

First Review
Second Review

Models
Orthocad
Ceph Films
X-Rays
Photos
Narrative

**DENTAQUEST
ORTHODONTIC CRITERIA INDEX FORM – COMPREHENSIVE D8080**

Patient Name: _____ DOB: _____

| <u>ABBREVIATIONS</u> | <u>CRITERIA for Permanent Dentition</u> | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| DO | Deep impinging overbite that shows palatal impingement causing tissue trauma with the majority of lower incisors. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| AO | True anterior openbite. (Not including one or two teeth slightly out of occlusion or where the incisors have not fully erupted and not correctable by habit therapy). | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| AP | Demonstrates a large anterior –posterior discrepancy. (Class II and Class III malocclusions that are virtually a full tooth Class II or Class III). | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| AX | Anterior crossbite. (Involves more than two teeth and in cases where gingival stripping from the crossbite is demonstrated and not correctable by limited ortho treatment) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PX | Posterior transverse discrepancies. (Involves several posterior teeth in crossbite, one of which must be a molar and not correctable by limited ortho treatment). | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| PO | Significant posterior openbites. (Not involving partially erupted teeth or one or two teeth slightly out of occlusion and not correctable by habit therapy.). | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| IMP | Impacted incisors or canines that will not erupt into the arches without orthodontic or surgical intervention. (Does not include cases where incisors or canines are going to erupt ectopically). | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CR | Crowding of 7 – 8 mm in either the maxillary or mandibular arch. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| OJ | Overjet in excess of 9 mm. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CDD | Dentition exhibits a profound impact from a congenital or developmental disorder. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| FAS | Significant facial asymmetry requiring a combination orthodontic and orthognathic surgery for correction. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

When all are answered “NO”, please refer to the Salzmann

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Malocclusion Severity Assessment
By J. A. Salzmann, DDS, FAPHA

Handicapping Malocclusion Assessment Record

Patient Name _____

ID# _____ Health Plan _____

INTRA-ARCH DEVIATION

| Score Teeth Affected Only | | Missing | Crowded | Rotated | Spacing Open | Spacing Closed | No. | Point Value | Score |
|---------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|----------------|-----|-------------|-------|
| Maxilla | Ant | | | | | | | X2 | |
| | Post | | | | | | | X1 | |
| Mandible | Ant | | | | | | | X1 | |
| | Post | | | | | | | X1 | |
| Total Score | | | | | | | | | |

Ant = anterior teeth (4 incisors); Post. = Posterior teeth = (Include canine, premolars and first molar).
 No. = number of teeth affected

A. INTER-ARCH DEVIATION

1. Anterior Segment

| Score Maxillary Teeth Affected Only Except Overbite* | Overjet | Overbite | Crossbite | Openbite | No. | P.V. | Score |
|--|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----|------|-------|
| | | | | | | X2 | |
| Total Score | | | | | | | |

*Score maxillary or mandibular incisors.
 No. = number of teeth affected; P.V. = point value.

2. Posterior Segment

| Score Teeth Affected Only | Related Mandibular to Maxillary Teeth | | | | Score Affected Maxillary Teeth Only | | | | No. | P.V. | Score |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|--------|------|-------------------------------------|------|----------|------|-----|------|-------|
| | Distal | | Mesial | | Crossbite | | Openbite | | | | |
| | Right | Left | Right | Left | Right | Left | Right | Left | | | |
| Canine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 st Premolar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 nd Premolar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 st Molar | | | | | | | | | | | |

No. = number; P.V. – point value;

Total Score _____
 Grand Total _____

Malocclusion Severity Assessment
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SUMMARY OF INSTRUCTIONS

Score: 2 points for each maxillary anterior tooth affected.

1 point for each mandibular incisor and all posterior teeth affected.

1. Missing teeth. Count the teeth; remaining roots of teeth are scored as a missing tooth.
2. Crowding. Score the points when there is not sufficient space to align a tooth without moving other teeth in the same arch.
3. Rotation. Score the points when one or both proximal surfaces are seen in anterior teeth, or all or part of the buccal or lingual surface in posterior teeth are turned to a proximal surface of an adjacent tooth. The space needed for tooth alignment is sufficient in rotated teeth for their proper alignment.
4. Spacing. Score teeth, not spacing. Score the points when:
 - a. Open spacing. One or both interproximal tooth surfaces and adjacent papillae are visible in an anterior tooth; both interproximal surfaces and papillae are visible in a posterior tooth.
 - b. Closed spacing. Space is not sufficient to permit eruption of a tooth that is partially erupted.
5. Overjet. Score the points when the mandibular incisors occlude on or over the maxillary mucosa in back of the maxillary incisors, and the mandibular incisor crowns show labial axial inclination.
6. Overbite. Score the points when the maxillary incisors occlude on or opposite labial gingival mucosa of the mandibular incisor teeth.
7. Cross-bite. Score the points when the maxillary incisors occlude lingual to mandibular incisors, and the posterior teeth occlude entirely out of occlusal contact.
8. Open-bite. Score the points when the teeth occlude above the opposing incisal edges and above the opposing occlusal surfaces of posterior teeth.
9. Mesiodistal deviations. Relate mandibular to opposing maxillary teeth by full cusp for molars; buccal cusps of premolars and canines occlude mesial or distal to accepted normal interdental area of maxillary premolars.

Instruction for using the "Handicapping Malocclusion Assessment Record"

Introduction

This assessment record (not an examination) is intended to disclose whether a handicapping malocclusion is present and to assess its severity according to the criteria and weights (point values) assigned to them. The weights are based on tested clinical orthodontic values from the standpoint of the effect of the malocclusion on dental health, function, and esthetics. The assessment is not directed to ascertain the presence of occlusal deviations ordinarily included in epidemiological surveys of malocclusion. Etiology, diagnosis, planning, complexity of treatment, and prognosis are not factors in this assessment. Assessments can be made from casts or directly in the mouth. An additional assessment record form is provided for direct mouth assessment of mandibular function, facial asymmetry, and lower lip position.

A. INTRA-ARCH DEVIATIONS

The casts are placed, teeth upward, in direct view. When the assessment is made directly in the mouth, a mouth mirror is used. The number of teeth affected is entered as indicated in the "Handicapping Malocclusion Assessment Record." The scoring can be entered later.

1. Anterior segment A value of 2 points is scored for each tooth affected in the maxilla and 1 point in the mandible.
 - a. Missing teeth are assessed by actual count. A tooth with only the roots remaining is scored as missing.
 - b. Crowded refers to tooth irregularities that interrupt the continuity of the dental arch when the space is insufficient for alignment without moving other teeth in the arch. Crowded teeth may or may not also be rotated. A tooth scored as crowded is not scored also as rotated.
 - c. Rotated refers to tooth irregularities that interrupt the continuity of the dental arch but there is sufficient space for alignment. A tooth scored as rotated is not scored also as crowded or spaced.
 - d. Spacing
 - 1) Open spacing refers to tooth separation that exposes to view the interdental papilla on the alveolar crest. Score the number of papillae visible (not teeth).
 - 2) Closed spacing refers to partial space closure that will not permit a tooth to complete its eruption without moving other teeth in the same arch. Score the number of teeth affected.
2. Posterior segment: A value of 1 point is scored of each tooth affected.
 - a. Missing teeth are assessed by actual count. A tooth with only the roots remaining is scored as missing.
 - b. Crowded refers to tooth irregularities that interrupt the continuity of the dental arch when the space is insufficient for alignment. Crowded teeth may or may not also be rotated. A tooth scored as crowded is not scored also as rotated.
 - c. Rotated refers to tooth irregularities that interrupt the continuity of the dental arch and all or part of the lingual or buccal surface faces some part or all of the adjacent proximal tooth surfaces. There is sufficient space for alignment. A tooth scored as rotated is not scored also as crowded.
 - d. Spacing
 - 1) Open spacing refers to interproximal tooth separation that exposes to view the mesial and distal papillae of a tooth. Score the number of teeth affected (Not the spaces).
 - 2) Closed spacing refers to partial space closure that will not permit a tooth to erupt without moving other teeth in the same arch. Score the number of teeth affected.

INTER-ARCH DEVIATIONS

When casts are assessed for interarch deviations, they first are approximated in terminal occlusion. Each side assessed is held in direct view. When the assessment is made in the mouth, terminal occlusion is obtained by bending the head backward as far as possible while the mouth is held wide open. The tongue is bent upward and backward on the palate and the teeth are quickly brought to terminal occlusion before the head is again brought downward. A mouth mirror is used to obtain a more direct view in the mouth.

1. Anterior segment: A value of 2 points is scored for each affected maxillary tooth only.
 - a. Overjet refers to labial axial inclination of the maxillary incisors in relation to the mandibular incisor, permitting the latter to occlude on or over the palatal mucosa. If the maxillary incisors are not in labial axial inclination, the condition is scored as overbite only.
 - b. Overbite refers to the occlusion of the maxillary incisors on or over the labial gingival mucosa of the mandibular incisors, while the mandibular incisors themselves occlude on or over the palatal mucosa in back of the maxillary incisors. When the maxillary incisors are in labial axial inclination, the deviation is scored also as overjet.
 - c. Cross-bite refers to maxillary incisors that occlude lingual to their opponents in the opposing jaw, when the teeth are in terminal occlusion.
 - d. Open-bite refers to vertical interarch dental separation between the upper and lower incisors when the posterior teeth are in terminal occlusion. Open-bite is scored in addition to overjet if the maxillary incisor teeth are above the incisal edges of the mandibular incisors when the posterior teeth are in terminal occlusion. Edge-to-edge occlusion is not assessed as open-bite.
2. Posterior segment: A value of 1 point is scored for each affected tooth.
 - a. Cross-bite refers to teeth in the buccal segment that are positioned lingually or buccally out of entire occlusal contact with the teeth in the opposing jaw when the dental arches are in terminal occlusion.
 - b. Open-bite refers to the vertical interdental separation between the upper and lower segments when the anterior teeth are in terminal occlusion. Cusp-to-cusp occlusion is not assessed as open-bite.

Anteroposterior deviation refers to the occlusion forward or rearward of the accepted normal of the mandibular canine, first and second premolars, and first molar in relation to the opposing maxillary teeth. The deviation is scored when it extends a full cusp or more in the molar and the premolars and canine occlude in the interproximal area mesial or distal to the accepted normal position.