Management of Impacted Canines in Orthodontic Treatment, the Interdisciplinary Approach

Background: Impacted of the permanent teeth is a common clinical occurrence. Maxillary canines are most frequently impacted teeth after third molars and significantly higher in female subjects than in males. The maxillary canine plays a vital role in the functional aspect of the occlusion. It has a long root and good bony support and is often referred to as the cornerstone of the maxillary arch. Missing or impacted canine will affect the function and aesthetic appearance of the smile. ***Objective:*** patients with an impacted canine must undergo a comprehensive assessment of the malocclusion including accurate localization of the ectopic canine which is done by visual inspection, palpation and radiographic assessment. ***Case Management*** Cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) has become an increasingly important source of three-dimensional volumetric data in clinical orthodontics. CBCT should be used only in specific cases in which conventional radiography cannot supply satisfactory diagnostic information; these include patients with of assessment of position of unerupted tooth such as impacted canine, supernumerary teeth, identification of root resorption, and for planning of orthodontic surgery.Treatment of impacted canines is a clinical challenge, because it is an interdisciplinary therapeutic approach that involves both orthodontic with fixed appliances and surgical procedures. ***Conclusion***: the success of interdisciplinary orthodontic treatment of impacted canine depends on the degree of malposition of canine in the alveolar bone.