<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Three dimensional changes in maxillary complete dentures immersed in water for seven days after polymerization</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The in vitro assessment of anti proliferation activity of crude diethyl ether extract of Dendrophthoe species to myeloma culture cell</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Coenâ€™s ascending ramus fixator use for repositioning the ascending ramus during mandible reconstruction</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The role of transforming growth factor beta in tertiary dentinogenesis</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Morphological changes of alveolar bone due to orthodontic movement of maxillary and mandibulary incisors</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The effect of Psidium guajava Linn leaf extract on Candida albicans adherence and the transversal strength of acrylic resin</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Side effects of mercury in dental amalgam</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pulp tissue vacuolization and necrosis after direct pulp capping with calcium hydroxide and transforming growth factor-Î±1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Antimicrobial effect of calcium hydroxide as endo intracanal dressing on Streptococcus viridans</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gingival immunologic defense index: a new indicator for evaluating dental plaque infection risk in allergic children</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Expression Toll-like receptors in the oral mucosal of patients with recurrent aphthous stomatitis</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Morphological changes of alveolar bone due to orthodontic movement of maxillary and mandibular incisors

Morphological changes of alveolar bone due to orthodontic movement of maxillary and mandibular incisors

1. Pinandi Sri Pudyani --> Orthodontic Department
   Faculty of Dentistry Gadjah Mada University
   Yogyakarta - Indonesia
   / orto.fkgugm@yahoo.com
2. Darmawan Sutantyo --> Orthodontic Department
   Faculty of Dentistry Gadjah Mada University
   Yogyakarta - Indonesia
3. Sri Suparwitri --> Orthodontic Department
   Faculty of Dentistry Gadjah Mada University
   Yogyakarta - Indonesia

Abstract

Ideally in orthodontic tooth movement, alveolar bone will follow its movement, therefore, the ratio between bone remodeling and tooth movement is 1:1. The problem whether the ratio is valid for all kinds of tooth movement such as: tipping, torquing, or bodily, or it could be applied in tooth movement of all directions such as facially, lingually or sagitally. Various studies also showed many different ideas. Some studies state that root dehiscence and fenestration are frequently found in final orthodontic treatment and some other state that bone remodeling can compensate tooth movement. The purpose of this study was to know the changes of alveolar bone morphology caused by anterior tooth movement. The conclusion is remodeling compensation is not matched with the extension of tooth movement, thus there are many case of root dehiscence and fenestration after orthodontic treatment.

Keyword: alveolar, bone, tooth, remodeling, orthodontic, tooth, movement,
Orthodontic Dentofacial Orthopedi


34. Davidovitch, (1975). Bone metabolism associated with tooth eruption and orthodontic tooth movement . - : Journal Periodontology


54. Wingard, (1976). The effect on facial bone from facial tipping of incisors on monkeys. - : Journal Periodontology
63. Melsen, (1986). Tissue reaction following application of extrusive and intrusive forces to teeth in adult monkeys. - : American Journal Orthodontic Dentofacial Orthopedi