What is “two-phase” orthodontic treatment?

Two-phase orthodontic treatment consists of two separate times when a child receives orthodontic treatment. A first phase of treatment is done while the child still has many or most of their primary or “baby” teeth. A second phase takes place when the child has most or all of their permanent teeth. Braces may or may not be used during a first phase of treatment. Other appliances (the name used for braces and other devices for orthodontic correction) may be used.

Your orthodontist has the training and clinical experience necessary to diagnose and treat your child’s orthodontic problem. Orthodontists must complete college requirements, graduate from dental school and successfully complete a minimum of two academic years of study in an orthodontic residency program accredited by the American Dental Association Commission on Dental Accreditation. Only those who have completed this rigorous education may call themselves “orthodontists” and only orthodontists may be members of the American Association of Orthodontists.
Your child’s orthodontist believes that your child could benefit from two phases of orthodontic treatment, based on an examination of your child’s mouth and study of diagnostic records. The goal of this treatment is to create a better environment for your child’s permanent teeth.

A FIRST PHASE OF TREATMENT IS INITIATED TO:
+ Prevent a problem from developing (preventive treatment),
+ Intercept a developing problem (interceptive treatment),
+ Guide the growth of the jaw bones that support the teeth (growth modification).

Without this first phase of treatment, your orthodontist has determined that your child’s problem, if left alone, will create an unhealthy environment for the growth and development of your child’s teeth, gums, jaws and face. The treatment will be timed to predictable stages of dental development to provide the greatest potential for improvement and correction of your child’s malocclusion (bad bite).

Most patients will require a second phase of treatment, often with traditional braces, to complete the tooth and jaw alignment that was started during the first phase of treatment.

A second phase of treatment moves permanent teeth into their final positions.

DOES A CHILD’S GROWTH AFFECT ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT?
Orthodontic treatment and a child’s growth can complement each other. By timing orthodontic treatment to predictable stages of dental development, the orthodontist may be able to take advantage of your child’s growth and development. Some problems that can be treated quite well in a growing child may require corrective surgery if treated after growth has occurred.

HOW DO I KNOW TWO-PHASE TREATMENT IS RIGHT FOR MY CHILD?
Orthodontic care is not a “one size fits all” approach. Each patient has a unique problem that requires a unique treatment plan. What is right for one child may not be right for another. The diagnosis of your child’s problem and the treatment plan are the result of study of your child’s mouth and diagnostic records.