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# The Right Time for an Orthodontic Check-Up: No Later than Age 7

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**The American Association of Orthodontists recommends all children get a check-up with an orthodontic specialist no later than age 7.**

## HERE'S WHY:

- Orthodontists can spot subtle problems with jaw growth and emerging teeth while some baby teeth are still present.
- While your child's teeth may appear to be straight, there could be a problem that only an orthodontist can detect.
- A check-up may reveal that your child's bite is fine. Or, the orthodontist may identify a developing problem but recommend monitoring the child's growth and development, and then, if indicated, begin treatment at the appropriate time for the child. In other cases, the orthodontist might find a problem that can benefit from early treatment.
- Early treatment may prevent or intercept more serious problems from developing and may make treatment at a later age shorter and less complicated. In some cases, the orthodontist will be able to achieve results that may not be possible once the face and jaws have finished growing.
- Early treatment may give your orthodontist the chance to:
  - Guide jaw growth
  - Lower the risk of trauma to protruded front teeth
  - Correct harmful oral habits
  - Improve appearance
  - Guide permanent teeth into a more favorable position
  - Create a more pleasing arrangement of teeth, lips and face
- Through an early orthodontic evaluation, you'll be giving your child the best opportunity for a healthy, beautiful smile.

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***If your child is older than 7, it's certainly not too late for a check-up.***

***Because patients differ in both physiological development and treatment needs, the orthodontist's goal is to provide each patient with the most appropriate treatment at the most appropriate time.***

# Problems to Watch for in Growing Children

Malocclusions (“bad bites”) like those illustrated below, may benefit from early diagnosis and referral to an orthodontic specialist for a full evaluation.



**CROSSBITE OF FRONT TEETH**

*Top teeth are behind bottom teeth*



**CROSSBITE OF BACK TEETH**

*Top teeth are to the inside of bottom teeth*



**CROWDING**



**OPEN BITE**

*Front teeth do not meet when back teeth are closed*



**PROTRUSION**



**DEEP BITE**

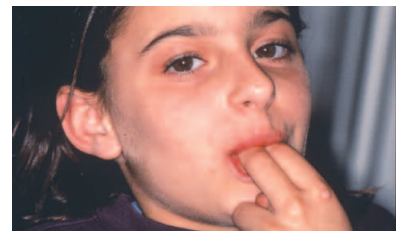


**UNDERBITE**

*The lower teeth sit in front of upper teeth when back teeth are closed*



**SPACING**



**ORAL HABITS**

*Sucking on thumb, fingers*

**In addition, if you notice any of the following in your child, check with your orthodontist:**

- early or late loss of baby teeth
- difficulty in chewing or biting
- mouth breathing
- jaws that shift or make sounds
- speech difficulties
- biting the cheek or the roof of the mouth
- facial imbalance
- grinding or clenching of the teeth

*Final treatment decisions should be made among the parent, child's dentist and orthodontist.*

Visit the American Association of Orthodontists Web site at [www.braces.org](http://www.braces.org)