

COURSE NAME : 20.01 The New Patient Orthodontic Exam-Parts 1-5

COURSE DESCRIPTION :

About this Course

This course trains the dental practitioner to comprehensively orthodontically examine a patient, regardless of the patient’s age or desire for orthodontic treatment. The information from this exam is as important as examining a new patient for dental problems and periodontal issues if the practitioner wants to achieve the best result that will last a lifetime for the patient. Later courses in this series instruct the learner in what to do with this orthodontic exam information to benefit the patient. Most dentists and dental hygienists have not been trained in any orthodontic procedures and, consequently, cannot provide basic orthodontic care to patients, at a time when most individuals would like to improve their smile.

Contents of the New Patient Orthodontic Exam Course

Goal-The goal of this course is to train the learner in the steps of conducting a New Patient Orthodontic Exam. This exam is more comprehensive rather than just being focused on the occlusion. Before a decision is made about the treatment that a patient needs, the practitioner has to have a general idea about the overall orthodontic condition of the patient.

Objectives At the conclusion of this course the learner will:

1. Review with the patient general patient information
2. Examine the patient orthodontically
3. Develop a general idea about the treatment needs of the patient and case difficulty so that the practitioner will know when to observe the patient, treat the patient, or refer the patient to a specialist

1. Patient History and Interview

It is important to ask patients about their concerns, attitudes, expectations, dental history that might be orthodontically relevant, and growth status. The orthodontic exam includes facial skeletal patterns and profile, smile characteristics, habits, TMJ screening, periodontal health, and dental occlusal relationships.

General Information	Exam Findings
<p>Sections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patient Info 2. Family Info and Account 3. Medical History 4. Growth 5. Attitude 6. Concerns 7. Expectations 8. Dental History 	<p>Sections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Radiographic 2. Facial 3. Smile 4. Profile 5. Habits 6. TMJ 7. Dentition 8. Oral Health 9. A-P 10. Transverse 11. Vertical 12. Perimeter

2. Radiographic Exam


Section 1: Adult Radiographic Exam	Section 1: Teen Radiographic Exam	Section 1: Child Radiographic Exam
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing teeth • Implants • Third molars • Root morphology • Potential for root resorption • Perio bone loss • TMJ • Ankylosis • Other • Root Canal Therapy • Crowns • Bridges • Gross decay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing teeth • Third molars • Potential for root resorption • Maxillary canines • Root morphology • Premolar eruption pattern and stage • Timing of full eruption • Leeway space • Space at second molars • Retained primary teeth • Ankylosis • TMJ • Other • Root Canal Therapy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing teeth • Potential for root resorption • Maxillary canines • Root morphology • Premolar eruption pattern and stage • Timing of full eruption • Leeway space • Space at second molars • Retained primary teeth • Ankylosis • TMJ • Other • Root Canal Therapy

3. Facial, Smile, and Profile Exam

Smile Line: Mx incisal edges conformance with the lower lip

Section 2: Facial Evaluation

- Facial symmetry
- Face shape
- Interpupillary line horizontal
- Commissures horizontal
- Occlusal plane cant
 - Skeletal
 - Mx incisors
 - Md incisors
- Facial midline vertical



**Cephalometric Evaluation of the Maxilla:
SN Plane to NA (SNA°)**

Mean	Range
81°	75° - 87°

Profile Vertically: Lower Face Height

Facial Profile –Vertical Facial Height Proportions

- Percent Nasal Height
 - Normal –midface nose area is 43% of the total length from nasal suture to the bottom of the chin
 - Short midface and/or long lower face is when the midface is less than 40% of the total face height
 - Long midface and/or short lower face is when the midface is longer than 46% of the total face height



4. Dental, Periodontal, TMJ, Habits Exam

Section 4: Habits

Habits and Function

- Mouth breathing
- Nose breathing
- Bruxism
- Clenching
- Lower Lip biting and entrapment
- Thumb sucking or finger sucking
- Tongue thrusting and tongue posturing

HABITS:

Mouth breathing _____

Nose breathing _____

Bruxism _____

Clenching _____

Lip entrapment _____

Thumb or finger sucking _____

Tongue thrusting/posturing _____

Other _____

Section 5: TMJ Screening Exam

TMJ SCREENING

Opening: _____ mm NROM _____

Sounds _____

Pain _____

R | L | History:

Trauma _____

Locking open _____

Locking closed _____

Tenderness _____

HA _____

Other _____

Place The Patient Supine For The Intraoral Exam

Thick Biotype

5. Orthodontic Dental Relationships Exam

Section 9: A-P or Anterior-Posterior Plane

- Angle Class
 - Right molar class by mm
 - Right canine class by mm
 - Left molar class by mm
 - Left canine class by mm
- Overjet (OJ)
 - Measured from the labial surface of the md incisors to the labial surface of the mx incisors
 - May be a range
- Maxillary incisors inclination
 - Retroclined or Upright (UR)
 - Proclined
- Mandibular incisors inclination
 - Retroclined or Upright (UR)
 - Proclined

OCCCLUSION:

ANTERIOR-POSTERIOR:

Class Rt M: I II III _____

Rt C: I II III _____

Lft M: I II III _____

Lft C: I II III _____

OJ:

U Inc: Retro __UR__ OK __Proc

L Inc: Retro __UR__ OK __Proc

Other: _____

Upper Incisor to N - A in Degrees (U1-NA°)

Mean	Range
22°	3° - 31°

Section 10: Transverse Plane

Section 11: Vertical Plane

Perimeter: Arch Length, Bolton, Other

- Arch Length
 - Maxillary arch + or - mm
 - Mandibular arch + or - mm
- Bolton problem or tooth size discrepancy
 - Anterior
 - Compare sizes of laterals
 - Overall
- Severe rotations
- Other special dental features

PERIMETER:

Arch Length:

Mx: _____ mm

Md: _____ mm

Bolton Pb:

Anterior: _____

Overall: _____

Other: _____

Sample paper forms are provided in this course so that the student learns how to note findings in a standardized written format so that clinical notes can be interpreted by other practitioners. The forms used in this course can be digitized when formatted into dental practice software.

Learning Activities of the Course

There are about 105 teaching quiz questions embedded in 5 Presentations that help the learner focus on the important concepts to be learned. There are also about 105 Knowledge Quiz questions in 5 Knowledge Quizzes that are designed to measure learning the objectives of the course.

SCORM Tracking of Each Student's Learning Activities and Recording on the Student Dashboard Report

Each student's learning activities such as correctly answering Presentation embedded quiz questions, Presentation viewing time, Knowledge Quiz completion time, Knowledge Quiz Score, and other learning data, are tracked so that a "learning analysis" can be done. This data documents student performance and reports it on the Student Dashboard as well as in the Gradebook. This tracking holds the student accountable for learning.

Who should take this course?

Every dental practitioner, dental hygienist, orthodontist, orthodontic assistant, and dental student should know how to examine a patient orthodontically to fully assess and understand the treatment needs of a patient. It is recommended that this clinical exam be performed directly on the patient, and then confirmed with accurate orthodontic records if orthodontic treatment is anticipated. It is critical that all children be examined orthodontically by the dentist and/or the dental hygienist since many serious dental problems can be prevented by early diagnosis and intervention.

This course is also recommended for dental assistants who desire to know more about orthodontic procedures. Ideally, dental students, dental hygiene students, dental assisting students and other dental practitioner students should be taught these procedures when in training.