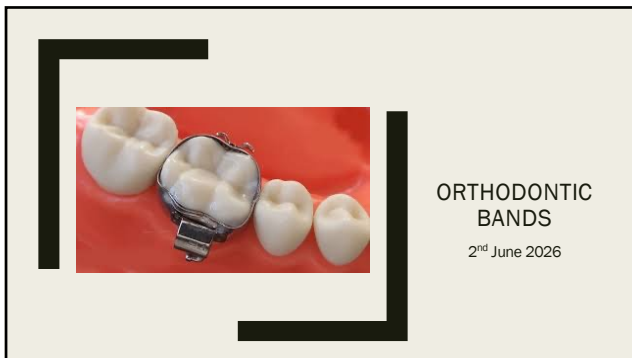




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Aims and objectives

- Have the knowledge to be able to choose and place a band correctly and safely
- Be able to demonstrate how to place and remove a band correctly and safely

2

Bands

- Made from stainless steel
- Come preformed with or without attachments as required ie: brackets, headgear tubes and auxiliaries.
- Can be formed by operator chairside or pre-welded
- Usually used on the molars but can also be available for premolars

3

Indications for banding

- Headgear
- Transpalatal / lingual arch
- Quad Helix
- Amalgam restoration
- Amelogenesis
- Porcelain or gold crown
- Fluorosis

4

Advantages and disadvantages of bands

Advantages	Disadvantages
Last the duration of the treatment	Series of appointments
Can insert heavy wires without bracket failures	Less aesthetic than bonds
Cement releases fluoride	Irritated gingiva
	Takes longer to place than brackets

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Banding kit

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Selecting suitable bands



- Tooth notation and size etched on each band
- Start with average band size and move up or down a size, as required. Use study models as a guide if needed.
- Correct size should need some stretching or manipulation to fit.
- Ensure placed with buccal tube correctly positioned disto-lingual
- Seat with band pusher / bite stick.
- Remove with band remover – when happy with size selection proceed to bond band.

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Ideal band position



- Tube should be parallel to occlusal surface
- Bands should not extend or interfere with occlusal surface
- Band level bucco-lingually

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Band seating



- Firstly grip on band
- Position with finger – Upper teeth palatally first & Lower teeth lingually first

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Using a bitestick



- Using the flat of the bite stick first, then alternate between mesial and distal aspect of the tooth using the corner of the triangle
- Ask the patient to gently bite down until band is in desired position
- Ensure to correct if too sub gingivally placed.

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Cementing bands in place

- Clean tooth surface
- Dry
- Apply thin coat of cement on band, avoiding buccal tube
- Place band
- Remove any excess cement with cotton wool
- When happy with position use damp cotton wool and flat plastic to remove excess cement
- Use fast aspirator if required

Cements like glass ionomer (lightcure or acid based reaction) are used as release fluoride and acts as a reservoir, reducing decalcification, bonds to enamel and metal. Good working time allowing bands to be accurately placed.

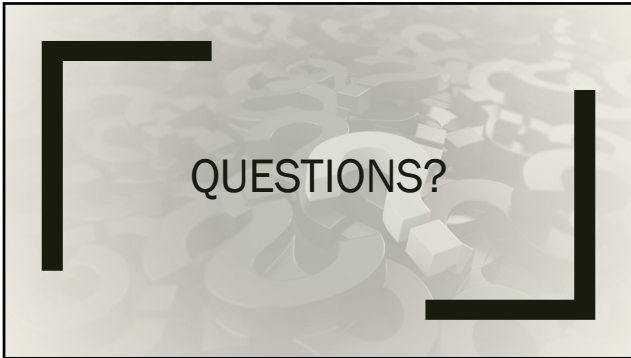
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Band removal



- Using band removing pliers, with the stopper positioned on the occlusal surface and tip on top of band gently apply pressure to slowly remove the band.
- Take care in doing so to avoid any trauma to surrounding tissues.

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