



The Effect of Tooth Extraction on Skeletal Open Bite Correction in Adults: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Objective: The aim of this systematic review is to summarize the available evidence regarding the effect of dental extraction on the facial vertical dimension in adults.

Materials and Methods: A health sciences librarian was consulted and a search strategy was developed and performed in February 2021 for electronic searches in MEDLINE/Pub Med, EMBASE, the Web of Science, the Cochrane Library and LILACS. Hand searching was performed in some of the major journals in the field and reference lists were also assessed. Two independent reviewers selected the studies to pre-specified eligibility criteria and extracted the data.

Results: The full texts of twenty articles were assessed. None of the articles met all the criteria of inclusion. All the excluded studies showed high risk of bias, due to their study design and lack of control for confounding factors such as growth, treatment mechanics and space deficiency.

Conclusion: There is no reliable evidence in the available literature that dental extraction versus non-extraction can decrease the facial vertical dimension in adults with skeletal open-bite. High quality controlled trials are needed to evaluate the effect of extraction.

Keywords: Evidence-Based Orthodontics; Cephalometrics; Extraction Vs. Nonextraction; Adult Treatment; Tooth Extraction; Vertical Dimension

Introduction

Rationale

A persistent challenge to orthodontists is the problem of skeletal open bite or increased facial vertical dimension. The goal of orthodontic treatment in these cases is to establish esthetics and

facial balance as well as functional occlusion. The success and stability of treatment depend on identifying the underlying etiology and using proper mechanics to address them [1].

Skeletal open bite is also referred to as vertical skeletal dysplasia or long and hyperdivergent faces. This is characterized by a steep mandibular plane angle, divergent facial patterns with increased anterior facial height, shortened posterior facial height [2] and decreased percentage of upper to lower facial height [3]. This increase in facial vertical dimension may or may not be accompanied by an anterior dental open bite, which is determined by the relationship between the upper and lower incisors. In skeletal hyperdivergence, anterior dental open bite is common and may extend to the posterior region in severe cases. However, deep bite may be present in 1/3 of hyperdivergent cases [4].

Development of skeletal and dental open bite depends on the interaction of multiple determinants. The growth pattern (extent and direction) of the mandibular condyles, maxillary downward movement (extent and cant), ratio of anterior to posterior vertical growth and surface remodeling are important considerations in skeletal open bite [5]. Abnormal functional habits may cause dental and if persistent in young individuals, skeletal open bite [6]. Another key determinant of open bite is the amount and direction of the eruption of anterior and posterior teeth [7]. In skeletal open bite incisal over eruption may mask the discrepancy. On the other hand excessive over eruption of posterior teeth may lead to backward mandibular rotation and an anterior dental open bite or it may exaggerate an existing skeletal problem [8].

In growing patients, eliminating functional habits, restricting unfavorable growth patterns and/or enhancing dentoalveolar compensation may correct a skeletal or dental open bite [9]. While in adults, surgical interventions or dental compensation are the only options. Surgical procedures may include segmented or one-piece maxillary impaction, sagittal split osteotomies or a combination of these modalities [10]. Surgical interventions have been successful, with bi-maxillary surgeries showing less stability than single arch surgeries [11]. Dental compensation is commonly achieved by molar intrusion [12], incisal extrusion or a combination of these [13].

Dental camouflage has also been achieved through premolar extraction. The drawbridge effect where premolars are extracted and anterior teeth are retracted and tipped back has been used to close anterior open bite [14]. There is also a hypothesis that the elimination of the “wedge effect”, in which the molar teeth are moved forward into the extraction spaces of the premolars, without extrusion, can cause the mandible to rotate forward decreasing the vertical facial dimension and the mandibular plane angle [15]. Another option is the extraction of the first or second molars to decrease the vertical dimension by eliminating the “wedge effect”. Authors have claimed that such extractions reduce the hyper-divergence of the face [16,17]. Yet others do not support this hypothesis [18,19].

Recent studies evaluating the effect of premolar extraction showed that vertical changes were not statistically different from those in non-extraction patients [20,21].

Objectives of the Study

This systematic review was undertaken to summarize the best evidence on the effect of dental extraction on the skeletal vertical dimension in adults and to evaluate the need for further clinical trials. The PICO question was; in adult patients with increased vertical dimension (Skeletal open bite), will orthodontic dental extraction compared to non-extraction affect the vertical dimension?

Materials and Methods

Protocol and registration

A detailed a priori protocol was designed. The protocol was registered with PROSPERO (International prospective register of systematic reviews) the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) (Registration number: 42013005755) [22].

Search strategy

An attempt was made to identify all eligible studies for this review. A health sciences librarian was consulted, and electronic searches until February 2021 were performed in MEDLINE (from 1946), EMBASE (from 1947), the Web of Science (from 1900), Cochrane Oral Health Group Trials Register, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) and LILACS (from 1982). Two independent reviewers performed the electronic search. The search terms for MEDLINE/Pub Med are shown in table 1. Hand searching was performed in the major journals in the field: *American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics*, *Angle Orthodontist*, *Journal of Orthodontics*, *European Journal of Orthodontics* and *Australian Orthodontic Journal*. Hand searching of reference lists was performed. Authors of studies requiring further clarification were contacted.

#1	(hyperdivergent or hyper divergent or openbite* or open bite* or long face or high angle* or adenoid face).mp.
#2	(extract* or premolar* or pre molar* or bicuspid* or bicuspid* or molar* or remov*).mp
#3	(vertical dimension or mandibular rotation* or forward rotation* or cephalometr* or cephalo metr*).mp.
#4	1 and 2 and 3
#5	Open Bite/
#6	exp Tooth Extraction/
#7	5 and 6
#8	4 or 7

Table 1: Search strategy MEDLINE/Pub Med.

Study selection

Two reviewers performed article selection independently. Any disagreement between the two was discussed and resolved by consensus. The pre-specified eligibility criteria were randomized and non-randomized controlled trials, studies with non-treatment control group and cohort studies provided that data from a comparison group was reported, articles evaluating adult subjects with excessive vertical dimension indicated for orthodontic treatment with extraction of permanent teeth. Only studies evaluating skeletal open-bite were considered. The outcome evaluated was the skeletal vertical dimension, measured on lateral cephalometric radiographs. Studies using vertical extrusive/intrusive mechanics such as headgear or mini-screws were excluded due to their reported effects on the vertical dimension.

Data collection

Two authors extracted data independently. The following was reported: Study; year of publication and author(s), Methods; study design, method of cephalometric analysis and duration of treatment, Participants; sample size, subject’s age and gender and criteria of increased vertical dimension and open bite, Interventions; extracted teeth, number of teeth extracted, and types of orthodontic mechanics used, and Outcomes: Frankfurt mandibular angle (FMA).

Results

The search returned 1345 citations. 474 duplicates were removed leaving 871 potential articles for screening. 851 articles were irrelevant or did not meet the inclusion criteria at the title and/abstract screening. The full articles of the remaining 20 studies (14, 16 - 21, 23 - 35) were assessed. No article fulfilled all the eligibility criteria. The 20 excluded articles and reasons for rejection are reported in table 2. A summary of the process of article exclusion is reported in the PRISMA flow diagram (Figure 1-3).

Discussion

It is a common assumption that eliminating the “wedge effect” by extraction of posterior teeth rotates the mandible forward, decreases vertical facial height and aids in the correction of open bite [15]. This systematic review was conducted to evaluate if dental extraction is an efficient treatment option for increased skeletal vertical dimension. An attempt was made to collate the available evidence that evaluates the effect of extraction on facial height.

None of 20 studies that were assessed in full text met the eligibility criteria. Causes of exclusion of these articles were the inappropriate selection of subjects’ criteria, the lack of a control group,

	Authors*/year				
1	Al-Nimiri 2006 [23]		†	√	M
2	Aras 2002 [16]		†	√	
3	Chua., et al. 1993 [24]	‡			M
4	Cusimano., et al. 1998 [25]		†	√	
5	De Freitas., et al. 2004 [26]		†	√	M
6	Gkantidis., et al. 2011 [21]		†		M
7	Hans., et al. 2006 [27]		†		
8	Hayasaki., et al. 2005 [28]	‡			M
9	Jacobs., et al. 2012 [17]		†		M
10	Janson., et al. 2006 [14]		†	√	M
11	Kim., et al. 2005 [29]		†	√	
12	Klapper., et al. 1992 [30]	‡			M
13	Kocadereli 1999 [18]	‡	†		
14	Kojima., et al. 2009 [31]		†		M
15	Kumari and Fida 2010 [20]		†		
16	Paquette and Johnston 1992 [32]	‡			
17	Sarisoy and Darendeliler 1999 [33]		†		M
18	Sivakumar and Valiathan 2008 [34]	‡			
19	Staggers 1994 [19]	‡			
20	Yamaguchi and Nanda 1991 [35]		†	√	M

Table 2: Excluded article and reasons of exclusion.

*: Authors listed alphabetically, ‡: Included subjects are not facially hyperdivergent, †: Not adults (growing subjects), √: Study does not include a control group, M: Extrusive or intrusive mechanics were used.

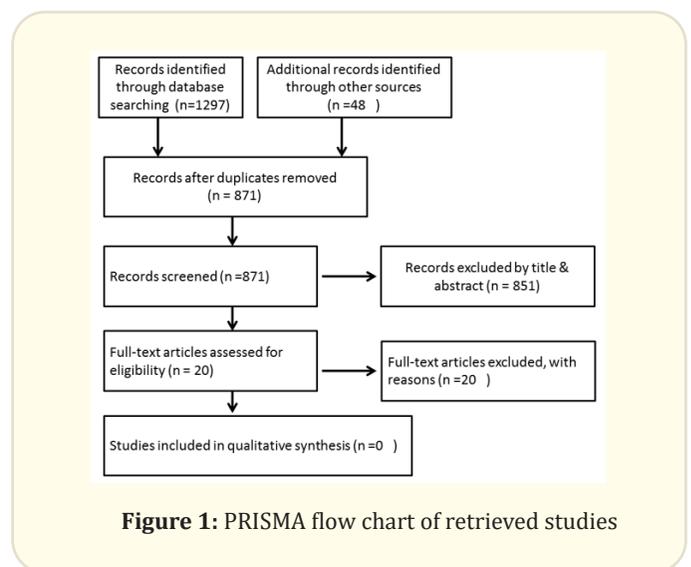


Figure 1: PRISMA flow chart of retrieved studies

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	1
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	1
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	1
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	3
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	3
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	3
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	3
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	3
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	4
Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	4
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	4
Risk of bias in individual studies	12	Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.	4
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).	N/A

Synthesis of results	14	Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., I ²) for each meta-analysis.	N/A
Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
Risk of bias across studies	15	Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies).	N/A
Additional analyses	16	Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified.	N/A
RESULTS			
Study selection	17	Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.	4
Study characteristics	18	For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations.	N/A
Risk of bias within studies	19	Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12).	N/A
Results of individual studies	20	For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot.	N/A
Synthesis of results	21	Present results of each meta-analysis done, including confidence intervals and measures of consistency.	N/A
Risk of bias across studies	22	Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see Item 15).	N/A
Additional analysis	23	Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression [see Item 16]).	N/A
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	24	Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., healthcare providers, users, and policy makers).	5
Limitations	25	Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review-level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias).	5-8
Conclusions	26	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research.	8
FUNDING			
Funding	27	Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review.	

Table 3: PRISMA 2009 Checklist.

From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(6): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097.

For more information, visit: www.prisma-statement.org.

and confounding factors such as growth and treatment mechanics that affected the vertical dimension.

Limitations of the excluded studies

Study designs

A limitation of this review is that the search results included no randomized clinical trials (RCT). Randomization and allocation concealment was not applicable in all excluded studies leading to high risk of selection bias. Common problems related to retrospective cohort studies include the inherent problems of inadequate reporting, missing data, inadequate matching of subjects and control groups.

Different treatment mechanics were used in the intervention and control group [19,21]. There were even heterogeneity within the intervention group itself, where some subjects extracted first premolars while others extracted second premolars either maxillary or mandibular [14,26]. Similarly, in the study by Sarisoy and Darendeliler not all patients were prescribed a headgear and headgears were either high or low pull according to the growth pattern [33].

Research methodology

An important factor to consider in clinical trials is the selection of subjects in the control and the experimental group. Selected subjects must validly represent the targeted population. This review evaluated the extraction effect on hyper-divergent patients. Articles that included subjects with normal facial vertical dimension or other skeletal malocclusions were excluded [18,19,24,28,30,32,34].

The lack of a control group in the studies prevented a reliable assessment of the effect of the extraction. Therefore, in an attempt to include higher quality evidence, articles with no control groups were excluded [14,16,23,25,26,29,35].

It was not clear if any attempt of blinding the clinicians and outcome assessors was made, producing an unclear risk of performance and detection bias respectively.

The sample sizes in all excluded studies were relatively small. None of the authors calculated the sample size required to detect significant difference between the compared groups at an adequate study power.

Confounding factors and interactions

Growth

The authors of the excluded studies assumed that the influence of growth is very limited in their sample. However, this is arguable since at least a portion of the subjects under investigation were of growing age [14,16,18,20,21,23,25-27,29,33,35]. The studies did not use a proper indicator for skeletal assessment to confirm the cessation of facial growth except two studies used the hand-wrist radiograph [16,33] and one study used the cervical vertebrae maturation index [21]. The other authors reported only the chronological age of the participants, which is unreliable for assessing skeletal maturation [5].

Crowding

In cases with crowding or where incisal retraction is indicated, the extraction space is utilized for such purposes, preventing the mesial movement of the posterior teeth and anterior rotation of the mandible. In some of the excluded articles, the patient selection criteria was mild crowding to allow the forward movement of the posterior teeth [16,17,21] while the other articles neglected this criterion. To test the wedge effect hypothesis, subjects should have minimum to no crowding.

Treatment mechanics

Treatment mechanics producing a vertical effect (intrusive or extrusive) will act as a confounding factor [21]. Therefore, articles having such mechanics were excluded [14,17,21,23,24,26,28,30,31,33,35]. The use of vertical elastics (diagonal, class I, class II [16,21,23,30] or class III [16,17]), low-pull headgear [21,30,33,35], tip-back mechanics and expansion appliances [14,26], all cause extrusion and increase the vertical dimension [19,21,30,31]. Extrusive mechanics must be used with caution especially in hyper-divergent cases with anterior open-bite. On the other hand, tweed mechanics, high-pull headgear [35], mini-screws and bite plates produce intrusion or control the vertical height and maintain or decrease the vertical dimension.

Reporting change in the vertical position of the posterior and anterior teeth would have helped to identify and explain if dental extrusion could have affected the facial vertical dimension and overbite. Some of the excluded articles reported such change [17-21,25,26,28,30,31,34,35].

Inadequate reporting

In the excluded studies, due to inadequate reporting of the statistical analysis of the pre and post treatment values, we were unable to completely interpret the effect of extractions of first molars [27]. Studies did not report any information regarding ethical approval or obtaining the participant's informed consents [18,29,31,33,35]. Although this doesn't influence the interpretation of the results, it shows a lack of standard reporting.

Findings of excluded studies

The excluded studies evaluating the extraction of the four first premolars fail to show a reduction in the facial height [20,21,25,33]. Similar results were seen for the effect of second premolar extractions and first molar extractions [16,23,28,29]. Maxillary second molar extraction failed to show a decrease in facial height [31]. There is some evidence that mandibular second molar extraction, with vertical elastics, in patients with vertical growth patterns and moderate skeletal Class III, may increase overbite and overjet despite the increase in lower facial height [17]. Careful interpretation of these results is required as the evidence show high risk of bias. The study designs and the confounded methodology are not ideal for assessing the therapeutic effects of extraction on the vertical dimension and open bite in adult patients. Nevertheless, this data represents the available evidence to date and could serve as a starting point for future research.

Summary of evidence

There is an absence of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) evaluating the effect of dental extraction on vertical dimensions and anterior open bite. The available literature included controlled trials, observational studies and case reports that did not meet eligibility criteria of this review.

Conclusion

Implications for clinical practice

It is a common assumption that extraction of posterior teeth eliminates the wedge effect, rotates the mandible forward, decreases vertical facial height and aids in the correction of open bite. However there is no reliable evidence in the literature to support this practice.

Implication for future research

- High quality studies with proper selection criteria of patient and control groups, and controlled for cofounders, are needed.

- Vertical dimensional change should be evaluated through composite outcomes, not simply a single outcome.
- Standardization of reliable and valid research methodology may be valuable for future meta-analysis.
- The reporting quality of studies, on selection and diagnostic criteria of subjects, detailed treatment protocol and statistical results should be improved by adhering to the reporting guidelines to allow for better interpretation of the results.

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