

Sugary snacks/drinks and poor cleaning of your teeth and brace will lead to permanent damage to your teeth as shown in the picture below.



Having orthodontic treatment to improve the appearance of your teeth will be pointless if such damage like this takes place. Further information can be given to you, about other rare complications, by your orthodontist.

Will I still need to see my regular dentist?

Yes. It will be important for you to continue to have check-ups with your regular dentist throughout orthodontic treatment so that your teeth can be checked for decay.

Will I still be able to play contact sports?

Yes, but it is recommended that you wear a mouthguard. This will also be the case if you take part in activities requiring a protective helmet e.g. roller-blading, skateboarding and horse riding.

Ask your orthodontist about this.

Further advice is available on the BOS website (www.bos.org.uk).

What if I play a musical instrument?

A fixed brace may make it more difficult for you to play your wind or brass instrument. You will need to discuss this with your music teacher and orthodontist.

What if my brace breaks during treatment?

Contact your orthodontist for an appointment as soon as is reasonably possible. Repeated breakages will slow down the treatment and increase the overall treatment time. You may have to pay for replacement braces and, if further breakages occur, then treatment might have to stop.

What happens at the end of treatment?

Your teeth might move back towards their original positions. In order to prevent this, you will be fitted with retainers. Your orthodontist will advise you on how long and how often you will need to wear them.

Changes in the position of your teeth can continue throughout life. This is part of the normal process of getting older.

How successful is orthodontic treatment?

This very much depends on your commitment to the treatment. Patients who cooperate well with treatment and wear their retainers as advised, get good results, whilst those who do not, are not likely to get the result they wanted.

If you have any further questions, please write them down and bring them with you to your next appointment or look at the BOS website (www.bos.org.uk).

It is important that you fully understand what is involved in having orthodontic treatment before you decide to go ahead.

This leaflet has been produced with guidance from the Plain English Campaign and British Dyslexia Association to make it easier for you to read

Copyright© BOS reprinted 2019. British Orthodontic Society 12 Bridewell Place London EC4V 6AP

This is a free download of patient information material from the BOS this leaflet should not be reprinted in bulk as a substitute for the printed PIL's available for purchase from the BOS.



Patient Information Leaflet

ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

BOS

BRITISH ORTHODONTIC SOCIETY

Registered Charity No 1073464 www.bos.org.uk

If you are thinking of having **orthodontic treatment**, you may have some questions you would like answered first.

What is orthodontic treatment?

Orthodontic treatment involves wearing braces (removable and/or fixed). It may involve the extraction of teeth and, very occasionally, jaw surgery.

What might I gain from orthodontic treatment?

The benefits of orthodontic treatment can include the following:

- Correction of dental crowding and straightening of your teeth.
- Correction of your bite so that the front and back teeth meet together evenly on closing.
- Reducing the likelihood of damage to teeth that stick out.
- Improving your appearance, including your smile.

The pictures below show the teeth of a patient before and after orthodontic treatment.



Before



After

What types of braces are there?

Removable braces are those which can be removed for cleaning. An example of a **removable brace** can be seen below:



Fixed braces are ones glued on to teeth and they cannot be removed for cleaning. An example of a **fixed brace** can be seen below:



When will the brace be fitted?

This depends on the correct number of adult teeth being present in your mouth and the stage of growth of your face and jaws. You need to be good at tooth brushing, keeping your teeth clean and be keen to have treatment.

How long will treatment take?

Treatment with braces may take between 6 - 30 months to complete, depending on your orthodontic problem. Very difficult problems may take longer.

If teeth need to be extracted, who will do this?

Your own dentist usually does this.

Is it painful?

Having the brace fitted is not painful. However, it is common to have slightly sore teeth for 3 - 5 days after first fitting the brace and after each adjustment appointment.

How often will I need an appointment?

Once your brace has been fitted, you will need regular appointments for it to be adjusted.

Will the brace affect what I can eat?

In order to prevent damage to both your teeth and brace, you will need to:

- Avoid sugary snacks/drinks between meals and at bedtime.
- Avoid sticky, chewy or hard sweets, mints and sugared chewing gum.
- Avoid fizzy drinks (including diet drinks) and large amounts of fruit juice.
- Avoid hard or chewy foods - such as apples, carrots and crusty bread because these can damage your brace. Avoid them or cut them up first!

Will orthodontic treatment damage my teeth?

It is important you brush your teeth well, with a fluoride toothpaste, for at least two minutes, twice a day. An alcohol-free fluoride mouthrinse should be used daily. Use it at a different time to when you brush your teeth.