

CADTH RAPID RESPONSE REPORT: SUMMARY WITH CRITICAL APPRAISAL

# Orthodontic Treatment for the Management of Pain or Impacted Teeth in Patients with Malocclusion: A Review of Clinical Effectiveness and Guidelines

Service Line:Rapid RVersion:1.0Publication Date:June 05Report Length:18 Page

Rapid Response Service 1.0 June 05, 2017 18 Pages

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Cite As: Orthodontic Treatment for the Management of Pain or Impacted Teeth in Patients with Malocclusion: A Review of Clinical Effectiveness and Guidelines. Ottawa: CADTH; 2017 June. (CADTH rapid response report: summary with critical appraisal).

#### ISSN: 1922-8147 (online)

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Funding: CADTH receives funding from Canada's federal, provincial, and territorial governments, with the exception of Quebec.

### **Context and Policy Issues**

Malocclusion refers to an improper alignment of the upper and lower teeth.<sup>1</sup> Data from the 2007 to 2009 Canadian Health Measures Survey suggested that the prevalence of malocclusion and past orthodontic treatment among Canadian adults aged 20 to 59 years was 25% and 20%, respectively.<sup>2</sup> According to the 2009 to 2010 First Nations Oral Health Survey, the prevalence of malocclusion among First Nations aged 12 years and over was 30.3%, and 98.6% among them received no orthodontic treatment.<sup>3</sup> The most common types of malocclusion in this population were severe crowding (14.9%), anterior cross bite (9.6%), and posterior cross bite (6.9%).<sup>3</sup>

There are several causes for malocclusion, including hereditary, tooth overcrowding, lost teeth, abnormal bite patterns, ill-fitting dental fillings, cleft lip and palate, tumor of mouth and jaw, and impacted teeth.<sup>4</sup> Common conditions of malocclusion are upper protrusion (i.e., over jet), spacing or crowding problems, misplaced midline, open bite, overbite, cross bite, underbite, rotation and transposition.<sup>5</sup> There are three major classes of malocclusion: Class 1 (i.e., upper teeth overlap the lower teeth, most common); Class 2 (i.e., severe overbite); Class 3 (i.e., severe underbite).<sup>1</sup> Malocclusion can cause severe pain upon biting or chewing because a sudden unbalanced pressure that puts too much strain on a tooth may cause inflammation in the pulp chamber.<sup>6</sup>

Severe malocclusion requires orthodontic treatment or combination of surgery and orthodontic (i.e., orthognathic) to correct the position of the teeth, and to eliminate the strain on the teeth, jaws and muscles in order to improve oral health-related quality of life, self-esteem and psychological health.<sup>7,8</sup> It remains unclear if pain and the impacted teeth associated with malocclusion can be effectively managed by orthodontic treatment.

The aim of this report is to review the clinical effectiveness and evidence-based guidelines on the use of orthodontic treatment for the management of pain or impacted teeth in patients with malocclusion.

### **Research Questions**

- 1. What is the clinical effectiveness of orthodontic treatment for the management of pain in patients with malocclusion?
- 2. What is the clinical effectiveness of orthodontic treatment for impacted teeth associated with malocclusion?
- 3. What are the evidence-based guidelines regarding the use of orthodontic treatments for the management of pain or impacted teeth in patients with malocclusion?

### **Key Findings**

The evidence suggested that orthodontic or orthodontic-surgical treatment of severe malocclusion in adolescents and adults significantly improved all seven domains of the Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP-14), including physical pain and physical disability. Decreased facial pain was associated with the improvement of OHIP-14

severity. Given the methodological limitations of the identified studies, the findings should be interpreted with caution. Literature on the clinical effectiveness of orthodontic treatment for impacted teeth associated with malocclusion or evidence-based guidelines were not identified.

### **Methods**

### Literature Search Methods

A limited literature search was conducted on key resources including PubMed, The Cochrane Library (2017, Issue 5), University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. No filters were applied to limit the retrieval by study type. Where possible, retrieval was limited to the human population. The search was also limited to English language documents published between January 1, 2012 and May 13, 2017. Internet links were provided, where available.

### Selection Criteria and Methods

One reviewer screened citations and selected studies. In the first level of screening, titles and abstracts were reviewed and potentially relevant articles were retrieved and assessed for inclusion. The final selection of full-text articles was based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.

Population	<ul> <li>Q1 &amp; Q3: Patients (any age) with pain associated with malocclusion, with or without impacted teeth</li> <li>Q2 &amp; Q3: Patients (any age) with malocclusion and impacted teeth</li> <li>Subgroups of interest: <ul> <li>Children and adolescents &lt; 18 years old</li> <li>Adults ≥ 18 years old</li> <li>First Nations and Inuit, Indigenous populations, Aboriginal population, American Indian/Alaska Native</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Intervention	Orthodontic treatment (e.g., braces, appliances) with or without oral surgery
Comparator	Q1 & Q2: No orthodontic treatment; orthodontic treatments compared with each other; oral surgery alone; tooth extraction Q3: No comparator required
Outcomes	Q1 & Q2: Clinical effectiveness (e.g., pain relief, resolution of impacted teeth) Q3: Evidence-based guidelines
Study Designs	Health technology assessments (HTAs), systematic reviews (SRs), meta-analyses (MAs), randomized controlled trials (RCTs), non-randomized studies, and evidence-based guidelines

### Table 1: Selection Criteria

### **Exclusion Criteria**

Studies were excluded if they did not satisfy the selection criteria in Table 1, and if they were published prior to 2012. Conference abstracts or duplicates of publication of the same study were excluded.

### Critical Appraisal of Individual Studies

The Downs and Black checklist was used to assess the quality of non-randomized controlled studies. $^{9}$ 

### **Summary of Evidence**

### Quantity of Research Available

A total of 221 citations were identified in the literature search. Following screening of titles and abstracts, 213 citations were excluded and eight potentially relevant reports from the electronic search were retrieved for full-text review. No potentially relevant publications were retrieved from the grey literature search. Of these potentially relevant articles, three publications were excluded for various reasons, while five studies with a before-and-after study design met the inclusion criteria and were included in this report. Appendix 1 describes the PRISMA flowchart of the study selection.

### Summary of Study Characteristics

The characteristics of the included studies<sup>10-14</sup> are summarized below and presented in Appendix 2.

### Study Design

All included studies were of before-and-after design, and they each enrolled patients from a single centre.<sup>10-14</sup>

### Country of Origin

Two studies were conducted in Finland, <sup>10,14</sup> one was from New Zealand<sup>11</sup> and two were from China. <sup>12,13</sup>

### Population

Patient population included adolescent and adult patients with a mean age ranging from 14.5<sup>11</sup> to 37.5<sup>10</sup> years and sample size ranging from 30<sup>11</sup> to 81.<sup>13</sup> All studies included standard patients with severe malocclusions, except one study also included patients with severe skeletal discrepancies or with cleft lip/palate as reasons for malocclusion.<sup>11</sup> One study included patients who had little or no need, borderline need, and actual need for orthodontic treatment.<sup>12</sup> Data of patients, who required orthodontic treatment, therefore, were presented in the findings.<sup>12</sup>

### Interventions and Comparators

The interventions were the conventional orthodontic or orthodontic-surgical treatment, and the outcomes were assessed before and after treatment.

#### Outcomes

In all studies, the clinical outcome was the oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) as measured by the short form of the Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP-14). OHIP-14 has seven conceptualized domains, such as functional limitation, physical pain, psychological discomfort, physical disability, psychological disability, social disability, and handicap. One study also include the intensity of facial pain measured by visual analog scale (VAS).<sup>10</sup> Other outcomes, such as severity of temporal mandibular disorders,<sup>10</sup> esthetic satisfaction,<sup>14</sup> and Aesthetic Component of the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need<sup>14</sup> were measure but were out of scope for this report.

### Treatment Duration

Three studies<sup>10,11,14</sup> reported treatment duration, ranging from 2 to 3 years.

#### Analysis

In all studies, the analyses of study endpoints were performed on a per protocol basis, where adequate pre- and post-treatment data (i.e., questionnaires and clinical examinations) were included. One study<sup>12</sup> presented a sample size calculation to obtain sufficient power for the primary outcome.

### Summary of Critical Appraisal

The summary of the quality assessment for the included studies are briefly described below, and presented in Appendix 3.

#### Reporting

All studies were explicit in reporting the objective, description of main outcomes and findings, and the probability values. None of the studies provided a detailed description of the patient characteristics, the interventions of interest, the main confounders in each group of patients, adverse events, and the characteristics of patients lost to follow-up. Three studies<sup>10,12,14</sup> did not provide the estimates of the random variability of the data for the main outcomes (i.e., confidence intervals or standard deviations).

#### External validity

Across all studies, it was unclear if the study participants were representative of the entire population from which they were recruited. Further, the staff, places and facilities, where the patients were treated, seemed to be representative of the treatment the majority patients received.

#### Internal validity

All the studies used appropriate statistical tests to assess the main outcomes. The outcome measures used in all studies were validated and reliable. However, since the included studies were of before-and-after study design with no control group, many items of the internal validity relevant to a randomized controlled trial, cohort study and case control study were not applicable. Thus, there might be a risk of selection, performance, attrition, detection or reporting bias.

#### Power

All studies, except one,<sup>12</sup> did not report the power calculation for the primary outcome, and it, therefore, was unclear if those studies<sup>10,11,13,14</sup> had sufficient power to detect a clinically important effect where the probability value for a difference being due to chance in less than 5 percent.

### Summary of Findings

The main findings and conclusions of the included studies are presented in Appendix 4.

Question 1: What is the clinical effectiveness of orthodontic treatment for the management of pain in patients with malocclusion?

#### Oral Health-Related Quality of Life Measured with OHIP-14

Orthodontic or orthodontic-surgical treatment of severe malocclusion was associated with significant improvement in the overall OHIP-14 severity scores in all studies.<sup>10-14</sup> The scores of all seven domains of OHIP-14, including physical pain, also significantly improved after treatment. Significant improvement in physical pain was observed in all three groups of patients with Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 malocclusion after comprehensive orthodontic treatment.<sup>13</sup> In one study,<sup>11</sup> the greatest improvement in OHIP-14 severity scores occurred in patients with severe skeletal discrepancies followed by patients with severe malocclusion, while patients with a cleft lip or palate experienced the least improvement.

#### Oral Health-Related Quality of Life Measured with the Intensity of Facial Pain

The intensity of facial pain assessed by VAS was significantly improved after orthodontic or orthodontic-surgical treatment in patients with severe malocclusion.<sup>10</sup> The decrease in VAS was significantly associated with improvement in OHIP-14 severity, particularly with improvement in physical pain, physical disability and social disability.<sup>10</sup>

#### Adverse Events

None of the studies reported adverse events associated with orthodontic treatment.

Question 2: What is the clinical effectiveness of orthodontic treatment for impacted teeth associated with malocclusion?

No relevant literature was identified.

Question 3: What are the evidence-based guidelines regarding the use of orthodontic treatments for the management of pain or impacted teeth in patients with malocclusion?

No relevant literature was identified.

### Limitations

All the included studies were of before-and-after study design with no treatment control group. The treatment effect, therefore, may be overestimated by the lack of a control group. Due to the strong desire of patients with severe malocclusion to

undergo orthodontic treatment, their behavior may change in compliance with the treatment, leading to significant improvement in outcomes (i.e., Hawthorne effect). The sample population in the included studies had relatively high OHIP-14 baseline scores, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to patients with more severe malocclusion. Evidence on First the Nations population was not found. Further, literature on the clinical effectiveness of orthodontic treatment for impacted teeth associated with malocclusion, and evidence-based guidelines were not identified.

### **Conclusions and Implications for Decision or Policy Making**

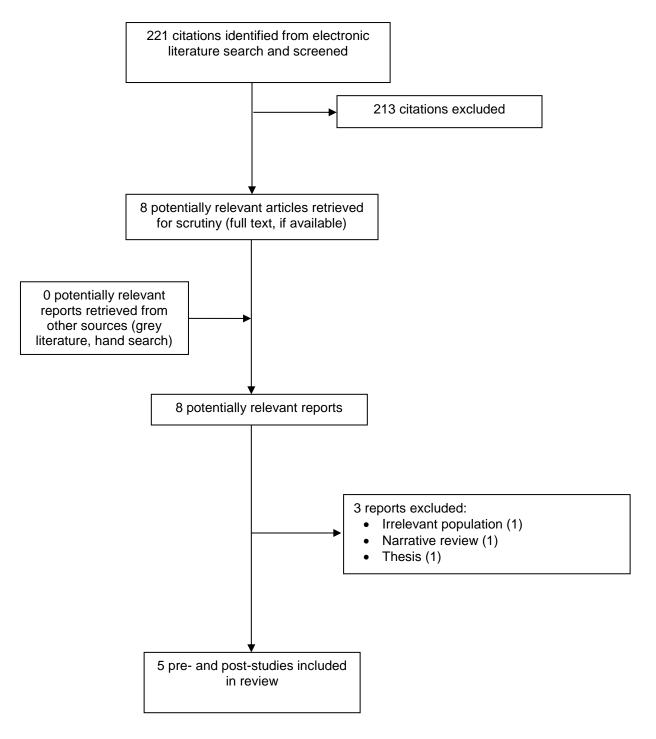
The evidence from pre-post studies suggested that orthodontic or orthodontic-surgical treatment of severe malocclusion improved OHRQoL measured with OHIP-14 in adolescents and adults. All seven domains of OHIP-14, including physical pain and physical disability, were significantly improved after treatment. Facial pain also decreased and was associated with the improvement of OHIP-14 severity. Given the aforementioned limitations of the evidence, the findings should be interpreted with caution. Multi-centre controlled trials of high quality with population of broader categories of malocclusion severity and larger sample sizes are needed. Qualitative and quantitative studies are also needed to investigate the effect of orthodontic treatment for impacted teeth associated with malocclusion.

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### **Appendix 1: Selection of Included Studies**



### **Appendix 2: Characteristics of Included Studies**

#### **Study Design and Clinical Outcomes** First Author. Patient Interventions Comparators Publication Year. Analysis **Characteristics** Country, Study Name (if reported), Funding Silvola et al., 2016<sup>10</sup> OHRQoL measured with Before-and-after, Adult patients (n=64) Conventional Before treatment - OHIP-14 single center with severe orthodontic treatment Finland malocclusion - Intensity of facial pain (VAS) Recruitment period: - Mean age: 37.5 Combined orthodontic - Severity of TMD (Helkimo's 2001 to 2004 years (range = 18 to anamnestic [Ai] and clinical Source of fundina: and surgical treatment Planmeca group and 64 years) (orthognathic) [Di] dysfunction indices) the Finnish Doctoral Analysis: Only - Gender: 46 females. Program in Oral patients with adequate 18 males Sciences (FINDOS) - Orthognathic (n=44) OHIP has seven conceptualized pre and posttreatment data - Orthodontic (n=20) domains: functional limitation, - Malocclusion types: physical pain, psychological Sample size Extreme discomfort, physical disability, psychological disability, social calculation: NR overjet/retro gnathic mandible (n=12), disability, and handicap Treatment duration: anterior open bite average 3 years (n=12), traumatic deep bite (n=16), anterior cross bite (n=10), unilater crossbite/Severe asymmetry (n=12), oligodontia (n=2) Antoun et al., 2015<sup>11</sup> Before-and-after, Patients with severe Conventional Before treatment OHRQoL measured with OHIP-14 single center malocclusions (n=30) orthodontic treatment (before and after treatment within New Zealand - Mean age: 14.5 a 3-month window) Recruitment period: vears Combined orthodontic - Gender: 13 females. Source of funding: NR 2005 to 2007 and surgical treatment 17 males (orthognathic) - Mean DAI: 45.5 Analysis: pre and post-treatment data Patients with cleft Sample size lip/palate (n=24) calculation: NR - Mean age: 12.6 vears Treatment duration: - Gender: 10 females. before and after 14 males

### **Table A1: Characteristics of Included Primary Studies**

First Author, Publication Year, Country, Study Name (if reported), Funding	Study Design and Analysis	Patient Characteristics	Interventions	Comparators	Clinical Outcomes
	treatment (22 to 34 months)	<ul> <li>Mean DAI: 45.4</li> <li>Patients with cranial facial deformities required surgery and orthodontic treatment (n=29)</li> <li>Mean age: 19.0 years</li> <li>Gender: 14 females, 15 males</li> <li>Mean DAI: 56.6</li> </ul>			
Chen et al., 2015 <sup>12</sup> China Source of funding: National Natural Science Foundation of China, Health and Family Commission of Shenzhen Municipality and Science and Technology Innovation Commission of Nanshan Municipality	Before-and-after, single center Recruitment period: NR Analysis: pre and post-treatment data Sample size calculation: Yes Treatment duration: NR	Adult patients (n=190) with malocclusion with little or no treatment need (n=41), borderline (96), and actual need for orthodontic treatment (n=53) - Mean age: 20.8 years - Gender: 109 females, 81 males	Orthodontic treatment	Before treatment	OHRQoL measured with OHIP-14 (Chinese version)
Zheng et al., 2015 <sup>13</sup> China Source of funding: National Natural Science Foundation of China	Before-and-after, single center Recruitment period: NR Analysis: pre and post-treatment data Sample size calculation: NR Treatment duration: NR	<ul> <li>81 patients underwent orthodontic treatment</li> <li>Age: 15 to 24 years</li> <li>Gender: 41 females and 40 males</li> <li>Divided into three groups based on the type of Angle classification: Class I (n=35), Class II (n=32), and Class III (n=14)</li> </ul>	Orthodontic treatment	Before treatment	OHRQoL measured with OHIP-14 (Chinese version)

First Author, Publication Year, Country, Study Name (if reported), Funding	Study Design and Analysis	Patient Characteristics	Interventions	Comparators	Clinical Outcomes
Silvola et al., 2014 <sup>14</sup> China Finland Source of funding: Planmeca group and the Finnish Doctoral Program in Oral Sciences (FINDOS)	Before-and-after, single center Recruitment period: 2002 to 2006 Analysis: Only patients with adequate pre and post- treatment data Sample size calculation: NR Treatment duration: average 2 years Follow-up period: average 5 years	Adult patients (n=52) with severe malocclusion - Mean age: 37.4 years (range = 18 to 61 years) - Gender: 36 females, 16 males - Orthognathic (n=38) - Orthodontic (n=14)	Conventional orthodontic treatment Combined orthodontic and surgical treatment (orthognathic)	Before treatment	<ul> <li>OHRQoL measured with OHIP- 14</li> <li>Esthetic satisfaction (100-mm VAS)</li> <li>Aesthetic Component (AC) of the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need rated by laypersons, dental students and orthodontics</li> <li>Questionnaires given before and on average 3.1 years after treatment</li> </ul>

NR = not reported; OHIP-14 = Short Form of The Oral Health Impact Profile; OHRQoL = oral health-related quality-of-life; TMD = temporal mandibular disorders; VAS = visual analog scale

### **Appendix 3: Quality Assessment of Included Studies**

### Table A2: Quality Assessment of Primary Studies

Downs and Black Checklist <sup>9</sup>	Silvola et al., 2016 <sup>10</sup>	Antoun et al., 2015 <sup>11</sup>	Chen et al., 2015 <sup>12</sup>	Zheng et al., 2015 <sup>13</sup>	Silvola et al., 2014 <sup>14</sup>
Reporting					
1. Is the hypothesis/aim/objective of the study clearly described?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2. Are the main outcomes to be measured clearly described in the Introduction or Methods section?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3. Are the characteristics of the patients included in the study clearly described in the Introduction or Methods section?	No	No	No	No	No
4. Are the interventions of interest clearly described in the Introduction or Methods section?	No	No	No	No	No
5. Are the distributions of principal confounders in each group of subjects to be compared clearly described?	No	No	No	No	No
6. Are the main findings of the study clearly described?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7. Does the study provide estimates of the random variability in the data for the main outcomes?	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
8. Have all important adverse events that may be a consequence of the intervention been reported?	No	No	No	No	No
9. Have the characteristics of the patients lost to follow-up been described?	No	No	No	No	No
10. Have 95% CIs and/or actual probability values been reported (e.g. 0.035 rather than <0.05) for the main outcomes except where the probability value is less than 0.001?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
External validity					
11. Were the subjects asked to participate in the study representative of the entire population from which they were recruited?	UTD	UTD	UTD	UTD	UTD
12. Were those subjects who were prepared to participate representative of the entire population from which they were recruited?	UTD	UTD	UTD	UTD	UTD
13. Were the staff, places, and facilities where the patients were treated, representative of the treatment the majority patients received?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Internal validity – bias					
14. Was an attempt made to blind study subjects to the intervention they have received?	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15. Was an attempt made to blind those measuring the main outcomes of the intervention?	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16. If any of the results of the study were based on "data	No	No	No	No	No

Downs and Black Checklist <sup>9</sup>	Silvola et al., 2016 <sup>10</sup>	Antoun et al., 2015 <sup>11</sup>	Chen et al., 2015 <sup>12</sup>	Zheng et al., 2015 <sup>13</sup>	Silvola et al., 2014 <sup>14</sup>
dredging", was this made clear?					
17. In trials and cohort studies, do the analyses adjust for different lengths of the follow-up of patients, or in case-control studies, is the time period between the intervention and outcome the same for cases and controls?	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18. Were the statistical tests used to assess the main outcomes appropriate?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19. Was compliance with the interventions reliable?	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20. Were the main outcome measures used accurate (valid and reliable)?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Internal validity – confounding (selection bias)					
21. Were the patients in different intervention groups (trials and cohort studies) or were the cases and controls (case- control studies) recruited from the same population?	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22. Were study subjects in different intervention groups (trials and cohort studies) or were the cases and controls (case- control studies) recruited over the same period of time?	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23. Were the subjects randomized to the intervention groups?	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24. Was the randomized intervention assignment concealed from both patients and health care staff until recruitment was complete and irrevocable?	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25. Was there adequate adjustment for confounding in the analyses from which the main findings were drawn?	UTD	UTD	UTD	UTD	UTD
26. Were losses to patients to follow-up take into account?	No	No	No	No	No
Power					
27. Was a power calculation reported for the primary outcome?	No	No	Yes	No	No
28. Did the study have sufficient power to detect a clinically important effect where the probability value for a difference being due to chance in less than 5 percent?	UTD	UTD	Yes	UTD	UTD

NA = not applicable; UTD = unable to determine

### Appendix 4: Main Study Findings and Author's Conclusions

### Table A3: Summary of Findings of Included Primary Studies

Main Study Findings										Author's Conclusions
				Silv	ola et al., 20	016 <sup>10</sup>				
Mean faci	al pain (V/	AS)								"Treatment of
	All patients Orthognatic Orthodontic									
Before			3.1		3.2		2.		_	malocclusion
After			0.9		0.6		1.			seemed to
Change			-2.2*		-2.6*		-1.			improve OHRQoL via
Significant difference, *p<0.05										
DHIP-14 a	and correla	ations betwe	en change	s in dimensio	ons and char	nge in f	facial pain	intensity (	VAS)	pain. Decrease
	Function						Social	Handicap		facial pain was
	limitation	n pain	discom	fort disabi	ity disab	ility	disability			associated
Before	1.8	4.3	3.9	1.6	2.8	3	1.9	1.8		especially with
After	0.7	1.8	0.9		0.4		0.2	0.3		improved
Change	-1.1*	-2.5*	-3.0				-1.7*	-1.5*		OHRQoL
Facial	0.165	0.253 <sup>†</sup>	0.23	9 0.263	<sup>†</sup> 0.21	0	0.281 <sup>†</sup>	0.185		dimensions of physical pain,
pain (VAS) <i>r</i>										physical
<u>,</u> a	0.207	0.044	0.05	9 0.03	7 0.10	)2	0.027	0.147		disability and social disability
0<0.05	an correlati				U					
o<0.05				Anto	oun et al., 20					" <u>T</u> I <u>(</u> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
v<0.05	of standard	d patients wi	ith severe	Anto malocclusion	oun et al., 20 s	)15 <sup>11</sup>	hala siaal T			"The effect of
v<0.05		<b>d patients w</b> i Functional	<b>ith severe</b> Physical	Anto malocclusion Psychologica	oun et al., 20 <b>s</b> I Physical	)15 <sup>11</sup>	hological	Social	Handicap	orthodontic
⊳<0.05 0 <b>HIP-14 c</b>	of standard	<b>d patients w</b> i Functional limitation	<b>ith severe</b> Physical pain	Anto malocclusion Psychologica discomfort	oun et al., 20 s I Physical disability	)15 <sup>11</sup> Psyc	sability	Social disability	Handicap	orthodontic treatment in
o<0.05 DHIP-14 c Before	of standard Overall 11.60	d patients wi Functional limitation 1.23	<b>ith severe</b> Physical pain 1.50	Anto malocclusion Psychologica discomfort 3.00	bun et al., 20 s I Physical disability 0.73	)15 <sup>11</sup> Psyc dis	sability 2.67	Social disability 1.27	Handicap	orthodontic treatment in OHRQoL varie
p<0.05 PHIP-14 c Before After	of standard Overall 11.60 3.63	d patients wi Functional limitation 1.23 0.77	ith severe Physical pain 1.50 0.67	Anto malocclusion Psychologica discomfort 3.00 0.70	bun et al., 20 s Il Physical disability 0.73 0.23	D15 <sup>11</sup> Psyc dis	sability 2.67 0.67	Social disability 1.27 0.37	Handicap 1.20 0.23	orthodontic treatment in OHRQoL varie for different
p<0.05 DHIP-14 c Before After Change	of standard Overall 11.60 3.63 7.97 <sup>†</sup>	d patients wi Functional limitation 1.23 0.77 0.47	ith severe Physical pain 1.50 0.67 0.83*	Anto malocclusion Psychologica discomfort 3.00 0.70 2.30 <sup>†</sup>	bun et al., 20 s Il Physical disability 0.73 0.23 0.50	D15 <sup>11</sup> Psyc dis	Sability 2.67 0.67 2.00 <sup>†</sup>	Social disability 1.27 0.37 0.90	Handicap 1.20 0.23 0.97*	orthodontic treatment in OHRQoL varie for different
DHIP-14 c DHIP-14 c Before After Change Effect	of standard Overall 11.60 3.63	d patients wi Functional limitation 1.23 0.77	ith severe Physical pain 1.50 0.67	Anto malocclusion Psychologica discomfort 3.00 0.70	bun et al., 20 s Il Physical disability 0.73 0.23	D15 <sup>11</sup> Psyc dis	sability 2.67 0.67	Social disability 1.27 0.37	Handicap 1.20 0.23	orthodontic treatment in OHRQoL varie for different patient groups even after adjusting for
Dec 0.05 DHIP-14 c Before After Change Effect	of standard Overall 11.60 3.63 7.97 <sup>†</sup>	d patients wi Functional limitation 1.23 0.77 0.47	ith severe Physical pain 1.50 0.67 0.83*	Anto malocclusion Psychologica discomfort 3.00 0.70 2.30 <sup>†</sup>	bun et al., 20 s Il Physical disability 0.73 0.23 0.50	D15 <sup>11</sup> Psyc dis	Sability 2.67 0.67 2.00 <sup>†</sup>	Social disability 1.27 0.37 0.90	Handicap 1.20 0.23 0.97*	orthodontic treatment in OHRQoL varie for different patient groups even after adjusting for age and sex.
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Dec 0.05 DHIP-14 c Before After Change Effect size <sup>a</sup>	of standard Overall 11.60 3.63 7.97 <sup>†</sup> +1.11	d patients wi Functional limitation 1.23 0.77 0.47 +0.47 palate patier Functional	ith severe Physical pain 1.50 0.67 0.83* +0.58 hts with cra Physical	Anto malocclusion Psychologica discomfort 3.00 0.70 2.30 <sup>†</sup> +1.21 anial facial de Psychologica	bun et al., 20 s I Physical disability 0.73 0.23 0.50 +0.46 formities I Physical	D15 <sup>11</sup> Psyc dis ( ( 2 + Psyc Psyc	ability 2.67 0.67 2.00 <sup>↑</sup> -1.15 hological	Social disability 1.27 0.37 0.90 +0.63 Social	Handicap 1.20 0.23 0.97*	orthodontic treatment in OHRQoL varie for different patient groups even after adjusting for age and sex. The greatest improvement in OHRQoL occurred in
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0+IIP-14 c Before After Change Effect size <sup>a</sup> 0HIP-14 c Before	of standard Overall 11.60 3.63 7.97 <sup>†</sup> +1.11 of cleft lip/ Overall 10.50	d patients wi Functional limitation 1.23 0.77 0.47 +0.47 palate patier Functional limitation 1.75	ith severe Physical pain 1.50 0.67 0.83* +0.58 hts with cra Physical pain 1.25	Anto malocclusion Psychologica discomfort 3.00 0.70 2.30 <sup>†</sup> +1.21 anial facial de Psychologica discomfort 2.54	bun et al., 20 s I Physical disability 0.73 0.23 0.50 +0.46 formities I Physical disability 0.75	Psyc dis ( 2 + Psyc dis	sability 2.67 0.67 2.00 <sup>↑</sup> -1.15 hological sability 1.92	Social disability 1.27 0.37 0.90 +0.63 Social disability 1.17	Handicap 1.20 0.23 0.97* +0.90 Handicap 1.1	orthodontic treatment in OHRQoL varie for different patient groups even after adjusting for age and sex. The greatest improvement in OHRQoL occurred in adults with a need for
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p<0.05 DHIP-14 c Before After Change Effect size <sup>a</sup> DHIP-14 c Before After Change Effect size <sup>a</sup>	of standard Overall 11.60 3.63 7.97 <sup>†</sup> +1.11 of cleft lip/ Overall 10.50 7.25 3.25 +0.52	d patients wi Functional limitation 1.23 0.77 0.47 +0.47 <b>palate patier</b> Functional limitation 1.75 1.37 0.38 +0.37	ith severe Physical pain 1.50 0.67 0.83* +0.58 +0.58 hts with cra Physical pain 1.25 1.29 -0.04 -0.03	Anto malocclusion Psychologica discomfort 3.00 0.70 2.30 <sup>†</sup> +1.21 anial facial de Psychologica discomfort 2.54 1.75 0.79 +0.62	oun et al., 20           s           I         Physical disability           0.73         0.23           0.50         +0.46           formities         I           I         Physical disability           0.75         0.33           0.42         +0.44	Psyc dis ( 2 + Psyc dis	sability 2.67 0.67 2.00 <sup>†</sup> -1.15 hological sability 1.92 1.33 0.58	Social disability 1.27 0.37 0.90 +0.63 Social disability 1.17 0.58 0.58	Handicap 1.20 0.23 0.97* +0.90 Handicap 1.1 0.58 0.54	orthodontic treatment in OHRQoL varie for different patient groups even after adjusting for age and sex. The greatest improvement in OHRQoL occurred in adults with a need for orthognatic surgery,
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0+IIP-14 c Before After Change Effect size <sup>a</sup> DHIP-14 c Before After Change Effect size <sup>a</sup>	of standard Overall 11.60 3.63 7.97 <sup>†</sup> +1.11 of cleft lip/ Overall 10.50 7.25 3.25 +0.52 of surgery	d patients wi Functional limitation 1.23 0.77 0.47 +0.47 <b>palate patier</b> Functional limitation 1.75 1.37 0.38 +0.37 <b>patients wit</b>	ith severe Physical pain 1.50 0.67 0.83* +0.58 +0.58 nts with cra Physical pain 1.25 1.29 -0.04 -0.03 h severe s	Anto malocclusion Psychologica discomfort 3.00 0.70 2.30 <sup>†</sup> +1.21 anial facial de Psychologica discomfort 2.54 1.75 0.79 +0.62 keletal discre	oun et al., 20           s           I         Physical disability           0.73         0.23           0.50         +0.46           formities         I           I         Physical disability           0.75         0.33           0.42           +0.44	Psyc dis 2 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	sability 2.67 0.67 2.00 <sup>†</sup> -1.15 hological sability 1.92 1.33 0.58 -0.43	Social disability 1.27 0.37 0.90 +0.63 Social disability 1.17 0.58 0.58 +0.63	Handicap 1.20 0.23 0.97* +0.90 Handicap 1.1 0.58 0.54 +0.51	orthodontic treatment in OHRQoL varie for different patient groups even after adjusting for age and sex. The greatest improvement in OHRQoL occurred in adults with a need for orthognatic surgery, whereas the least improvement seemed to

			l	Main Study Fir	ndings				Author's Conclusions
Change	17.48 <sup>†</sup>	1.79 <sup>†</sup>	2.24 <sup>†</sup>	4.35 <sup>†</sup>	1.48 <sup>†</sup>	3.69 <sup>†</sup>	1.97 <sup>†</sup>	1.97 <sup>†</sup>	cleft palate, or
Effect	+2.59	+1.36	+1.25	+2.73	+1.58	+2.65	+1.72	+2.01	cleft lip and
size <sup>a</sup> Significant	difference	e, * <i>p</i> <0.05 and	$\frac{1}{1}$						palate." (p568)
Effect siz	es: < 0.2:	minimal; 0.2	to 0.49: sm	all; 0.5 to 0.8: mo	oderate; >0.	8: large			
				Cher	n et al., 201	15 <sup>12</sup>			
OHIP-14 o	f patients			sions required o				. <u></u>	"Malocclusion
	Overall	Functional	Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Social	Handicap	has a significar
<b>D</b> (	40.75	limitation	pain	discomfort	disability	disability	disability	4.47	negative impac
Before	12.75	1.85	1.64	3.51	1.13	2.21	1.25	1.17	on OHRQoL and its domain
After	3.70	0.43	0.25	1.34	0.45	0.66	0.36	0.29	The greatest
Change	-9.05* difference	-1.42*	-1.39*	-2.17*	-0.68*	-1.55*	-0.89*	-0.88*	impact was
									seen in the psychological discomfort and psychological disability domains." (p990) <sup>12</sup>
				Zhen	g et al., 20	15 <sup>13</sup>			
OHIP-14 o	-	with class I			r	1			"For the overa
	Overall	Functional limitation	Physical pain	Psychological discomfort	Physical disability	Psychological disability	Social disability	Handicap	OHIP-14 score class I, II and I
Before	15.32	1.77	1.60	3.94	2.57	4.26	0.63	1.14	showed
After	3.23	0.54	0.57	0.63	0.63	0.49	0.34	0.46	significant
Change	-12.2*	-1.23*	-1.03*	-3.31*	-1.94*	-3.77*	-0.29	-0.68*	decrease
•	f patients	e, * <i>p</i> <0.001 with class I							(P<0.001) during the stud period. Significant
	Overall	Functional	Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Social	Handicap	reduction
Before	16.42	limitation 1.75	pain 2.09	discomfort 3.56	disability 3.56	disability 3.13	disability 0.66	0.61	(P<0.001) wer
After	3.12	0.50	0.50	0.53		0.66	0.88	0.61	also observed
Change	-13.3*	-1.25*	-1.59*	-3.03*	0.56 -3.00*	-2.47*	-0.35	-0.07	all seven OHI
		e, * <i>p</i> <0.001	-1.59	-3.03	-3.00	-2.47	-0.33	-0.07	14 domains of three groups
<u>)HIP-14 o</u>	f patients	with class I							except for soc disability in
	Overall	Functional limitation	Physical pain	Psychological discomfort	Physical disability	Psychological disability	Social disability	Handicap	class I and
Before	17.11	1.57	1.43	3.93	4.14	4.50	0.93	0.48	class II,
After	2.98	0.50	0.57	0.71	0.36	0.43	0.57	0.40	handicap in
Change	-14.1*	-1.07*	-0.86*	-3.22*	-3.78*	-4.07*	-0.36*	-0.16	class II and
		e, * <i>p</i> <0.001	0.00	0.22	0.70	4.07	0.00	0.10	<i>class III (P&gt;0.05)."</i> (p3

Main Study Findings										
	Silvola et al., 2014 <sup>14</sup>									
OHIP-14 o	f patients	with severe	malocclus	sions					"Improvement in	
All patients	Överall	Functional limitation	Physical pain	Psychological discomfort	Physical disability	Psychological disability	Social disability	Handicap	esthetic satisfaction due	
Before	18.4	1.9	4.6	3.8	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.7	to the treatment	
After	4.7	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	of severe	
Change	-13.7*	-1.1*	-2.8*	-2.8*	-1.5*	-2.2*	-1.7*	-1.4*	malocclusion improves oral health-related	
Significant	difference	e, * <i>p</i> <0.001								
All patien	ts	EstheticAC rated byAC rated byAC rated bysatisfactionlaypersonsdental studentsorthodontists					quality of life, particularly by			
Before						6.0	decreasing			
After         18.9           Change         -45.4*			.9	3.2		2.7		2.3	psychological	
			.4*	-2.4*	İ	-3.1*	-	3.7*	discomfort and	
Significant	difference	e, * <i>p</i> <0.001							psychological disability." (p594) <sup>14</sup>	

AC = Aesthetic component; OHIP-14 = Short Form of The Oral Health Impact Profile; OHRQoL = oral health-related quality-of-life; TMD = temporal mandibular disorders; VAS = visual analog scale