

Orthodontic



assessment

Clinical examination

Case sheet filling



Aims

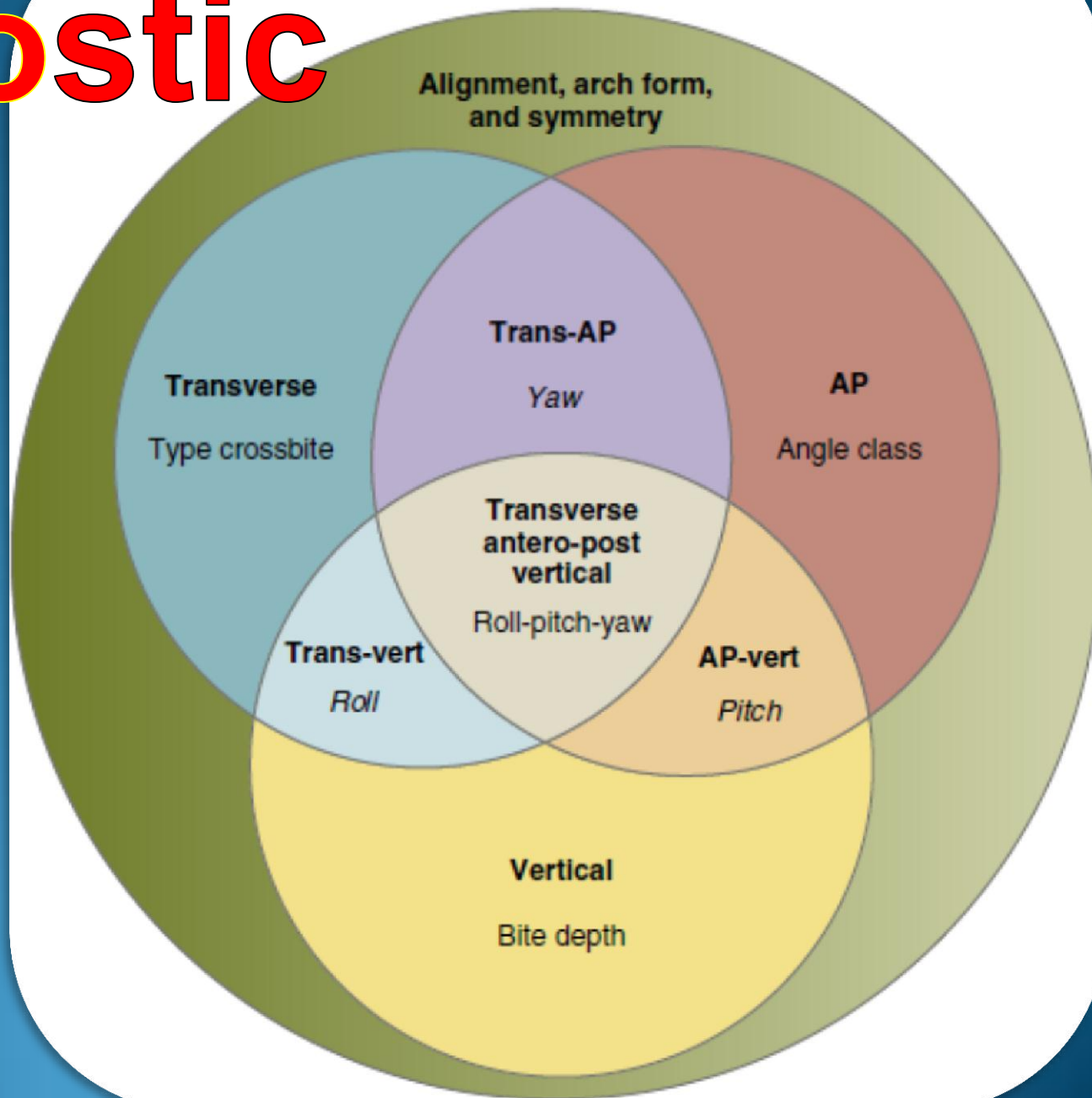


Assessment of the patient should begin with an examination of the facial features because orthodontic treatment can **negatively or positively** impact on the soft tissues of the face. Although a number of absolute measurements can be taken, a comprehensive facial assessment involves looking at the balance and harmony between component parts of the face and noting any areas of disharmony.

In order to formulate an appropriate treatment plan, the clinician needs to be competent in history taking, examination of the patient and collection of appropriate records. Undergoing orthodontics requires a great deal of active participation and co-operation from the patient. No matter how skilful the orthodontist, a treatment will not succeed unless the patient is sufficiently motivated to co-operate with all aspects of their orthodontic care. If the patient is not sufficiently motivated, then treatment should not be undertaken. The orthodontic problem list deciding which problems will be addressed and which will be accepted. This will result in a list, which contains the aims of treatment

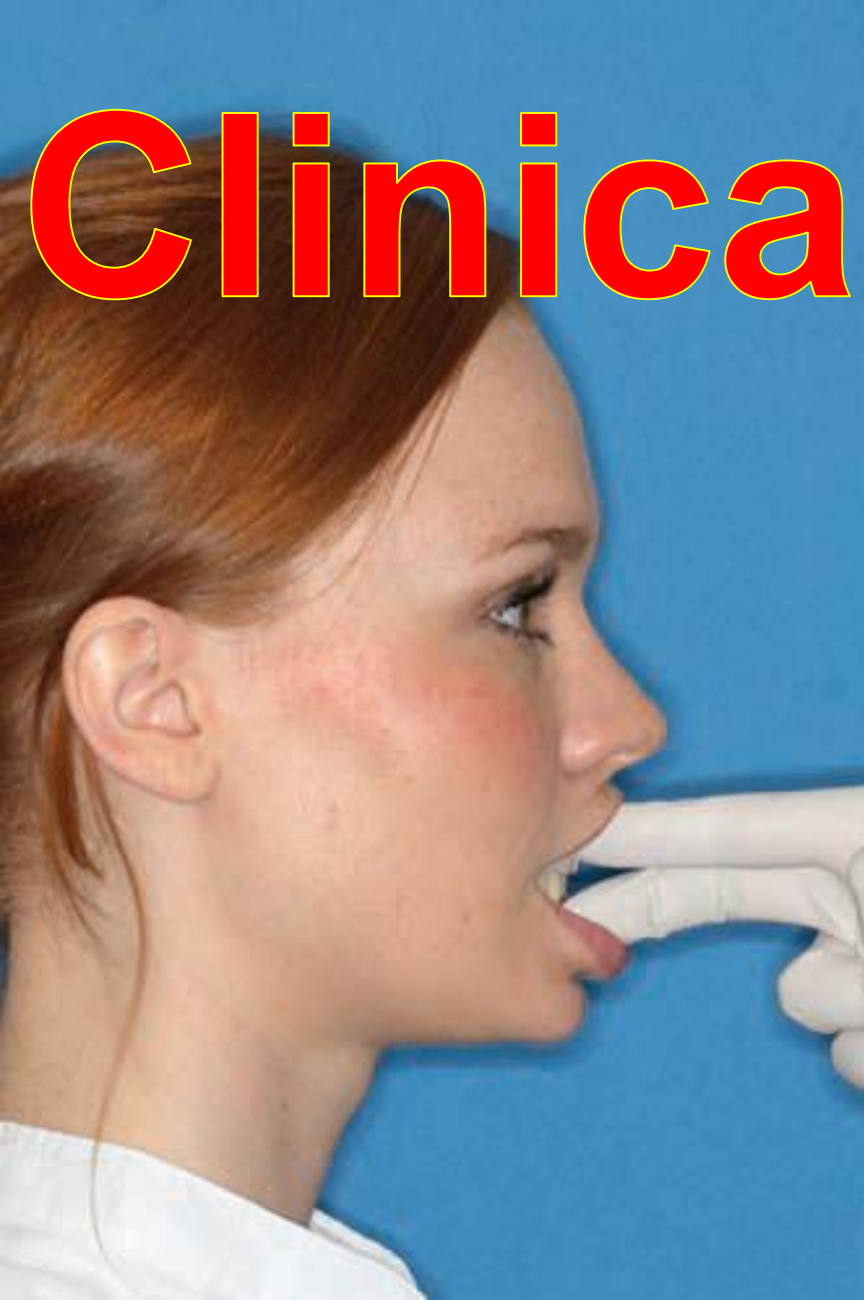
Diagnostic cycle

Facial appearance and anterior tooth display
Orientation of the aesthetic line of the dentition

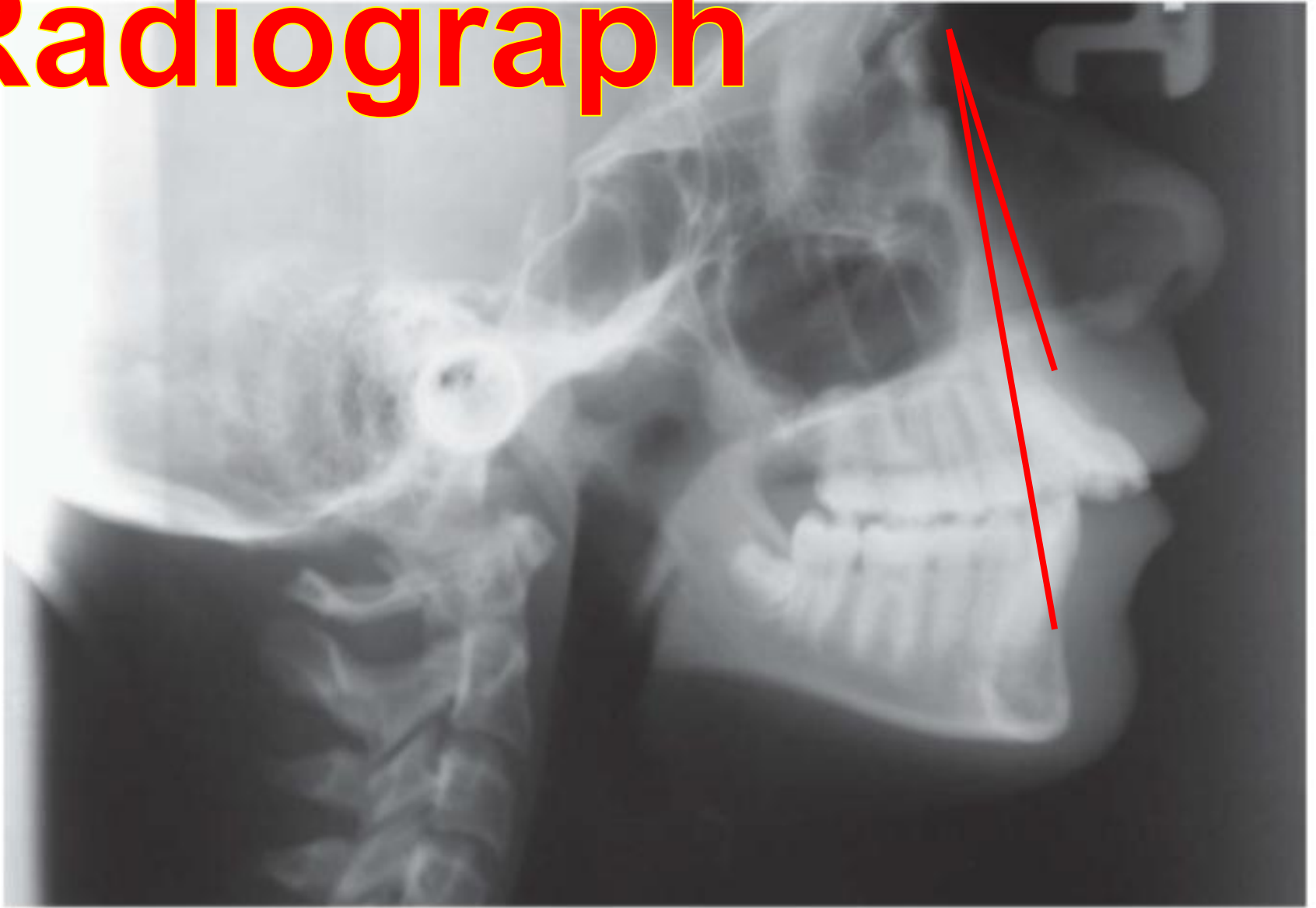


Skeletal factor
Anteroposterior
(Sagittal)

Clinical

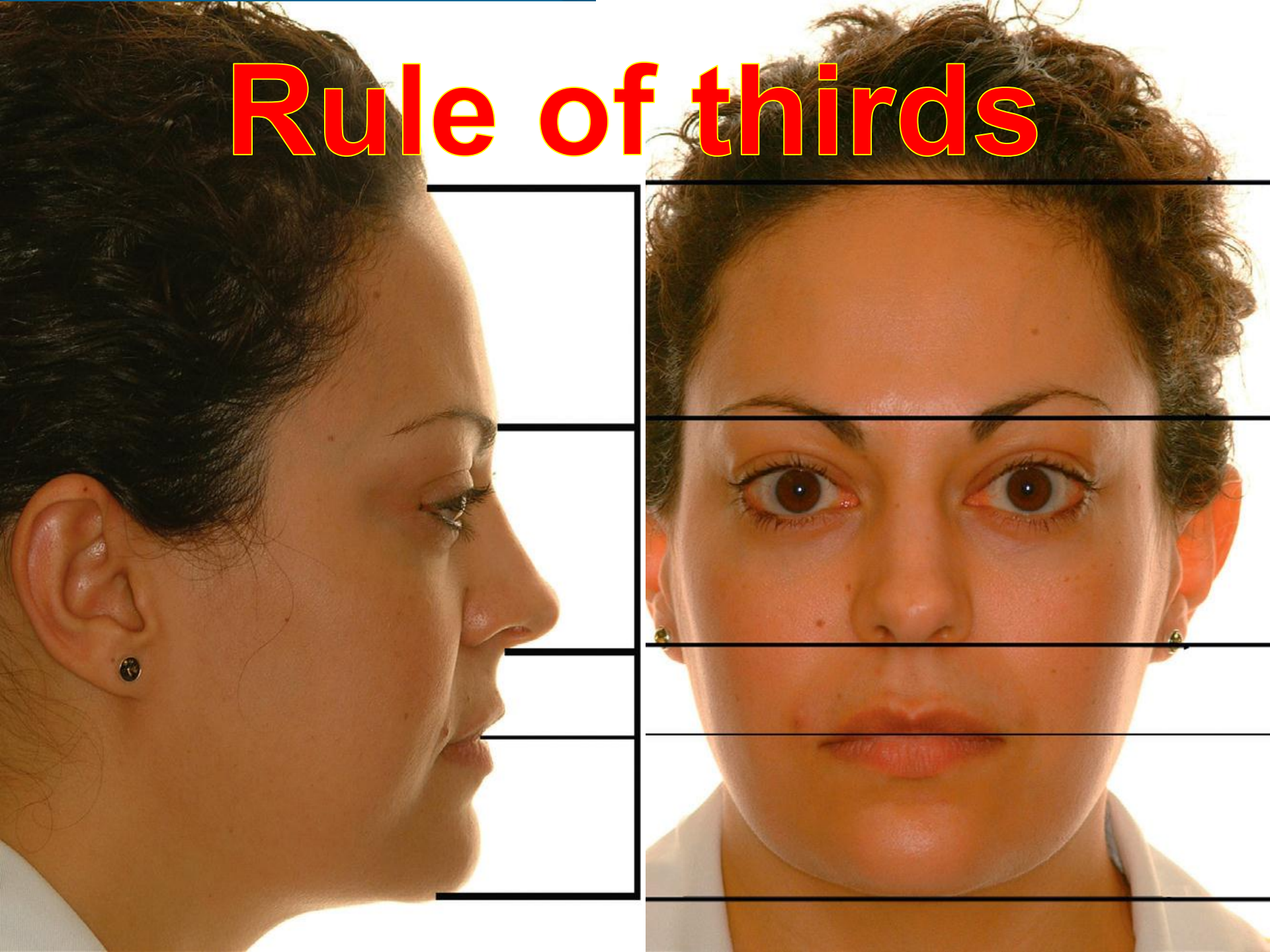


Radiograph

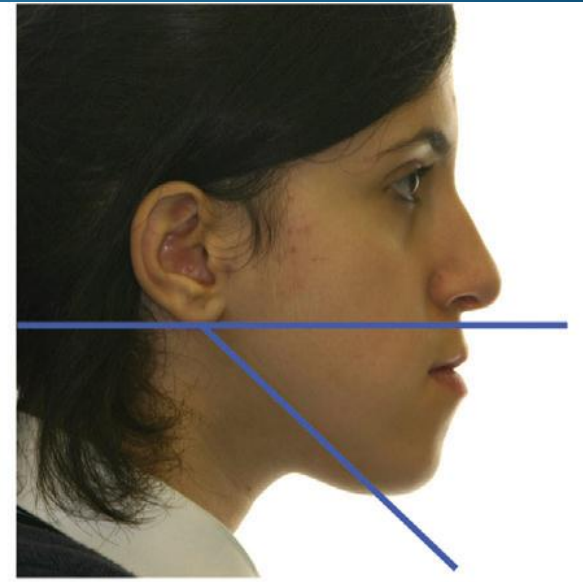
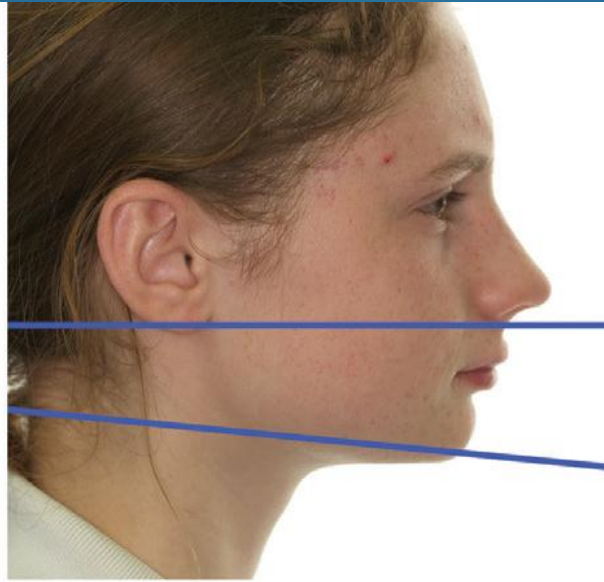
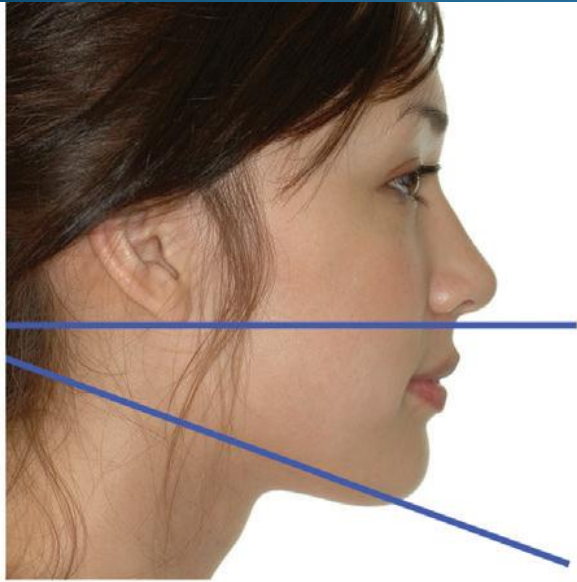


**Vertical
relation**

Rule of thirds



Max. Mand. angle



Horizontal relation

Facial Midline



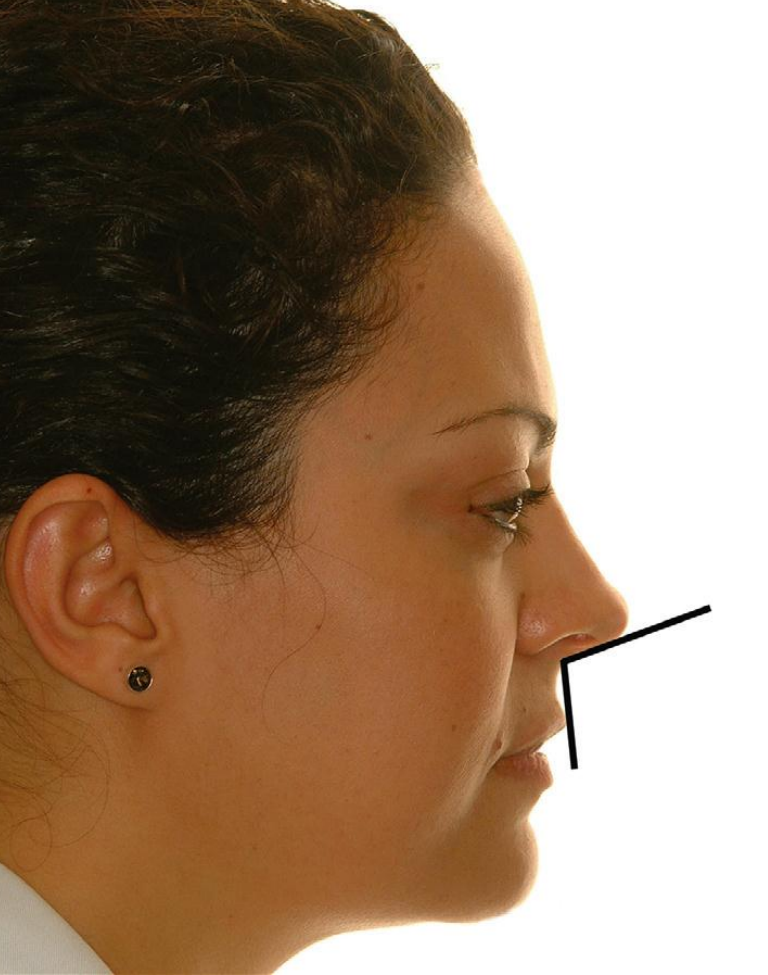
Rule of fifths



Soft tissue examination

Lips





NLA

The drapping of the lip is affected by the incisors' protrusion; the angle can be affected by orthodontic movement of the upper incisors.

Inciso-Ging.



Show





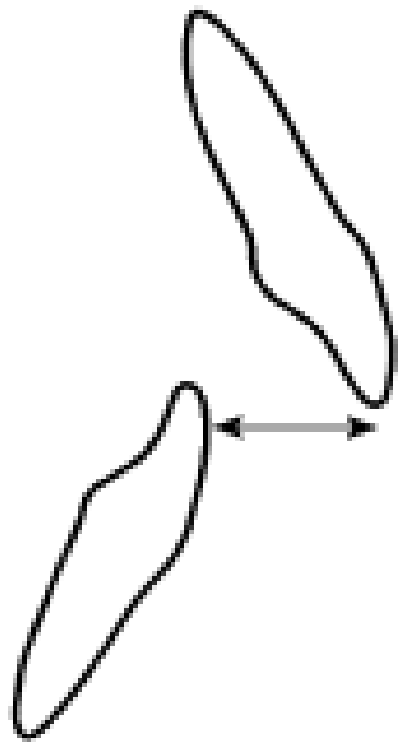
Neither intraoral images nor mounted casts adequately reflect the relationship of the incisors to the smile

Crowding

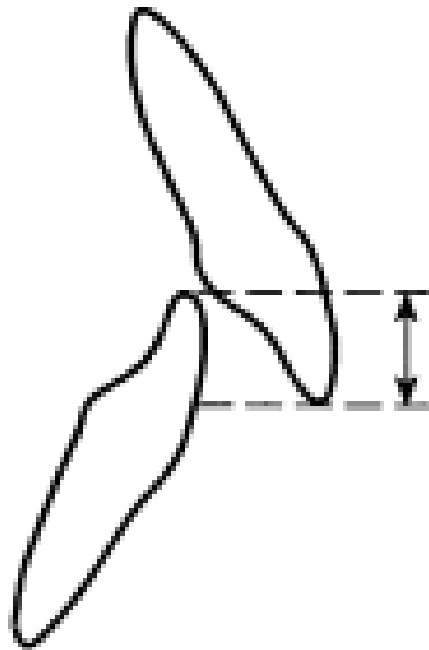


Angle class.





Overjet



Overbite



overbite.



overbite.





Cross

A close-up photograph of the upper front teeth (incisors) showing a crossbite. The central incisors are slightly rotated and the lateral incisors are also affected, with the upper teeth appearing to bite inside the lower teeth.



bite





Predict diagnosis?

In addition to the long upper third, this patient had a long lower face with excessive incisor at rest, excessive gingival display on smile, and interlabial gap—all of which are characteristics of VME.