-Palatal Arch.

Traditional Braces-Adult

- Traditional braces will be bonded on the teeth with orthodontic adhesive. Traditional braces (metal) are the most common, however there are other options that can be customized to fit your lifestyle. (Clear) Ceramic braces are an option for the upper front teeth. This option would have been discussed at your initial examination appointment. Typical treatment time is 18-24 months, but your actual treatment time will vary based on several factors.

Traditional Braces-Child

- Traditional braces will be bonded on the teeth with orthodontic adhesive. Traditional braces (metal) are the most common, however there are other options that can be customized to fit your lifestyle. (Clear) Ceramic braces are an option for the upper front teeth. This option would have been discussed at your initial examination appointment. Typical treatment time is 18-24 months, but your actual treatment time will vary based on several factors.

Transfer In

- It happens sometimes: we begin orthodontic treatment, and life takes us to a new destination. Changing orthodontists mid-treatment can be tricky. You have all this stuff in your mouth, and somebody has to take care of it! We are happy to fulfill your needs.

Transverse Appliance

- A Transverse Appliance is a removable appliance that corrects cross bite of one or more front teeth.

Trauma Splint

- Splinting is the principle method for treating dental trauma, as splinting stabilizes the traumatized teeth, maintaining them within the periodontium, precluding further trauma and facilitating periodontal healing. Splinting is indicated when a tooth is displaced, avulsed or excessively mobile or for the comfort of the patient.

Treatment Aligners-Adult

- Clear Aligners offer a way to straighten teeth without braces. Clear aligners are invisible, removable trays that are made of smooth plastic. A series of custom aligners are made specifically for each patient.

TruDenta Therapy

- The TruDenta System is an approach to chronic headache relief available from your Doctor that addresses and treats the cause of the problem instead of temporarily masking the pain. Using a combination of techniques derived from sports medicine therapies, the TruDenta System targets the improper muscle forces in the head, neck, and jaw area that cause painful conditions. The TruDenta headache pain evaluation is easy and simple. After discussing your head health history with your doctor, the objective and computer-assisted TruDenta evaluation helps to pinpoint your headache cause. Based on the findings during the evaluation, a personalized in-office treatment will be prescribed. Your treatment works by re-training the muscles and nerves connected by the trigeminal nucleus to function properly. TruDenta treatments last about 50 minutes and include the use of several proven, FDA-cleared technologies. Depending upon the severity of your diagnosis, your treatment may consist of one to 12 treatments completed weekly.

Twin Block

- The twin block appliance is a functional appliance that is used to push the lower jaw forward in order to align it with the upper jaw. It is called a “twin block” appliance because there are two parts to the appliance - the upper part and the lower part - that work in tandem. The two parts have the appearance of plastic blocks. When you bite, the blocks fit together in such a way as to position the lower jaw forward. Over time, the lower jaw will permanently stay in this position.

Uprighting

- All teeth are essential, yet in function and influence, some are of greater importance than others, the most important of all being the molars, especially the first permanent molar which is the key to occlusion. Loss of a first permanent molar should be immediately addressed by prosthetic replacement or orthodontic space closure. Otherwise, the second and third molars will incline and rotate, canine and premolars will move distally into the molar space, and the opposing first molar will extrude. The overall objective in molar uprighting is to optimally position the molars providing the space to restore the lost tooth thereby protecting the teeth against inflammatory periodontal diseases and occlusal traumatism, which together determine the optimal periodontal environment of the molars and improve the efficiency of the patient. Molar uprighting corrects a tilted molar. Through a molar uprighting procedure, this leaning tooth can be brought back to its original position.

Vivera Retainers

- You may have believed that a single retainer is enough to keep patients in working retention indefinitely. On the contrary, studies have shown that regular replacement of retainers is a critical component of a retention program. The studies show that without retention, even perfectly aligned teeth can revert to their pretreatment state, and that dentition continues to change over time. So if we are to maintain effective long-term retention, regular replacement of

retainers is needed. But the traditional model and method for providing replacements pose costly and time-consuming challenges. Therefore, practitioners need a long-term strategy that can continue to work effectively and economically for doctors and patients. These retainers are suitable for both Invisalign and non-Invisalign patients, and are produced either from a final Invisalign treatment stage or from a dental impression.

X-Bite Correctors

- Anterior crossbite problems can be corrected within 3–4 weeks using a modified incline plane. The anterior incline plane portion can be trimmed away by the time the anterior crossbite has been corrected, allowing the appliance to serve as a retainer.

Add Ons

1x1

- A Bonded Palatal Retainer Appliance (BPR) is usually comprised of a braided stainless steel wire that connects to the lingual (back) surfaces of the front teeth, central to central.

2x2

- Lingual fixed retainer Lateral to Lateral.

2x4

- The 2x4 appliance comprises bonds on the maxillary incisors, bands on the first permanent maxillary molars and a continuous archwire. The appliance is used in the early mixed dentition for treatment of both anterior crossbites and alignment of ectopic incisors.

3x3 bonded

- The bonded retainer is a proven method to minimize relapse.

3D Imaging

- Imaging is one of the most important tools for orthodontists to evaluate and record size and form of craniofacial structures

Lower 3-3

- Thin wire retainer that is bonded cuspid-to-cuspid.

AcceleDent®

- AcceleDent® is a medical device that is clinically proven to move teeth up to 50% faster. Simple-to-use and hands-free, AcceleDent® is clinically shown to reduce discomfort that may be associated with orthodontic treatment.

AcceleDent® Mouthpiece

- By inserting the Mouthpiece, fitted around your existing orthodontics and turning on the Activator for 20 minutes every day, AcceleDent Aura can speed up tooth movement by using SoftPulse Technology®.

Accelerated Treatment

- The treatment time for orthodontic cases can be reduced from 18-36 months to 3-8 months, by using accelerated treatment.

Air Flosser Pro

- Philips sonicare airfloss pro rechargeable electric flosser offers an easy, fast routine to help prevent cavities and improve long term gum health between teeth.

Aligners

- Aligners can straighten a dental patient's teeth without the wires and brackets of traditional braces.

AOB Splint

- An appliance designed to help treat open bite cases.

Arnold Williams Appliance

- A fixed expansion appliance utilizes an open coil spring to provide light, continuous forces to aid in arch development.

Appliances

- Devices used for influencing tooth position. Orthodontic appliances may be classified as fixed or removable, active or retaining, and intraoral or extraoral.

Athletic Mouthguard

- A mouthguard (mouth protector) is a flexible custom fitted device worn over teeth during athletic and recreational activities to protect them from damage.

Attrition Guard

- Correcting the malocclusion (bad bite) with orthodontics or selective tooth modification. Using a night guard- a soft plastic device worn over the teeth during sleep to protect the teeth and prevent clenching and grinding. Eliminating any habits that may be contributing to the condition.

Band & Loop

- A band-and-loop maintainer is made of stainless steel wire. The maintainer is held in place by an orthodontic-type band around a tooth or a crown which is adjacent to the tooth that has been prematurely extracted. A wire loop attached to the band or crown extends into the space and touches the tooth on the other side of the space to hold both teeth in place.

Begg Appliance

- A fixed appliance that uses light forces, round wires and modified ribbon-arch attachments.

Beneslider

- The Beneslider is a distalization appliance anchored to one or two coupled Benefit mini implants in the anterior palate.

Biocryl Splint

- A reinforced clear retainer for the mixed dentition.

Bionator

- Removable appliance to correct multiple bite variations.

Bite Guard

- Worn at night to prevent teeth grinding.

Bite Plane

- Because your teeth overlap and cover your bottom teeth by a large amount, we need you to wear a removable bite plane appliance. The purpose of the bite plane is to help open your bite and prevent you from biting off the bottom braces when you close down. If the bite plane is worn as instructed, the bite will improve and the overlap will lessen. Usually it is worn for 6 to 9 months.

Bite Plate

- Removable appliance to avoid further complications due to deep overbites.

Bite Turbos

- Bite Turbos are small composite platforms placed on the inside of the upper front teeth, or on the biting surfaces of the back molars, to prevent full closure of the teeth.

Bleaching Tray

- Teeth Whitening involves wearing a very thin, transparent plastic tray molded to your teeth, which is used to hold a bleaching agent in contact with the tooth surface.

Bluegrass Roller

- If a significant tongue thrust is present, a Bluegrass Roller may be made and used in conjunction with braces to retrain the tongue to function further back in the mouth. This allows open bites to be corrected more easily and can assist in speech therapy.

Bonded Retainer

- Retainers that are glued to the back (or lingual) of two or more teeth. They are considered permanent because patients can't take them in and out on their own.

Bonding

- Depending on your bite, you may do well with "permanent" (called "fixed") orthodontic retainers. These are usually done as a bonded wire on the backside of your teeth.

Brackets

- An orthodontic attachment that is secured to a tooth (either by bonding or banding) for the purpose of engaging an arch wire. Brackets can be fabricated from metal, ceramic or plastic.

Braided Wire

- Semi-Permanent orthodontic splinting of the upper and lower incisors.

Brux Checker

- When worn, the coated side of the material comes in contact with the opposing arch. After a nights sleep, the patients grinding patterns will be visible on the appliance.

Bumper Guards

- A specially designed flexible plastic lip bumper shield that snaps securely into place on your orthodontic brackets, and totally covers your braces from end to end. It provides hours of pain relief caused by irritation from orthodontic brackets.

Butterfly Expander

- The "butterfly" is an orthodontic appliance that is used to correct a cross bite of the back teeth. This problem with the position of the teeth is easily and quickly treated with this appliance. Left untreated, the only correction method is jaw surgery.

Carriere Appliance

- The Carriere Appliance is an orthodontic device developed to correct a bite without removing permanent teeth when teeth have erupted incorrectly.

Case Refinement

- Invisalign is very accurate in predicting tooth movement but sometimes at the end of a treatment a few more trays are needed to finish the case prior to retainers.

CBCT Cone Beam

- Cone beam computed tomography is a medical imaging technique consisting of X-ray computed tomography where the X-rays are divergent, forming a cone.

Cephalometric Film

- The cephalometric X-ray is a tool, which enables the orthodontist to capture a complete radiographic image of the side of the face. X-rays offer the orthodontist a way to view the teeth, jawbone and soft tissues beyond what can be seen with the naked eye.

Chin Cup

- An orthodontic chin cup is used when patients have excess lower jaw growth or deficient upper jaw growth and your orthodontist's goal is to align the jaws.

Clarity Brackets

- By incorporating the strength and function of traditional braces with the aesthetics of translucent ceramic, Clarity brackets can give you the same orthodontic results without the need for large, noticeable metal braces.

Class II Corrector

- Appliance provides greater comfort and shortens treatment time by up to four months.

Clear Brackets

- Ceramic (Clear) Brackets will be placed on teeth instead of traditional metal braces.

Composite Buildups

- A buildup of composite resin designed and placed in the pulp chamber and root canal of an endodontically treated tooth to allow the tooth to be used as a foundation for a crown or bridge.

Crane

- The CRANE is an extra-oral device that stabilizes the base of the head on a cervical collar with a forward facing boom to attach elastics from an intra-oral appliance to achieve forward pull of the maxilla and facial bones.

CS2000

- The CS System for superior fixed Class II or Class III correction.

CS3

- The CS System for superior fixed Class II or Class III correction.

Crest White Strips

- This product is used by placing a disposable plastic strip directly onto the teeth that contains an enamel safe whitening gel. It is reported to be most effective on yellow and heavily stained teeth.

Cushion Bite Guard

- Cushions teeth with two bite pads that fit between the upper and lower molars

Custom Brackets

- We will tailor braces to your unique dental anatomy and treatment plan.

D-Gainer

- D-Gainer stands for Damon space re-gainer. It is a gentle way of re-gaining space and arch width as the first step of treatment in 9-11 year olds.

Damon Clear

- Damon Clear uses what's called a "passive" slide mechanism to maintain arch wires within the bracket, allowing them to move freely. This reduces friction and binding, so your teeth can move quickly and more comfortably.

Damon Retention Splint

- The Damon Splint is generally used as a post treatment appliance and is designed to help maintain the correction achieved during Class II, III or cases involving arch development. The Damon Splint can be made from either dual laminate or hard acrylic.

Debond

- The removal of braces.

Dental Monitoring

- Dental Monitoring is the gateway to an innovative monitoring solution for orthodontic and dental treatments. Dental Monitoring offers a new avenue for improving dental care and practices.

Dewey Appliance

- This appliance works to add more space in the mouth for teeth alignment. The device has a u-shaped palatal arch wire with an adjustable spring to gradually shift the molars to make room for adjacent teeth alignment.

Diagnostic Casts

- A diagnostic dental cast is a cast model of a person's teeth that a dental professional uses as a guide in the application of corrective or restorative dentistry.

Diagnostic Records

- This is required before beginning treatment. After the doctors formulate a treatment plan, you will return to the office for a consultation appointment to discuss the plan.

Distalization

- Molar distalization is a process in the field of orthodontics which is used to move molar teeth, especially permanent first molars, distally (backwards) in an arch. This procedure is often used in treatment of patients who have Class 2 malocclusion. The cause is often the result of loss of E space in an arch due to early loss of primary molar teeth and mesial (forward) migration of the molar teeth. Sometimes molars are distalized to make space for other impacted teeth, such as premolars or canines, in the mouth.

Distrax

- Distrax has been incorporated into the treatment plan for its ability to produce stable and dramatic changes in bone and soft tissue.

E-Arch

- The E-Arch can be used for dental expansion in both the maxillary and mandibular arches. Expansion is achieved not through the use of a screw, but by the constant pressure applied by a compressed length of coil spring.

Elastics (Rubber Bands)

- Most patients wear elastics at some point during their treatment. The purpose of the elastics is to fit the upper and lower teeth together. The elastics will be attached in several different locations and must be worn as prescribed for the best result.

Electric Toothbrush

- An electric toothbrush is a toothbrush that makes rapid, automatic bristle motions, either back-and-forth oscillation or rotation-oscillation (where the brush head alternates clockwise and counterclockwise rotation), in order to clean teeth.

Essix Retainer

- This clear or transparent retainer fits over the entire arch of teeth or only from canine to canine (clip-on retainer) and is produced from a mold.

Ever Smile Cleanser

- Eversmile WhiteFoam is a patented cleaning formulation designed to clean & freshen orthodontic aligners & clear retainers. Whitefoam kills 99.99% of bacteria that causes bad breath, tooth decay & aligner "funk". *Cleans stains and discoloration.

Expansion

- This procedure uses a device that gradually widens the roof of the mouth (the palate) to make more room for permanent teeth to emerge, and the effect occurs over a few weeks or months.

Exposure

- A simple surgical procedure where your Orthodontist lifts up the gum on top of the impacted tooth to expose the hidden tooth underneath.

Extra Retainers

- For those who are worried they may lose their retainer, we can provide an extra set at the end of treatment to help you maintain your beautiful smile.

Extractions

- Treatment often involves removing teeth to relieve crowding. Generally speaking, when there are too many teeth for the size of the dental arches (upper and/or lower jaws), there may not be enough space to align them.

Face Mask

- A facemask is designed to correct an under bite or a (Class III) problem. An under bite is characterized by the lower jaw biting over the upper jaw. Facemask therapy is often restricted to growing patients only.

Finger Springs

- The finger or "Z" spring is commonly used to advance an individual tooth or treat minor rotations.

Fixed Appliance Therapy

- A dental appliance which cannot be removed by the patient, unlike a retainer.

Fixed Habit Appliance

- The fixed habit appliances are used for correcting both tongue thrust and thumb sucking habits.

Fixed Lingual Retainer

- Bonded (Fixed) lingual retainers are not only a great way to preserve a patient's smile by preventing orthodontic relapse, but also are extremely valuable in stabilizing periodontally involved teeth. Price reflects per tooth application.

Fixed Retainer

- Permanent orthodontic retainers. Other terms used to refer to "permanent" appliances are "bonded" or "fixed" retainers. That's because they're attached directly to your teeth. They cannot be removed.

Flat Plane Splint

- The Flat Plane Splint is an appliance designed to provide a flat, even contact of the opposing arch to help relieve pressure on the TMJ, amongst a number of other reasons. This appliance can be fabricate for either upper or lower arches.

Flea Appliance

- The Flea appliance is used for lower arch expansion which improves the way the upper and lower jaws and the upper and lower teeth work. It widens the lower jaw to allow sufficient room for permanent teeth to come in.

Flipper

- A dental flipper is the least expensive way to replace a missing tooth. Often it is used as a temporary tooth replacement while you wait for a dental bridge or wait for healing after a dental implant is placed.

Forsus

- A Forsus appliance is used to correct class two overbite. The Forsus appliance is made up of a spring module that is attached to the upper molar bands. There is a push rod that is attached to the lower arch wire and then placed inside the spring modules.

Frenectomy

- A laser procedure that is used to release the tissue of the frenum when it is thick and low.

Functional

- Functional Orthodontic treatment can, not only enhance and harmonize facial appearance, but it can often help to alleviate multitude of medical problems.

Gingivectomy

- Gingivectomy is periodontal surgery that removes and reforms diseased gum tissue or other gingival buildup related to serious underlying conditions.

Gingivoplasty

- A simple intervention done under local anesthesia which allows a remodeling of the gum without changing its height.

Gishy Goo

- Gishy Goo is specially formulated to help patients get comfortable with orthodontic appliances such as brackets, lingual braces, molar tubes, fixed and functional appliances, mouthguards, and other applications where soft tissues can be protected.

Gold Brackets

- Forever Gold stainless steel gold colored brackets truly offer the best of both worlds - the durability of stainless steel and the aesthetics of "white" gold.

Habit Appliance

- An appliance that will be placed in your mouth is called a habit appliance. It is intended to help stop a thumb or finger habit and/or to help re-train an improper tongue position or swallowing pattern.

Halterman Appliance

- The Halterman Appliance uses a hook that is placed in the tuberosity or retro molar pad area. A bondable button is placed on the tooth that needs labial, lingual, or distal movement. The appliance is generally extended off of a lingual arch for anchorage.

Hawley Retainer

- The Hawley retainer includes a metal wire that typically surrounds the six anterior teeth and keeps them in place. The labial wire, or Hawley bow, incorporates 2 loops for adjustment.

Hawley Spring Retainer

- The Spring Hawley Retainer is useful in correcting minor rotations and crowding.

Headgear

- Orthodontic headgear is a type of orthodontic appliance attached to dental braces or a palatal expander that aids in correcting severe bite problems.

Herbst

- This appliance corrects overbites by holding the lower jaw in a protrusive position. It is fixed in place and hence non-removable. This appliance is very effective in correcting large overbites due to small lower jaws in patients that are growing.

Holding Arch

- A Holding Arch is used to maintain space and keep teeth from shifting while waiting on permanent teeth to erupt. Can be used on upper and lower teeth.

Hybrid Brackets

- High-strength hybrid resin brackets are crystal clear and low-profile with smooth, rounded tie wings for patient comfort.

Hybrid Treatment

- Hybrid treatment uses a combination of braces and removable aligners to move teeth. When patients are candidates for hybrid orthodontics, they spend around 12 weeks in braces at the start of treatment.

Hyrax Expander

- This appliance is used for rapid expansion of the upper dental arch. It consists of a “hyrax screw”, which is held in place with a metal framework. The bands of the appliance are cemented to the first molars.

I-Cat Scan

- Used to capture information critical to treatment through a clinically responsible approach that controls radiation exposure to the patient.

Ice Braces

- Crystal-clear, sapphire technology produces completely clear brackets that are 2X stronger than other ceramic brackets.

Icon White Lesion Tx

- Icon smooth surface is used to treat white spots in vestibular areas.

Iconix Brackets Aesthetic Braces

- Iconix stainless steel champagne colored brackets truly offer the best of both worlds - the durability of stainless steel and the aesthetics of "white" gold.

Impaction

- Impacted teeth that are causing pain or other dental problems are usually surgically removed (extracted).

Implants

- If you replace missing teeth with dental implants, you then have a sturdy anchor on which you can place braces or any other orthodontic appliance needed.

Impressions

- The bands are fitted to the back teeth and an impression is taken so that our dental laboratory can fabricate the appliance.

InBrace

- Hidden behind your teeth INBRACE is quicker and more comfortable.

Incisal Edge Buildup

- This treatment repairs a broken or chipped incisor.

Insignia

- Computerized orthodontic system that combines digital treatment planning with specially made brackets and wires tailored to your specific dental anatomy by reducing treatment time by 37%.

Invisalign

- Invisalign® gives you a great smile without metal braces, to help you feel confident about your smile and yourself. The Invisalign® system is a series of customized, clear aligners. The aligners gradually move teeth to help you achieve a great smile.

Invisalign Retainer

- Retainers maintain the tension on your teeth to hold them in place following Invisalign treatment.

IPR

- Interproximal reduction (IPR) is a quick and easy procedure during which your orthodontist uses some very precise tools to change the shape and size of your teeth, primarily on the sides where they touch each other.

Kingsley Splint

- A winged maxillary splint attached to a head appliance by elastics.

Laser Treatment

- Laser Dentistry can be used to correct many problems from uncovering partially erupted wisdom teeth to removing lip pulls in patients. Lasers can also obtain small tissue samples in biopsy procedures to detect lesions or potential tumors in the mouth.

Lifetime Retainers

- Retainers hold your teeth in their new, correct positions after your teeth have been straightened. We will instruct you on how to care for your retainer. Wearing your retainer will prevent your teeth from going back to the way they were before treatment.

Lingual Arch

- A lingual arch is an orthodontic device which connects two molars in the upper or lower dental arch.

Lingual Bar

- A metal bar that is attached to the tongue-side of the lower first molar bands, and form fitted behind the teeth.

Lingual Retainer

- A bonded retainer that fits passively against the backside of straightened teeth.

Lip Bumper

- The lip bumper is a wire on the lower jaw that extends from one molar to another and keeps lips and cheeks from touching your teeth. When you move your mouth or speak, your lips and cheeks push on the bumper, and the bumper applies pressure to the teeth.

Lower Lingual Holding Arch

- The lower lingual holding arch is a holding appliance. It prevents the permanent molars from shifting forward allowing crowded teeth to spread out. It remains in place until permanent teeth begin erupting.

Lingual Lower 3-3 bonded

- This mandibular bonded lingual 3-3 retainer could be used both actively, to re-treat mandibular anterior crowding without the use of lingual brackets, and passively, for maintenance as a bonded lingual retainer.

Lower Lingual Arch

- A device which connects two molars in the upper or lower dental arch that is used as a space maintainer for the lower teeth.

Lower Lingual Space Maint

- Space maintainers are designed to maintain space while in primary, or mixed, dentition for permanent tooth eruption.

MARA Multi Function Device

- A fixed appliance has been recommended to aid in your child's treatment. This appliance will be fixed in the mouth, attached to the molars and will be left in place for 6-12 months.

MI Paste

- MI Paste™ is the first product to contain the active ingredient RECALDENT™ (CPP-ACP), a special milk-derived peptide that helps prevent and repair white spots during orthodontic treatment by delivering calcium and phosphate ions into the tooth structure.

Mini Screw Implant

- Devices which comprise mini screws and mini implants used to more accurately control the movement and positioning of the teeth and reduce time of treatment.

Missing Laterals

- If the laterals are missing, the baby teeth usually will remain and the missing laterals could go undetected by the family unless detected by the dentist or orthodontist. We will open the space where the laterals should be.

Models

- Model analysis is the study of maxillary and mandibular dental arches in all the three planes of spaces using study models and radiographs which is a valuable tool in orthodontic diagnosis and treatment planning.

Motion Appliance

- The motion appliance delivers a light, uniform force or distal (backward) movement with controlled, favorable rotation of the molars, moving the whole canine to molar segment as a unit.

Mounted Diagnostic Models

- Once the models are poured and trimmed and the face-bow and centric record obtained, the models are mounted. This process aides the Dr. in his evaluation.

Mouth/Night Guard

- A mouth guard covers your teeth, cushioning them against grinding or biting as you sleep. Just slip one on at bedtime for all-night protection.

MTM® Clear•Aligner

- MTM® Clear•Aligner is the virtually undetectable way to align your smile without traditional braces.

Myobrace

- Myobrace is preventive pre-orthodontic treatment that focuses on addressing the underlying causes of crooked teeth, often without the need for braces, allowing for natural growth and development.

Nance Appliance

- The Nance Appliance is used to prevent upper molars from rotating or moving forward after extraction of primary teeth or during your orthodontic treatment.

Night Guard

- An orthodontic night guard is a custom made appliance made of hard plastic acrylic. It is worn on the upper jaw. When worn it will help protect the teeth from any clenching and grinding. These behaviors are usually done at night when patients are unaware of what their jaws are doing. The night guard will not stop these activities, but it will help prevent any damage to the teeth and jaw joint (TMJ).

Nitrous Oxide

- Nitrous Oxide, known to many as laughing gas, is the most commonly used form of sedation in dentistry. It is administered by having the patient inhale the gas, which is carefully monitored by your doctor.

Nord

- This appliance is designed for correction of a unilateral crossbite. Cusp interdigitation and a lingual acrylic flange maintains one side while the expansion screw allows for widening of the other side.

NTI Appliance

- The NTI appliance is a tension suppression system, which simply means it prevents the clenching action. No clenching means less wear and tear to your teeth, less jaw pain and even fewer migraines.

Occlusal Equilibration

- A gentle procedure that allows your lower teeth to contact your upper teeth very evenly all the way around your mouth. The goal of this treatment is to create a "Solid bite" that prevents stress on individual teeth and reduces stress on the jaw muscles.

Occlusal Splint

- An occlusal splint is often prescribed for nighttime use to reduce the wear and tear on teeth when a serious bruxing or clenching problem is active. This may also be needed for structural TMJ disorders.

Operculectomy

- Operculectomy is a minor surgical procedure where the affected soft tissue covering and surrounding the tooth is removed.

Oral/Facial Images

- Photographic images obtained by intraoral or extraoral cameras.

Oral Placement Appliance

- Eliminates habits that may result in dental relapse, root resorption, tooth damage, oral abrasion and gum recession

Orthognathic Jaw Surgery

- Orthognathic surgery is surgery to correct conditions of the jaw and face related to structure, growth, sleep apnea, TMJ disorders, malocclusion or other orthodontic problems that can't be easily treated with braces.

Orthopulse Light Accelerated

- OrthoPulse® is an established device that uses low levels of light energy to stimulate the bone surrounding the roots of your teeth and facilitate tooth movement which may reduce treatment time for braces or clear aligners.

Palliative Treatment

- Treatment focuses on providing people with relief from the symptoms, pain, physical stress, and mental stress of the terminal diagnosis. The goal of such therapy is to improve quality of life for both the person and their family.

Pano

- An x-ray that rotates around your head to take a complete image of your teeth, jaw, and other facial areas.

Panorex

- The Panorex X-ray is a single picture of all your teeth and surrounding bones.

PAOO

- With this technique, ones teeth can be moved 2-3 times further in one third or one fourth of the time required for traditional orthodontic therapy.

Partial Braces-PHI

- Partial braces may be placed to prevent or correct fairly severe orthodontic problems which would be harder to treat later in life. These problems include severe crowding and tooth misalignment, cross bites, improper jawbone growth or harmony, or facial problems.

Peg Lateral Build Up

- Direct bonding with tooth colored materials on the front and sides of the small tooth to give it a more natural appearance.

Pendulum Appliance

- A Pendulum appliance is used to push your upper molar teeth back in the arch, to create space for crowded teeth or to reduce a large overjet. It allows the orthodontist to retract the upper front teeth in the proper position.

Penguin Appliance

- The penguin appliance is designed to distalize upper molars. The springs are positioned parallel to the root of the molar to minimize any lingual movements while distalizing.

PerioMed Rinse

- PerioMed antimicrobial oral rinse helps control Gum disease, Tooth decay, Tooth sensitivity, and Plaque accumulation.

Plaque HD Toothpaste

- Plaque HD Anticavity Toothpaste turns plaque on your teeth green to make it easier to be sure you are brushing it all away.

Pontics

- A temporary false tooth that holds the place of a missing permanent tooth while in braces.

Powerscope

- An appliance with unique ball and socket joints to maximize lateral movement without compromising patient comfort.

Preserve

- Worn by the child to prevent other teeth from drifting into the space. Designed by your orthodontist, the appliance can also perform a cosmetic and social function by causing the space to appear unnoticeable.

Propel 3 times

- The Propel System is a revolutionary new treatment that allows patients to decrease the length of their orthodontic care by 50-60%.The Propel System stimulates bone remodeling allowing the teeth to move faster and more efficiently to their ideal position.

Quadhelix

- The purpose of the Quad-helix is to stimulate the arch shape to grow wider. This makes more room for permanent teeth, and shapes the dental arch to more closely match the patient's type of face.

Rebond

- A bracket needs to be repositioned on a tooth or several teeth to move it the way the orthodontist wants it.

Refinement

- An Invisalign refinement is a common stage of treatment with this system. It is similar to orthodontic treatment with traditional braces.

Removable Appliance Therapy

- Removable appliances work by simple tipping movements of the crowns of the teeth about a fulcrum close to the middle of the tooth.

Removal of brackets

- Your orthodontist will use a set of sanitary orthodontic pliers to gently squeeze the bases of the brackets of your braces. When this happens, the bonding adhesive is gently broken and releases, allowing the removal of the brackets.

Retainer Brite Cleanser

- Retainer Brite is a highly effective removable brace cleaner that kills bacteria, preventing brace discoloration and odor that can lead to bad breath.

Retainers

- Retainers hold your teeth in their new, correct positions after your teeth have been straightened. We will instruct you on how to care for your retainer. Wearing your retainer will prevent your teeth from going back to the way they were before treatment.

Retention

- The retention phase of treatment comes after tooth movements have been completed by your braces, aligners, or other orthodontic appliances. Compliance with our recommended retainer wear schedule is extremely important if you are to protect your hard work

Reverse Pull Appliance

- Orthopedic appliance that allows orthodontists to control growth of facial structures.

RME (Rapid Max Expansion)

- Used to widen the upper jaw (maxilla) so that the bottom and upper teeth will fit together better. This is a common orthodontic procedure. Although the use of an expander is most common in children, it can be and has successfully been used in adults.

RMX

- Palatal expansion improves the way the upper and lower jaws and the upper and lower teeth work. It widens the upper jaw to allow sufficient room for permanent teeth to come in.

RPE Rapid Palatal Expander

- Used to create space in the upper jaw for permanent teeth to come in, change the growth pattern of the jaw and eliminate a posterior crossbite. Essentially, an RPE widens the upper jaw of a person's mouth.

RPHG (Reverse pull headgear)

- Reverse Pull Headgear (RPHG) is used to correct an underbite on a growing patient by pulling the upper jaw forward. Elastics are connected from attachments on the upper jaw to the facemask. RPHG must be worn a minimum of 14 hours per day to increase forward upper jawbone growth.

Sagittal

- The posterior sagittal is a removable orthodontic appliance that can be used on the upper or lower arches primarily to distalize the molars.

Scan

- An intra-oral scanner is an electronic device which is used to construct 3-dimensional, digital models of your teeth and bite.

Schwartz Appliance

- The Schwartz Appliance is a removable expansion appliance primarily used on the lower arch in order to expand the arch and create needed additional space for the permanent teeth.

Self Ligating Brackets

- With self-ligation braces, elastic bands are eliminated and the braces are less obvious in their appearance.

Separators/Spacers

- Separators/Spacers are usually used to put spaces in between teeth before braces are established. They are usually rubber, but sometimes they can be metal. They can be used when a patient's teeth are too close together.

Shock Doctor

- This insta-fit system is specifically designed to conform to upper brace brackets for instant comfort and prevention from lacerations.

Silent Nite

- Silent Nite is a custom-fabricated dental device that moves the lower jaw into a forward position, increasing space in the airway tube and reducing air velocity and soft tissue vibration. The fit is excellent and comfortable, permitting small movements of the jaw (TMJ) and allowing uninhibited oral breathing.

Slipcover

- These retainers are custom-made of thin, transparent plastic which is designed to fit precisely over your teeth.

Soft Bite Splint

- The Soft Bite Splint is a splint designed to alleviate the pain and damage caused by severe bruxing or clenching of the teeth.

Soft Tissue Laser

- Soft tissue laser is capable of creating precision cuts in gingiva and other soft tissues while also eliminating bleeding at the site and reducing the healing time for the patient.

Solder Repair

- Joining metals by fusion of alloys that have relatively low melting points

Sonicare

- Electric toothbrush that offers excellent plaque removal and helps whiten teeth.

Space Closure

- The space site is closed by means of elastics or coil springs to provide force, and the brackets slide on the orthodontic archwire.

Space Maintainers

- A temporary orthodontic appliance used following the loss or extraction of a tooth (as a milk tooth) to prevent the shifting of adjacent teeth into the resulting space.

Splint

- Used as a treatment device to temporarily eliminate the bite disharmony and resulting pain. The splint, when properly adjusted, will position the jaw joints in a stable position.

Sports Mouthguard

- A mouthguard designed specifically for athlete's with braces, parents and coaches are more comfortable knowing that braces are protected.

Spring

- A spring is commonly used to advance an individual tooth or treat minor rotations.

Spring Aligner

- Spring aligners are used for anterior correction through minor rotation for the maxillary and mandible through resetting the teeth ideally.

Spring Retainer

- Spring retainers are removable orthodontic appliances that not only preserve your teeth but can actually help make them straight again!

SterAligner

- A simple 3 minute soak of your aligner, retainers, mouth guards, etc. will result in a germ free appliance.

SureSmile

- SureSmile is a cutting-edge digital imaging and computer-aided prescription program that allows your orthodontist an unprecedented level of treatment accuracy and precision when deciding on your alignment and braces.

SureSmile DX Model

- SureSmile models are more accurate and significantly faster than traditional plaster models.

Surgical Orthodontics

- Surgical orthodontics, also known as orthognathic surgery, is a type of orthodontic treatment used to correct severe cases that include bad bites, jaw bone abnormalities, and malocclusion.

Surgical Preparation

- Dental crowding, spacing, misalignment and rotations of the teeth should be corrected before orthognathic surgery.

Tads

- Devices which compromise mini screws and mini implants used to more accurately control the movement and positioning of the teeth and reduce time of treatment.

Thumb Crib

- The thumb crib effectively prevents your child from placing his or her thumb or fingers on gums behind their front teeth. By preventing this contact, children no longer receive the calming feeling that thumb sucking previously provided. Without that positive feedback, children no longer have a reason to continue thumb sucking.

TMD CBCT Evaluation

- The status of osseous structures such as the condyle, are best viewed with Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) or Computed Tomography (CT) scans.

TMD Clinical Evaluation - The TMD evaluation is primarily based upon history and clinical evaluation.

TMJ

- A treatment device to temporarily eliminate the bite disharmony and resulting pain. The splint will position the jaw joints in a stable position.

Tooth Positioner

- Tooth positioners are well-known orthodontic appliances formed as an arch-shaped body of a (Silastic) resilient material fitting within a patient's mouth between the upper and lower arches.

Tongue Cleats/Spikes

- Fixed, pointed metal elements which are usually attached to the inside of the lower incisors to prevent the tongue from getting stuck between the teeth.

Tongue Crib

- A habit-breaking appliance recommend for children that have thumb sucking or tongue thrusting habits.

Tongue Spurs

- Tongue Spurs will help assist the patient in retraining his or her tongue when swallowing or preventing the patient from comfortably sucking their thumb.

Tongue Trainer

- Tongue Trainers are designed to stop tongue thrusting and thumb sucking easily and effectively. Tongue Trainers are able to bond perfectly to upper or lower arches.

Tongue Trap

- A Tongue Trap will help assist the patient in retraining his or her tongue when swallowing

TPA Trans Palatal Arch Appl

- The TPA (Trans-Palatal Arch) is a thin wire that goes across the roof of the mouth from first molar to first molar. Most people get a TPA to maintain arch width and aid in molar movement that wires alone can't achieve.

Transseptal Fiberotomy

- Transseptal fiberotomy will release the fibers which attach the teeth to the soft tissue and bone. This procedure is particularly important as these fibers have memory.

Transverse Appliance

- A Transverse Appliance is a removable appliance that corrects cross bite of one or more front teeth.

Trutain Retainer

- A nearly invisible, durable, stable retention retainer that uses FDA-approved material. The Tru-Tain Retainer is thin, yet strong enough to maintain adequate pressure while not encroaching on the freeway space with detrimental effects.

Twin Block

- The Twin Block appliance is a removable, orthodontic functional appliance that is used to help correct jaw alignment, particularly an underdeveloped lower jaw. They work by influencing the growth and development of both the upper and lower jaws. This type of treatment is most effective during a growth spurt.

Unerupted Tooth

- Treatment options for unerupted teeth include extraction, attempts to allow normal eruption or orthodontic movement of the teeth.

Uprighting Appliance

- Uprighting can be accomplished using either a fixed or a removable orthodontic approach.

V-Loop Retainers

- The V-Loop retainer is bonded to the anteriors to precisely retain the orthodontic positions of upper or lower dentition. This light wire is shaped and fit to the lingual of all anterior teeth and luted for retention.

Venus White Gel

- Venus White Pro is a take-home whitening kit for custom trays. The carbamide peroxide whitening gel in the kits is available in concentrations of 16%, 22% and 35%, and in various kit configurations, to meet patient needs.

Vivera Retainers

- Retainers commonly made with the same state of the art technology used to make Invisalign aligners.

Vpro 5

- The C-Shaped Vibration Device is an orthodontic accessory intended for use during orthodontic treatment. It is used in conjunction with orthodontic appliances such as braces and clear aligner therapies to help facilitate tooth movement.

W Appliance

- The “W” arch or Porter arch uses a 0.36 stainless steel wire for expansion. The wire is soldered to bands on the upper first molars.

Waterpik

- The Waterpik Flosser is the easier and more effective alternative to string floss for those who don't like to floss. It is clinically proven to be twice as effective as the string type for gum health.

Whickodontics

- Most orthodontic cases in both adolescents and adults can be completed 3 to 4 times faster than would be possible with conventional orthodontics.

Whitening Kit

- Similar to in-office treatment, this bleaching material typically comes in a gel and is placed in a tray that looks like an athletic mouthguard. The product uses peroxide to bleach the tooth enamel.

Whitening Tray

- Whitening trays offer molar-to-molar coverage to ensure the gel comes in contact with more posterior teeth.

Wild Smiles

- Show your personality with WildSmiles, the braces that turn correction into expression. Shapes to choose from include stars, hearts, flowers, footballs, diamonds, or soccer balls.

Wrap around Retainers

- The most commonly used retainers after orthodontic correction for providing stability to the achieve orthodontic correction.

XBOW

- The Higgins XBOW® Class II Corrector is an alternative to the Herbst®* appliance for treatment of Class II malocclusions in children and adolescents. The Phase I appliance allows simultaneous anteroposterior and transverse correction.

YC3 - Removable appliance to correct an under bite.

ZOOM Whitening

- Zoom is a bleaching process widely used throughout the country and around the world to lighten discoloration of enamel and dentin.