

Thessaloniki, Greece

PROGRAM

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| 09:00-09:30 | Registration |
| 09:30-11:00 | Part I |
| 11:00-11:30 | Coffee break |
| 11:30-13:00 | Part II |
| 13:00-14:00 | Lunch break |
| 14:00-15:30 | Part III |
| 15:30-16:00 | Coffee break |
| 16:00-17:30 | Part IV |

ACCOMMODATION



ELECTRA PALACE

9 Aristotelous sq. | 54624 Thessaloniki | Greece | T. +30-2310-294000
E: info@electrahotels.gr | W: www.electrahotels.gr

A number of rooms have been withheld at the hotel Electra Palace, with special discounted rates for participants of the course:

PRICES (per night)

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| <i>Classic Single</i> (on the inner side of the hotel) | 105 € |
| <i>Premium single room</i> (exterior rooms with views of the city) | 125 € |
| <i>Superior single room</i> (overlooking Aristotelous sq. & sea) | 145 € |
| <i>Classic double room</i> (on the inner side of the hotel) | 120 € |
| <i>Premium Double</i> (exterior rooms with views of the city) | 140 € |
| <i>Superior Double</i> (overlooking Aristotelous sq. & sea) | 160 € |

* The above rates are per room / day, calculated in euros and include American buffet breakfast and all taxes.

* Pre / post stays of the participants are imminent in the above special rates (for the period from 18/3 to 20/3/2016).

* The above offer does not make any commitment to hotel room availability in that period.

To make a reservation please contact the hotel directly and mention that you will participate at the one-day course organized by the Orthodontic Society of Northern Greece, in order to take advantage of discounted rates.

Self-ligating or conventional brackets: Is there a difference in leveling, rotation, space management and torque?

Self-ligating brackets have gained increasing popularity in the orthodontic community. One of the manufacturers' claims is lower friction, but the question came up is friction the major component of resistance to sliding in clinical orthodontics. According to Kusy and Thorstenson resistance to sliding consists of classical friction, binding and notching. Classical friction is the only component to resistance to sliding in the so called passive configuration, when the archwire does not contact both sides of the brackets' slot. As soon as the wire gets into contact with the corners of the brackets, binding occurs and is a major subject in leveling, derotation, translation and torque. Binding has a positive effect on space opening in the crowded case especially with high out - blocked canines. With an electronically measuring device we measured the moments and forces of a three bracket design simulating a premolar, a high cuspid and a lateral incisor. The results showed a force vector close to the center of resistance resulting in more or less bodily movement to the adjacent teeth of the cuspid. This was also confirmed in a clinical study with digital models and lateral cephalograms and will be presented also with clinical cases.

In the horizontal plane a different force system is generated during leveling. In this case also forces and moments are delivered by binding without control over the roots. In solving crowding in the lower dental arch, a clinical study showed a pronounced protrusion of the lower incisors.

A further point of discussion will focus on the binding-and-release phenomenon resulting in sliding mechanics. To eliminate binding, the application of lingual lever-arms will be discussed.

In contemporary fixed appliances, third order activation or torque is achieved either by a force couple or the moment of a force. Both methods create binding between the bracket slot and wire. Clinically application with bending torque in the archwire, segmented arches or lingual lever-arms will be discussed.



Hans-Peter BANTLEON, M.D., D.D.S.

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Hans-Peter Bantleon received his D.M.D. at the University of Graz in 1981. Afterwards he became an Assistant at the Departments of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and subsequently Assistant Professor at the Department of Orthodontics. In 1989 he earned his qualification as University Lecturer for Dentistry with special regard to Orthodontics.

Since 1992 he is a Full Professor and Head of Department of Orthodontics at the University School of Dentistry in Vienna. His main fields of research are biomechanics, bonding techniques and material aspects. Furthermore he leads two practices in Vienna.

Since 1996 he is Chairman of the Austrian Society of Orthodontists. Additionally he was President of the 82nd Congress of the European Orthodontic Society 2006. He is Member of the European Orthodontic Society, Member of the American Orthodontic Society, Member of the World Federation of Orthodontists and Member of the Angle Society of Europe.

He has authored and co-authored more than 200 publications and several textbook chapters.