Review Article

Recent advancements in archwires – A review

Sam Jebaraj[1], Naveen Kumar[1], R. Sarah Sathiyawathie[2]*

ABSTRACT

The main aim of this review is to provide a detail description about the new advancements in orthodontic archwires and their unique characteristic features. Orthodontic treatment is one of the oldest treatments which has undergone a drastic transformation in the past few decades. Although patients cooperate better, they present a different set of challenges for the orthodontists. Metallic archwires are considered to be less esthetically appealing. It became the primary concern for most of the patients undergoing orthodontic treatment. Due to increased demand for esthetic wire, there were many advancements and modifications in conventional archwires. Recent advances in orthodontic wire alloys were resulted in a varied array of wires that exhibit a wide spectrum of properties. This review complies vary advancements in archwires. This review is done to update the current knowledge and literature about the recent advancement in archwires which serves as a tool for further research studies.

KEY WORDS: Esthetic wires, Conventional wires, Niti wires, Teflon coated wires, Variety of archwires

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of an optimum, predictable, and effective orthodontic force system is based on the knowledge of mechanics, biomaterials, and their interaction. The archwire has been an important part of the orthodontic appliance, ever since Dr. Edward Angle used the first appliance into the case's mouth. Later, the preferred materials for the manufacture of these wires were gold and several other precious metals. The increased esthetic demand of the patient, along with the development of composite and ceramic brackets gave an initiative for research anesthetic archwires to go with these brackets.[1] One important step toward attaining an esthetic archwires with perfect overall properties requires the use of composites, that can be made of ceramic fibers that are engraved in a linear or cross-linked polymeric matrix.

COPPER NICKEL-TITANIUM (NI-TI) WIRES

Ni-Ti alloys would possibly exist in additional than specific case manifestation alternately gem structure; those primary solid solution structure exists toward bring down temperatures and also the primary solid solution manifestation. State memory, moreover, superelastic properties are known with the stage moves within the Ni-Ti compound. The temperature varies for those to move from claiming martensitic of the solid solution stage structures those support of the state memory marvel. This might need to be been acknowledged in addition low ought to an opportunity to be helpful for dentistry medication sooner. This serves the tolerant ought to initiate, additionally, de-initiate those archwire by laundry for heat additionally chilly refreshments.[2]

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SUPER CABLE ARCHWIRES

Superelastic Ni-Ti concentrical wire referred to as "supercable" introduced by Hansen in 1993 united the mechanical benefits of multi-stranded cables and therefore the properties of superelastic archwires. These contain seven individual strands that square measure woven along in an exceedingly long light spiral to maximize flexibility and minimize force delivery. Benefits treatment potency, mechanotherapy, elimination of flexibility, easy engagement despite situation, smallest anchor loss, and a light-weight continuous force eliminating any adverse response of the supporting periodontium.[3]

[1]Department of Orthodontics, Saveetha Dental College, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, [2]Department of Research, Saveetha Dental College, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

***Corresponding author:** Dr. R. Sarah Sathiyawathie, Department of Research, Saveetha Dental College, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, 162 Poonamallee High Road, Chennai - 600 077, Tamil Nadu, India. Phone: +91 9884156513. Email: dr.sarahrobin@gmail.com

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TIMOLIUM WIRES

This is, additionally, known as alpha-beta metal alloy, factory-made by TP orthodontics. These archwires mix the flexibleness, continuous force and spring back of Ni-Ti with the high stiffness and flexibility of stainless-steel wire. Metal is the major constituent of Timolium with Al and metal as helpful agents. The composition of metal is over 85% and that of aluminium is 6.8%. Timolium seems to be an associate intermediate wire between stainless-steel and TMA. When put next with stainless-steel, Timolium has additional friction and fewer stiffness.[4]

BIOFORCE WIRE

It was introduced by global assembly cache with the distinctive property of variable transition temperatures inside the constant archwire. They are high esthetic archwires having a proprietary low-reflectivity metallic element coating giving a white appearance 7. These archwires permit hierarchic force delivery by applying low mild forces to the anterior and progressively stronger forces across the posteriors until plateauing at the molars. The extent of force is therefore hierarchic throughout the arch length in line with the tooth size. Starting at around 100 g and increasing to 300 g, this wire provides the correct force to every tooth, reducing the amount of wire changes and provides bigger patient comfort. They are the primary biologically correct archwires.[5]

FIBRE REINFORCED COMPOSITE ARCHWIRES

Fiber bolstered composite archwires square measure unreal employing a procedure referred to as pultrusion. Fiber bundles square measure force through associate degree extruder, during which they are wetted with a chemical compound organic compound. Then, the chemical compound is cured with heat and pressure leading to chemical change. Circular or rectangular wires square measure shaped throughout hardening. This could be formed into a distinct morphology by more hardening, a method called beta staging. For this, the chemical compound ought to at first solely be part cured. The composite archwires have higher kinetic coefficients of friction than stainless-steel; however, lower coefficients than either Ni-Ti or beta-Ti.

TEFLON COATED ARCHWIRES

Teflon coating imparts to the wire a hue that is comparable to it of natural teeth. This coating protects the wire from the corrosion method. Lee white stainless-steel wire has associate degree epoxy coating and is appropriate with plastic or ceramic brackets.

Structure

The coating on archwire material has been introduced to boost aesthetics and reduce friction. Point wires square measure designed to be esthetically a lot of acceptable by the patient. The square measure given a plastic tooth colored coating so it will mix with the tooth color and additionally of ceramic brackets. Usually, the coating is around 0.002" in thickness the coating that is often used is Teflon (Te on coating is applied in 2 coats by standard airspray or static technique.

NITANIUM TOOTH TONED ARCHWIRE

Structure

It is a superelastic Ni-Ti wire with special plastic and friction reducing tooth colored coatings that blend with natural dentition, ceramic, plastic, and composite brackets, and maintains its original color.

Disadvantages

However, the coated white colored wires have habitually succumbed to forces of chew and accelerator activity of rimaoris. On the opposite hand, the uncoated clear wires have poor mechanical properties that they operate simply as a placebo. Esthetics is vital to the tooth doctor; however, operate is preponderant and something less is unacceptable.

Availability

It is marketed by Ortho Organizers and is on the market in spherical o.014", 0.016", and 0.018" and rectangular 0.016" × 0.022" sizes. ESE wires deliver mild force.

COBALT-CHROMIUM ARCH WIRES

The cobalt-chromium alloy has the advantage that it will be equipped in an exceedingly softer and so a lot of formable states and also the wires will be hardened by heat treatment once being formed. The warmth treatment will increase strength considerably. Once heat treatment, the softest Elgiloy becomes similar to regular stainless-steel, while harder initial grades are equivalent to the super‖ steels. This material, however, had virtually disappeared by the top of the 20th century due to its further price relative to stainless-steel and also the additional step of warmth treatment to get optimum properties.[6,7]

BETA-Ti ARCH WIRES

In the early 1980s, when Nitinol, however, before a Ni-Ti, a quite completely different metallic element alloy, beta-Ti, was introduced into orthodontics. This beta-Ti material (TMA, Ormco/Sybron) [the name

is associate degree descriptor for Ti -molybdenum alloy]), was developed primarily for odontology use. It offers an extremely fascinating combination of strength and gives (i.e., wonderful resilience), yet as moderately smart formability. This makes it a superb selection for auxiliary springs and intermediate and finishing archwires, particularly rectangular wires for the late stages of edgewise treatment.[8]

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