

Journal section: Orthodontics
 Publication Types: Research

doi:10.4317/jced.52352
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/jced.52352>

Clinical evaluation of neodymium-iron-boron ($\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$) rare earth magnets in the treatment of mid line diastemas

Mandava Prasad ¹, Mitta Manoj-Kumar ², Singaraju Gowri-Sankar ³, Nellore Chaitanya ⁴, Ganugapanta Vivek-Reddy ⁴, Nettam Venkatesh ²

¹ Professor and Head, Orthodontics, Narayana Dental College and Hospital, Nellore, AP, India

² Postgraduate student, Orthodontics, Narayana Dental College and Hospital, Nellore, AP, India

³ Professor, Orthodontics, Narayana Dental College and Hospital, Nellore, AP, India

⁴ Senior lecturer, Orthodontics, Narayana Dental College and Hospital, Nellore, AP, India

Correspondence:

Department of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics
 Narayana Dental College and Hospital
 Chinthareddypalem
 Nellore – 524003, Andhra Pradesh
mandavabruno9@hotmail.co.in

Prasad M, Manoj-Kumar M, Gowri-Sankar S, Chaitanya N, Vivek-Reddy G, Venkatesh N. Clinical evaluation of neodymium-iron-boron ($\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$) rare earth magnets in the treatment of mid line diastemas. J Clin Exp Dent. 2016;8(2):e164-71.
<http://www.medicinaoral.com/odo/volumenes/v8i2/jcedv8i2p164.pdf>

Received: 05/02/2015
 Accepted: 08/01/2016

Article Number: 52352 <http://www.medicinaoral.com/odo/indice.htm>
 © Medicina Oral S. L. C.I.F. B 96689336 - eISSN: 1989-5488
 eMail: jced@jced.es
Indexed in:
 Pubmed
 Pubmed Central® (PMC)
 Scopus
 DOI® System

Abstract

Background: To evaluate the closure of midline diastema using the Neodymium-Iron-Boron magnets and to compare the treatment duration of midline diastemas with the use of magnets compared to regular orthodontic treatment. **Materials and Methods:** Thirty patients with age group 12 to 30 years with the midline diastema ranging from 0.5 to 3mm were selected. These patients were divided into two groups. Diastema closure in one group was accomplished by conventional method, in other group was done with $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets. These magnets were fitted to the labial surfaces of the maxillary central incisors such a way that the opposite poles of the magnets face each other. At each appointment, study models and radiographs were taken for study subjects and the midline diastema was measured using digital vernier calipers on the study models obtained. Descriptive statistics carried out using *Paired t-test*. **Results:** Subjects treated with $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets showed a significant difference compared to fixed orthodontic appliance subjects with respect to time of closure, rate of space closure and incisal inclination. Significant difference between 2 groups with reduction of 64.6 days in time to diastema closure in subjects treated with $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets more efficient in complete closure of mid line diastema in less duration of time.

Key words: Midline diastema, $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets, rare earth magnets, space closure.

Introduction

Orthodontics is a dynamically growing science. It is constantly undergoing development and is evolving through the discovery of newer techniques and improvements over the older ones. The improvement of fa-

cial and dental esthetics has rapidly become one of the desirable objectives of orthodontic treatment (1). Angle (1907) described the dental midline diastema as a rather common form of incomplete occlusion characterized by a space between the maxillary and less frequent mandi-

bular central incisors. Broadbent described the normal closure of this space by the medial erupting path of the maxillary lateral incisors & canines. It may be persistent in some individuals due to abnormal labial frenum, oral habits, muscular imbalances, inter-maxillary osseous cleft, missing anterior teeth, periodontal disease with bone loss, generalized microdontia, maxillary pathologies, mesiodens, etc (1).

Midline diastema is frequently cited as a malocclusion with high relapse incidence. A number of treatment modalities has been explained in different literatures. Among them, the present study considered the neodymium-iron-boron ($\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$) rare earth magnets as a mode in the closure of midline diastema. Magnets (from Greek μαγνήτης λίθος, "Magnesian stone") is a material or object that produces a magnetic field. This invisible field pulls on nearby magnetic materials or repels other magnets based up on unlike and like poles. Magnetic forces can be used to generate the force for tooth movement and orthopaedic treatment. Advantages of magnetic force delivery include good force control at short distances, no friction, and no material fatigue (2). Correct identification of a patients' arch form is an important aspect of achieving a stable, functional and aesthetic orthodontic treatment result (3). Magnets in dentistry were first used to improve retention of dentures and Maxillo-facial prostheses. The repulsive force of magnets was utilized to keep the upper and lower complete dentures in place, while attractive forces to hold the prostheses to the dentoalveolar segment. The earlier magnets were made of either aluminum-nickel-cobalt (AlNiCo) or platinum-cobalt (Pt Co) alloy.

The force magnitudes obtained are dependent on the distance between two magnets. Force levels would decay dramatically with the separation of repulsive magnets and would increase as the distance between attractive magnets is reduced (4). The use of AlNiCo and PtCo magnets in dentistry was limited due to the dimensions of the magnet, which are further increased by the coating material used to prevent corrosion in the oral cavity. The introduction of rare earth magnets, especially Samarium-Cobalt (SmCo) and Neodymium-Iron-Boron (NdFeB) magnets between 1970 and 1980, revived interest in their use in prosthodontics and orthodontics specialties. Traditional force delivery systems in orthodontics include the use of wires, springs and elastics. Metallic springs and multiple elastomers cause mechanical forces which deteriorate to levels that no longer induce tooth movement (Hooke's law) unlike magnetic forces that can cause constant tooth movement. Advantages of magnetic force delivery include minimal tooth tipping, less chair time, no further activations, maintainable oral hygiene, cheaper and recyclable, no friction, and no material fatigue (5).

The magnets initially used were bulky and had toxic

effects. However, the current available literature evaluating magnetic fields shows no evidence of any direct or indirect toxic effects. Improved safety with better coating on rare earth magnets led to a dramatic reduction in magnet size stimulated further interest in the field of orthodontics (6). Considering epidemiologically high incidence of midline diastemas in our institution and also the socio-economic status of the population, it was worthwhile to treat these cases with a cheaper and efficient method using magnets. Conventional Orthodontic treatment is the most expensive of all dental treatments and also not affordable by a large number of Indian populations. Owing to the low economic status of this region this technique would benefit a large number of our population. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the closure of midline diastema using the $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets and compare its treatment duration with the non-magnetic regular fixed orthodontic appliance (Straight wire Appliance).

Material and Methods

A prospective clinical trial method was opted. Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the institutional ethical committee. The participants and their parents were informed of the study, Written consent was received from all the subjects. The subjects were recruited with the following criteria.

The Inclusion criteria include patients less than 25 yrs of age at the start of treatment, Angles class I or II dentoalveolar malocclusion, midline diastema ranging from 0.7 -3.5 mm in permanent dentition. The Exclusion criteria were transient malocclusions, impacted or unerupted permanent teeth, deformities with cystic lesions and cleft lip and palate cases. Thirty patients (16 female, 14 male) fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Their demographics are shown: Age of the sample was shown in table 1, sex distribution and midline diastema scores of the sample were also recorded. The subjects were randomly allocated for treatment with rare earth $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets and conventional fixed appliance therapy i.e. Straight wire appliance as group 1 and 2.

After the satisfaction of inclusion criteria and consent obtained from the subjects, the successive subjects were properly diagnosed for high frenal attachments and continued closure of midline diastema after the process of frenectomy. In the present study, rectangular $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets (Fig. 1) were chosen. This new cobalt-free alloy had magnetic properties superior even to those of cobalt-samarium, with the energy product being as high as 341KJ/m^3 (7), extremely high magnetic saturation and good resistance to demagnetization. Their excellent magnetic properties allowed the production of very small magnets (8). They are less costly to produce than Sm-Co alloys, and hence, now the main rare earth permanent magnet in use today.

Table 1. Age distribution of the sample.

PATIENTS	Ne ₂ Fe ₁₄ B magnets Group	Conventional Group
1	16.3	18.2
2	17.2	25.0
3	17.4	24.5
4	18.0	24.5
5	19.5	23.5
6	20.8	22.9
7	21.0	19.4
8	22.6	20.0
9	19.0	23.8
10	20.7	19.5
11	21.1	24.8
12	24.5	20.5
13	23.6	18.8
14	22.5	22.0
15	-	-
MEAN	20.30	21.95
SD	0.78	0.66



Fig. 1. Pre and post treatment intra oral photographs with bonded magnets.

Magnets 5 mm in length, 4 mm width and 3 mm in thickness were used in the study. Maximum attractive force between the magnets used in this study was between 0.94 and 1.15 N. The magnets applied 117.5grams of force. Magnets are added with Nickel - Chromium plating for tarnish and corrosion resistance. Magnets of unlike poles are placed facing each other such that the magnetic axial lines are parallel to each other. Grooves were made on the magnets for the mechanical interlocking with the composite restoration. By means of the direct bonding technique, the magnets were fixed to the labial surface

of the upper two central incisors. The bracket systems used were 0.018 slot MBT (AO) for conventional fixed appliance therapy and cases with magnets on the teeth other than the incisors considering the esthetics and minimizing the space between the anterior teeth.

Bonding methods were standardized between the groups. Study models, photographs and radiographs were taken from each patient at the onset (T₁) of the study. After the placement of magnets, Group 1 patients were reviewed every 3 days for measuring the change occurred. Study models, photographs and radiographs were taken from each patient at the mid period (T₂) and completion (T₃) of the study.

In other group, the arch wire sequence was 0.014", 0.016" and 0.016 x 0.022" NiTi and 0.016 x 0.022" SS working wires in place for 4 weeks until the wire passively engaged in all the bracket slots before proceeding to the higher wire. The patients were reviewed every 4 weeks. The primary outcome measure was the mean amount of space closure in millimeters in weekly intervals. The time for complete space closure was calculated for each patient in days.

Maxillary incisal angulation to bicondylar line in degrees & maxillary incisal inclination to maxillary plane in degrees were assessed for all the patients at T₁, T₃ using the angular measurement in lateral cephalograms.

Each model was numbered for identification. Therefore the researcher was blinded to patient’s name, the group type during data collection to minimize systematic error. The study models were measured with Digital calipers: measuring to 0.01 mm. The same researcher did all measurements.

The same author retracing assessed the method error and redigitizing 30 randomly selected cephalometric radiographs after a period of 15 days. Method error coefficients for all measurements were calculated and were within acceptable limits (range 0.98-0.99). Thus intra examiner reliability was assessed by random selection of models from the records. The cephalometric records were retraced, and the measurements of the cephalometric variables were repeated. The rate of space closure, in mms per month (4 weeks) and a 4-monthly rate, was then calculated.

Demographic and clinical characteristics were investigated with conventional descriptive statistics. Paired t tests were used for finding the test of significance for normally distributed variables. Significance of the difference in treatment time to space closure between the groups was done by Paired Student t-test. Using Dixon *et al.* (9) method assessed a prior sample size. Using this method, we estimated that a sample size of 13 subjects

in each group would be sufficient to detect a difference in the rate of space closure of 3 mm (SD: 2.58) over 3 months, with a power of 90% and significance level of 0.05. To account for a 15% drop-out rate, the sample size was increased to 15 participants per group.

An analysis was also done for time to alignment as dependent variable with midline diastema closure, change in maxillary incisal inclination, and age and diastema scores as independent variables. Variables as time to alignment, space closure, and maxillary incisal inclination and midline diastema scores were correlated. Statistical analysis was performed with the SPSS 15.01 for Windows. A prospective clinical trial was done to evaluate significant longitudinal changes during T₁, T₂, and T₃.

Results

The mean, standard error of the mean, significance of the measurements, and the changes during T₁, T₂, and T₃ are shown (Table 2). 30 subjects were recruited for the study and of them 28 subjects completed the study and those who failed to complete the treatment were omitted from the statistical analysis. “The mean, standard error of the mean, significance of the measurements, and the changes during T₁, T₂, and T₃ are shown (Table 2).

Intra oral photographs of subjects in Group 1 treated

Table 2. Changes in the descriptive statistics, the mean value (x), standard error (sx), and their statistical significance in the different periods.

Regions	Descriptive statistics	Periods						Statistical significance (p)		
		T ₁		T ₂		T ₃		T ₁ -T ₂	T ₂ -T ₃	T ₁ -T ₃
		\bar{x}	sx	\bar{x}	sx	\bar{x}	sx			
Cranial maxillary	SN(mm)	69.9	1.1	70.0	1.0	69.5	1.0	NS	NS	*
	SNA(°)	81.5	0.7	82.1	0.6	81.0	0.7			
Maxillo-mandibular	ANB(°)	2.0	0.5	3.0	0.6	3.0	0.5	NS	NS	NS
Mandibular	SNB(°)	79.5	0.7	80.1	0.6	79.0	0.7	NS	*	*
	U ₁ -PP	70.5	0.6	71.1	0.5	72.0	0.7	NS	NS	*
Dental and dentoalveolar	U ₁ -FH	2.0	0.5	3.0	0.6	3.0	0.5	NS	*	NS
	U ₁ -NA(°)	22	0.5	23.5	0.6	24.0	0.5	NS	NS	*
	U ₁ -NA(mm)	2	0.5	3.0	0.6	3.0	0.5	NS	*	*
	OVERJET	2	0.1	2.1	0.3	2.5	0.4	NS	NS	NS
	OVERBITE	3	0.5	2.5	0.6	3.2	0.7	NS	*	*
	Vertical	SN-GoGn (°)	40.9	1.1	41.5	1.0	42.5	1.5	NS	NS

NS, not significant. * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01; *** P < 0.001; NS P > 0.05.

SE: standard error of mean SD: standard deviation.

with magnets were shown in figure 2. The mean duration of treatment time to close the midline diastema was over all: 13.57 days in the $Ne_2Fe_{14}B$ magnets group, 78.20 days in the conventional fixed therapy group (Table 3) showing a wide variation in the rate of space closure between individuals. The difference in the amount of space closure between the two groups was very large and significant $p=0.004$. Mean change in space closure in 2 groups was shown (Table 4). Mean change in maxillary

incisal inclination (u1-pp0) in degrees and mean change in max incisal angulation to bicondylar line in degrees was also recorded.

Discussion

The relationship between malocclusion and facial form has been a focus of orthodontists since early 20th century (3). The practitioner must consider the contributing factors before determining the optimal treatment. These include normal growth and development, tooth size discrepancies, excessive incisor vertical overlap of different causes, mesiodistal and labiolingual incisor angulation, generalized spacing and pathological conditions. Fixed appliance therapy is one of the most widely used treatment modalities in orthodontic practice. The transition from standard edgewise to pre adjusted appliances had allowed orthodontists to treat patients efficiently and with consistent quality of results (10).

According to epidemiological investigations the prevalence of median diastemas is high in children, decreases dramatically between 9 and 11 years of age and continues as a gradual decrease up to 15 years of age . Diastemas based on tooth-size discrepancy are most amenable to restorative and prosthetic solutions. The most appro-



Fig. 2. Pre and post treatment intra oral photographs with bonded magnets.

Table 3. Mean time for space closure in days.

PATIENTS	GROUPS	
	$Ne_2Fe_{14}B$ magnets	Conventional fixed therapy
01	08	45
02	11	75
03	14	60
04	15	80
05	17	85
06	10	75
07	12	65
08	13	75
09	14	90
10	18	80
11	15	95
12	12	85
13	16	90
14	13	95
15	---	----
MEAN	13.57	78.20
SD	0.69	0.75

TOTAL SAMPLE (n=28) Mean =45.56 Days SD= 0.84

Table 4. Mean change in space closure.

Patient	PASSIVE SPACE CLOSURE(mm)		
	Ne ₂ Fe ₁₄ B magnets		
	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
01.	3.0	1.2	1.8
02.	1.5	0.6	0.9
03.	2	0.8	1.2
04.	2	0.8	1.2
05.	2	0.8	1.2
06.	2.5	1.0	1.5
07.	3	1.2	1.8
08.	2	0.8	1.2
09.	3	1.2	1.8
10.	3	1.2	1.8
11.	2.5	1.0	1.5
12.	3	1.2	1.8
13.	2	0.8	1.2
14.	3	1.2	1.8
15.		---	---
MEAN	2.46	0.88	1.58
SD	0.77	0.59	0.66

Patient	PASSIVE SPACE CLOSURE(mm)		
	Conventional fixed therapy		
	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
01.	3.0	1.1	1.9
02.	1.5	0.7	0.8
03.	2.0	0.9	1.1
04.	2.0	0.7	1.3
05.	2.0	0.9	1.1
06.	2.5	1.0	1.5
07.	3.0	1.1	1.9
08.	2.0	0.8	1.2
09.	3.0	1.2	1.8
10.	3.0	1.2	1.8
11.	2.1	1.0	1.1
12.	3.0	1.2	1.8
13.	2.0	0.8	1.2
14.	3.0	1.2	1.8
15.		---	---
MEAN	2.42	1.20	1.22
SD	0.79	0.59	0.66

ropriate treatment often requires orthodontically closing the midline diastema. The ideal treatment should seek to manage not only the diastema in question but also the cause behind it to achieve a stable result (11). Many treatment modalities are used in treating midline diastemas, but fewer studies were conducted on treatment of midline diastema by using magnets. Over the last two decades magnets have been used in orthodontics and attempts have been made to evaluate the biological implications of magnets during clinical application. Use of magnetic forces, though not common, opened new horizons in the field of orthodontic treatment and biomechanics (6). Magnetic therapy (Magnetotherapy) is inexpensive, non-toxic way of treatment. Magnetic force systems are popularly used for relocating impacted teeth, expansion of arch, distalization of molars, intrusion of posterior teeth in open bite cases (6), class II correction with functional appliances, closure of midline diastema. The first reported use of magnetic force to move teeth was in 1977 when Kawata and Takeda described a technique of using Co-Cr-Fe alloy magnetic brackets. It

was concluded that this new magnetic orthodontic tooth movement system was useful not only for space closure but also for derotation and canine retraction. In a study conducted on magnets to evaluate force level, concluded that low force is applied on the tooth and periodontium (5). Magnets tend to attract each other to attain the maximal contact area (5). This property makes teeth upright or rotates them. This requires very accurate positioning of magnets on the teeth so that when incisors touch each other, the magnets also make contact each other. When the magnets are placed too far distally, the incisors make contact first and rotate. It was found that PEMF of 15Hz create static magnetic rate of tooth movement of about 3mm per month. Also there is absence of classic lag phase initiation of tooth movement. This is explained by the fact that the presence of magnetic field had induced multipotential stem cells to differentiate more rapidly into active osteoclasts, thereby increase in the rate of bone resorption and hence tooth movement (12). “Darendeliler and Co-workers (6) analyzed the force system diagrams produced by small attracting NdFeB

magnets to determine, 1) whether the force levels were sufficient to induce tooth movement, 2) the effect of magnet morphology on force characteristics and, 3) the most appropriate magnet dimensions that could be utilized for this application. He concluded that select range of magnet configurations exhibited suitable and reliable attractive forces and therefore could be advocated for prescribed clinical application (13). In a study on 7-week-old Wistar rats suggested that the PEMF (pulsed electromagnetic field)-induced vibration may enhance the effect of mechanical and magnetic forces on tooth movement.”

Bondemark and Kuroi conducted extensive studies on recycling of rare earth magnets used in orthodontics (14). They concluded that autoclaving does not affect the biocompatibility & force stability of the magnets. Since the force stability of Sm-Co magnets has been proven to be stable after a recycling procedure (the force magnitude was decreased in range 0% to 3.5%). It is thus possible from both the biocompatibility and force stability view to reuse magnets, provided that there is no mechanical distortion in the force system. The autoclave heat of 135°C is acceptable since the Curie temperature for $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets is 300°C.

The results of our study however differ with previous studies in the rapidity of alignment, duration of passive space closure and maxillary incisal inclination. The difference could be explained by the variability of components bonded on to the tooth surface ($\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets and 0.018 MBT brackets AO type) with their characteristic prescriptions, variability in arch form, arch wire sequence and final working arch wires. From the study conducted, it was obvious in Group 1 subjects ($\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets)—cases were treated in less duration of time i.e., 8-18 days with a mean of 13.57 days. The difference in reduction of treatment duration of closure of midline diastemas was 64.63 days and difference in mean space closure between T_1 - T_2 is 1.58 mm and T_2 - T_3 is 0.70 mm.

In comparison, Group 2 subjects treated in more duration of time i.e., 45-95 days with a mean of 78.92 days. The data derived concluded the difference in mean space closure between T_1 - T_2 as 1.22 mm and T_2 - T_3 as 1.20 mm. A mean change in space closure by 3.0 mm and a mean change in maxillary inclination to bicondylar line as 3.90 and a mean change in maxillary inclination as 2.0 (15,16). It was observed the reduction in mean values, a minor change in maxillary incisal inclination in Group 1 subjects (1.85°) when compared with the change in maxillary incisal inclination in Group 2 subjects (2.50°). A statistically significant difference was observed in comparison of mean change in maxillary incisal inclination and mean space closure by p value 0.005. The X-rays did not reveal any resorption or damage to the root or periodontium. Rotated, uprighting and even root paralleling was achieved in some cases. No clinical,

microscopic and roentgenologic evidence of cytotoxic effects of magnets. Their small size and strong attractive forces allowed to be placed within prostheses without being obtrusive in the mouth.

Since most maxillary midline diastemas recur even after the best-managed treatment, after the space is redistributed permanent retention is necessary (17). A lingually bonded fixed retainer is recommended with good life-long oral hygiene instructions (18). Magnets have been utilized previously for a number of different applications (19) like neodymium-iron-boron micro-magnets as a fixed retainer, which does not hinder oral hygiene, in orthodontic therapy (20,21) even for positioning multi-stranded wire retainers (22). Also consideration should be given for alignment of midline (23). The strength of the study was standardization of clinical variables such as material in composition, dimension, arch wire type, arch wire sequence and inter appointment variables. Consecutive eligible patients were included to minimize confounding variables with method of space closure being the critical difference between treatment groups. Standardization of inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria and the clinical variables is done. Treatment efficiency is the product of many mechanical and biological factors. To summarize, the present study of usage of $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets in closure of midline diastemas, reflected a statistically significant difference in the reduction of mean duration of time and complete space closure when compared with conventional fixed therapy considered as the other (control) group.

Conclusions

- $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets were more efficient in complete closure of mid line diastema in less duration of time.
- Better 3-dimensional control of the movement of the teeth can be achievable with $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets.
- $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets are most bio-compatible and recyclable with least adverse effects.
- $\text{Ne}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ magnets were more efficient in uprighting, root paralleling provided accurate positioning of magnets on the teeth.

References

1. Prasad M, Chaitanya N, Reddy KP, Talapaneni AK, Myla VB, Shetty SK. Evaluation of nasal morphology in predicting vertical and sagittal maxillary skeletal discrepancies'. *Eur J Dent.* 2014;8:197-204.
2. Bondemark L, Kuroi J, Hallonsten AL, Andreasen JO. Attractive magnets for orthodontic extrusion of crown-root fractured teeth. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop.* 1997;112:187-93.
3. Prasad M, Kannampallil ST, Talapaneni AK, George SA, Shetty SK. Evaluation of arch width variations among different skeletal patterns in South Indian population. *J Nat Sc Biol Med.* 2013;4:94-102.
4. Noar JH, Evans RD. Rare earth magnets in orthodontics: An overview. *Br Dent J.* 1999;26:29-37.
5. Muller M. The use of magnets in orthodontics: An alternative means to produce tooth movement. *Eur J Orthod.* 1984;6:247-53.
6. Darendeliler MA, Darendeliler A, Mandurino M. Clinical application of magnets in orthodontics and biological implications: A review. *Eur J Orthod.* 1997;19:431-42.

7. Blechman AM, Smiley H. Magnetic force in orthodontics. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop.* 1978;74:435-43.
8. Blechman AM. Magnetic forces systems in orthodontics. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop.* 1985;3:201-10.
9. Dixon V, Read MJ, O'Brien KD, Worthington HV, Mandall NA. A randomized clinical trial to compare three methods of orthodontic space closure. *J Orthod.* 2002;29:31-6.
10. Talapaneni AK, Supraja G, Prasad M, Kommi PB. Comparison of sagittal and vertical dental changes during first phase of orthodontic treatment with MBT vs ROTH prescription. *Indian J Dent Res.* 2012;23:182-6.
11. Huang WJ, Creath CJ. The midline diastema: a review of its etiology and treatment. *Pediatr Dent.* 1995;17:171-9.
12. Sakata M, Yamamoto Y, Imamura N, Nakata S, Nakasima A. The effects of Static magnetic field on orthodontic tooth movement. *J Orthod.* 2008;35:249-54.
13. Phelan A, Petocz P, Walsh W, Darendeliler MA. The force-distance properties of attracting magnetic attachments for tooth movement in combination with clear sequential aligners. *Aust Orthod J.* 2012;28:159-69.
14. Bondemark L, Kurol J, Bernhold M. Repelling magnets vs super elastic NiTi coils in simultaneous distal movement of max. first & second molars. *Angle Orthod.* 1994;64:189-98.
15. Warford JH Jr, Grandhi RK, Tira DE. Prediction of maxillary canine impaction using sectors and angular measurement. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop.* 2003;124:651-5.
16. Ricketts RM. Perspectives in the clinical application of cephalometrics. The first fifty years. *Angle Orthod.* 1981;51:115-50.
17. Darendeliler MA, Zea A, Shen G, Zoellner H. Effects of pulsed electromagnetic field vibration on tooth movement induced by magnetic and mechanical forces: a preliminary study. *Aust Dent J.* 2007;52:282-7.
18. Edwards JG. The diastema, the frenum, the frenectomy: A clinical study. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop.* 1977;71:489-508.
19. Yüksel S, Kaygisiz E, Ulusoy C, Keykubat A. Post-treatment evaluation of a magnetic activator device in Class II high-angle malocclusions. *Eur J Orthod.* 2010;32:425-9.
20. Springate SD, Sandler PJ. Micro-magnetic retainers: an attractive solution to fixed retention. *Br J Orthod.* 1991;18:139-41.
21. Hahn W, Fricke J, Fricke-Zech S, Zapf A, Gruber R, Sadat-Khonsari R. The use of a Neodymium–Iron-boron magnet device for positioning a multi-stranded wire retainer in lingual retention—a pilot study in humans. *Eur J Orthod.* 2008;30:433-6.
22. Banker CA, Berlocher WC, Mueller BH. Alternative methods for the management of persistent maxillary central diastema. *General Dentistry.* 1982;30:136-9.
23. Darendeliler MA, Joho JP. Class II bimaxillary protrusion treated with magnetic forces. *J Clin Orthod.* 1992;26:361-8.

Conflict of Interest

All authors declare no financial and personal relationships with other people or organisations that could inappropriately influence (bias) the present work.