

QUESTION

In a patient undergoing orthodontic treatment, would low-level laser therapy be effective in accelerating tooth movement?

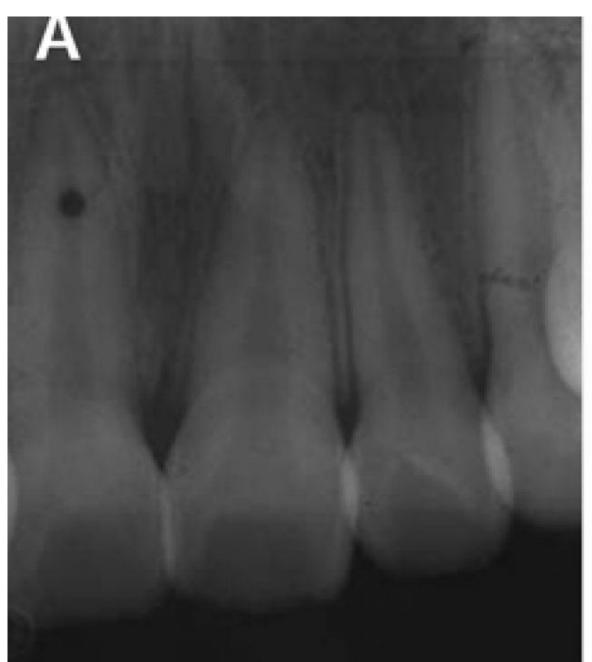
INTRODUCTION



Low-level laser therapy (LLLT) uses light emitting diodes with low-level energy to stimulate and enhance cell function. Long duration of orthodontic appliances

increase the risks of root resorption, gingival inflammation and dental caries.

LLLT works by increasing cell proliferation and **bone formation** in the tension side and increases number of osteoclasts on compression side of tooth root.





BEFORE ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

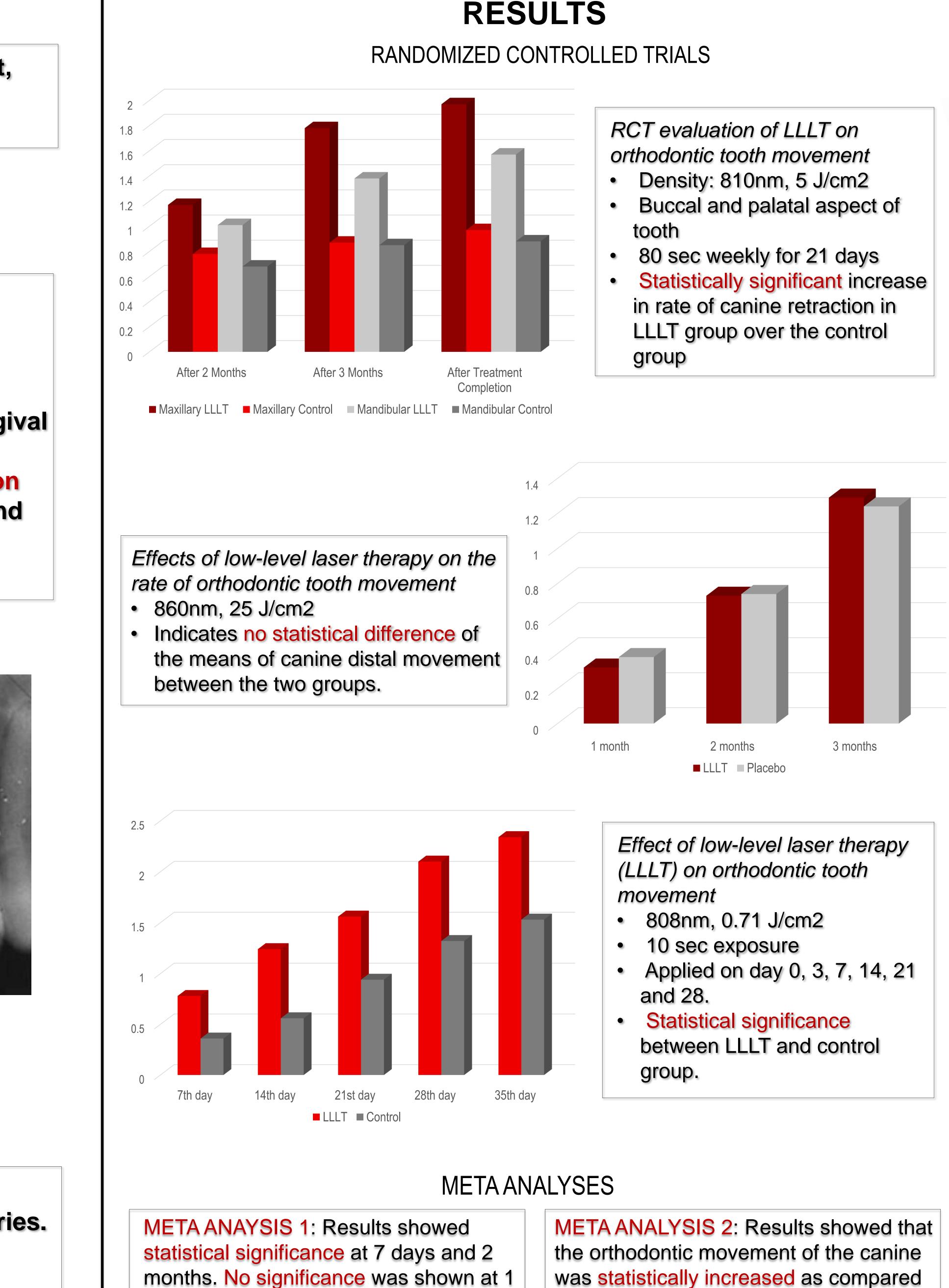
AFTER ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT WITHOUT LASER THERAPY

ADVANTAGES OF LLLT

- Shorter orthodontic treatment duration **Reduced** root resorption, gingivitis and caries.
- LLLT enhanced vitality actions of cell by upregulating the ATP production of mitochondria.

Low-Level Laser Therapy Accelerating **Orthodontic Tooth Movement Department of Dental Hygiene** Jordyn Bolinder, Megan Anderson

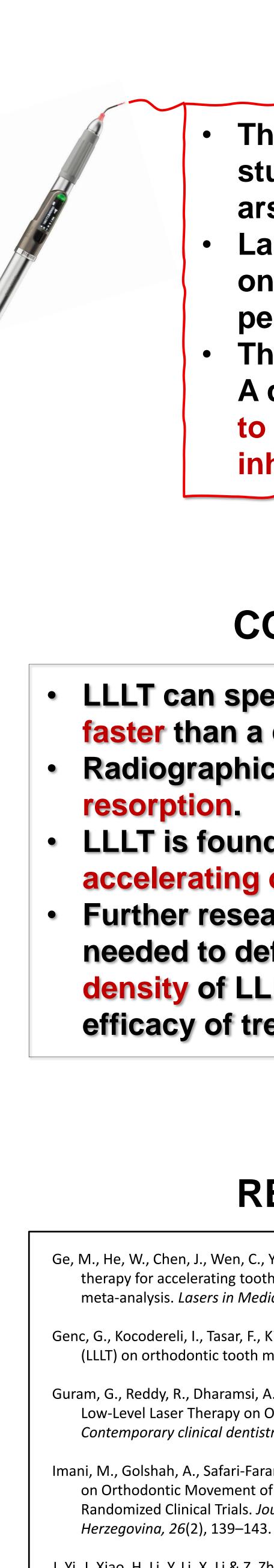
Brenda Armstrong, RDH, MDH



month and only marginal significance at

3 months time (Ge, M. 2015).

was statistically increased as compared to the control group at 21 days (Imani, M. 2018).



J. Yi, J. Xiao, H. Li, Y. Li, X. Li & Z. Zhao. (2017). Effectiveness of adjunctive interventions for accelerating orthodontic tooth movement: a systematic review of systematic reviews. Journal of Oral Rehabilitation, 44, 636-654.

Limpanichkul, W., Godfrey, K., Srisuk, N., & Rattanayatikul, C. (2006). Effects of low-level laser therapy on the rate of orthodontic tooth movement. Orthodontics & Craniofacial Research, 9: 38-43.



DISCUSSION

- The types of laser used in each study was a gallium-aluminumarsenide diode laser.
- Laser does not conduct heat and is only applied for about 80 seconds per sight
- The studies used various densities. A density of 5.25 J/cm² was found to increase speed while 35 J/cm² inhibited movement.

CONCLUSIONS

 LLLT can speed movement up by 20-40% faster than a control group. Radiographic evidence shows no root LLLT is found to be effective in accelerating orthodontic tooth movement. Further research in human subjects is needed to define the optimal dose or density of LLLT in order to maximize the efficacy of treatment.

REFERENCES

Ge, M., He, W., Chen, J., Wen, C., Yin, X., Hu, Z., Liu, Z., & Zou, S. (2015). Efficacy of low-level laser therapy for accelerating tooth movement during orthodontic treatment: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lasers in Medical Science*, 30(5), 1609.

Genc, G., Kocodereli, I., Tasar, F., Kilinc, K., El, S., Sarkarati, B. (2012). Effect of low-level laser therapy (LLLT) on orthodontic tooth movement. *Lasers in Medical Science, 28,* 41-47.

Guram, G., Reddy, R., Dharamsi, A., Ismail, P., Mishra, S., & Prakashkumar, M. (2018). Evaluation of Low-Level Laser Therapy on Orthodontic Tooth Movement: A Randomized Control Study. Contemporary clinical dentistry, 9(1), 105–109.

Imani, M., Golshah, A., Safari-Faramani, R., & Sadeghi, M. (2018). Effect of Low-level Laser Therapy on Orthodontic Movement of Human Canine: a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Randomized Clinical Trials. Journal of the Society for Medical Informatics of Bosnia &