Treating deep anterior overbite in adult patients

By Dr. Julia Harfin

The treatment of deep anterior overbite in adults is a real challenge. It is important to know the different etiological factors and their influence on the malocclusion. In general, these patients have the lower third of the face diminished and a tendency to have a concave profile with good lip closure.

The presence or absence of growth is another issue to take into account when deciding the treatment plan. When there is a potential path of growth, the results are more controlled and effective; this is the reason why treatment in mixed dentition or early permanent dentition is recommended.

Deep overbite can be observed in Class I, II or III patients, but is most common in Class II Division II brachyfacial patients.

One of the most frequent characteristics is the presence of an increased interincisal angle.

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