

#### Department of Orthodontics

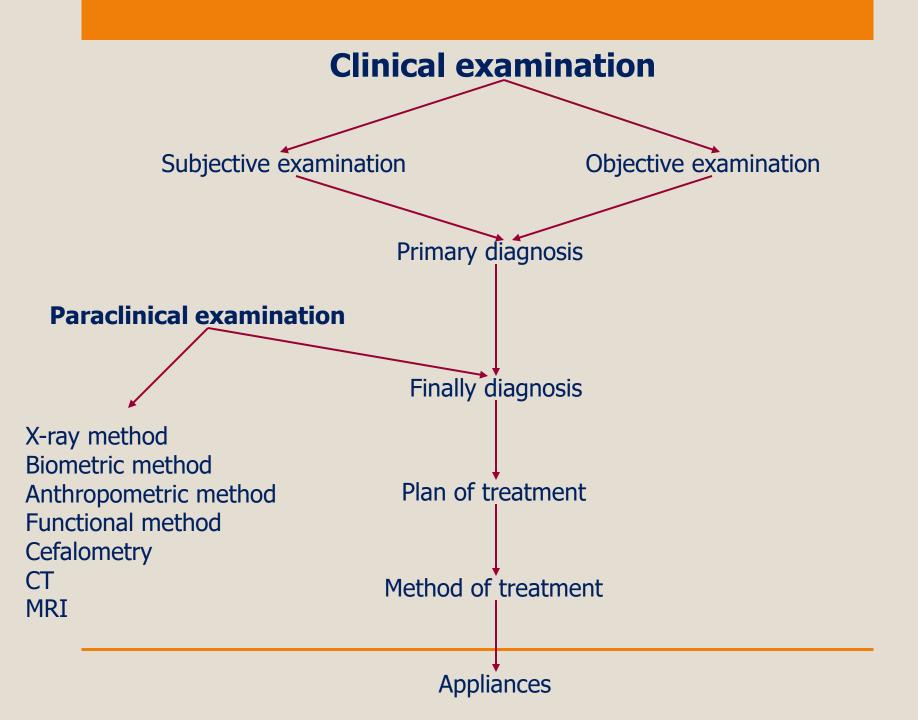


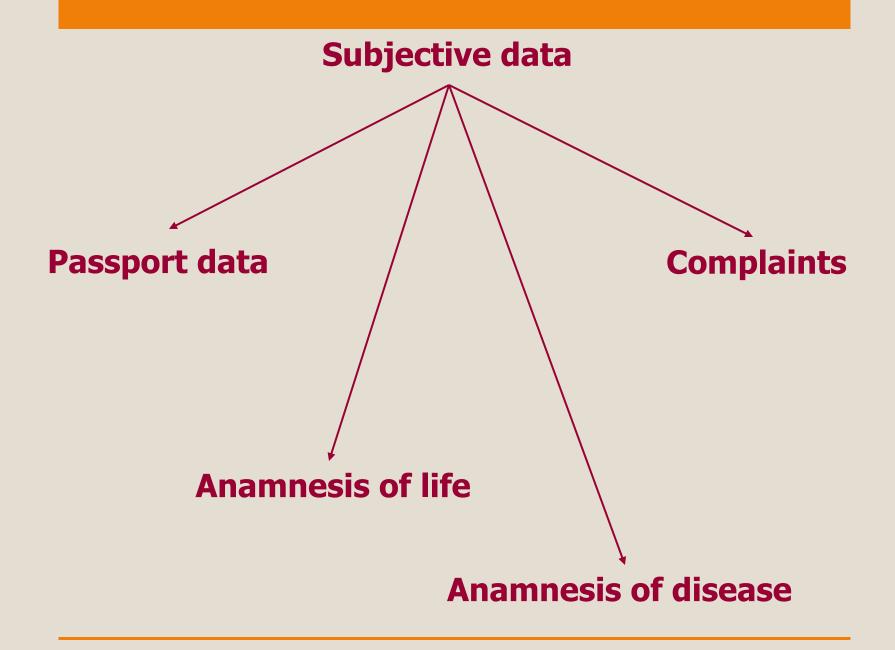
3 course

Features of orthodontic patient' clinical examination. Diagnostic and classification of the malocclusion. Laboratory methods of orthodontic patients' examination with malocclusion. Orthodontic diagnosis making

## Plan of lecture:

- 1.Orthodontic patient' clinical examination.
- 2. Laboratory methods of orthodontic patients' examination with malocclusion.
- 3. Diagnostic and classification of the malocclusion.
- 4. Orthodontic diagnosis making.





#### Name

Age:





**Passport** 



**Dental** 



Biological



#### **Address**

#### Amount of sunny days





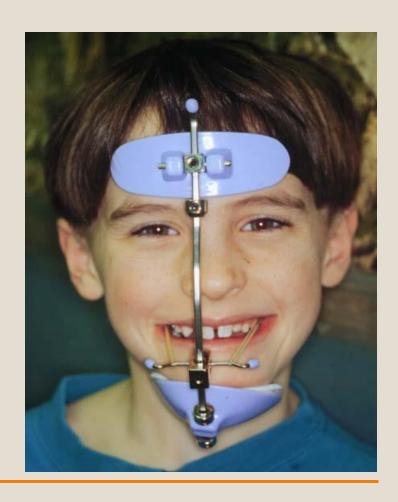
Minerals in the water





Sex





## School or kindergarten



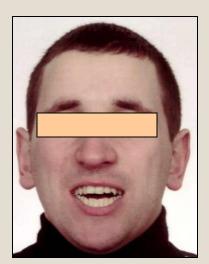


## **Complaints**

- Aesthetic disorders;
- Incorrect position of some teeth or groups of teeth;
- Incorrect speech function;
- Incorrect functions (breezing, swallowing, masticatory, lips closing);
- Disorders of appliances fixation;
- Pain.

















-parents' age;

-biological deficiency of the sexual cells;

-viruses diseases;

-toxics of 1 or 2 part of pregnancy;

-triplet or quadruplet pregnancy;











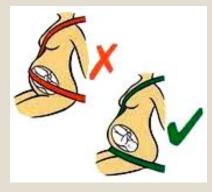
- medicines using during pregnancy;
- bad habits during pregnancy;
- mechanical (trauma);
- nitro paints or benzine vapors influence;
- hormonal disorders;
- hypoxia.

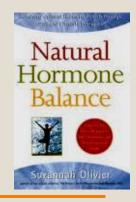












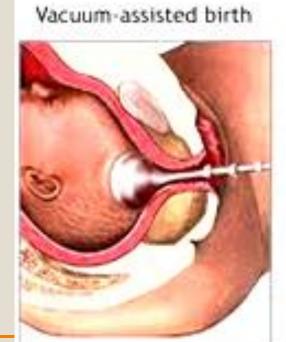
- premature baby;

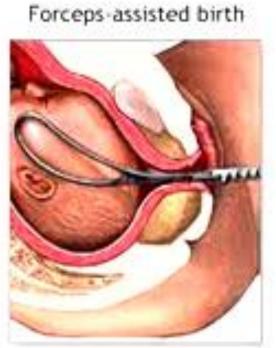


-type of delivering;

- embryo position;

- assisting of birth.





## Relation of alveolar processes



Type of feeding

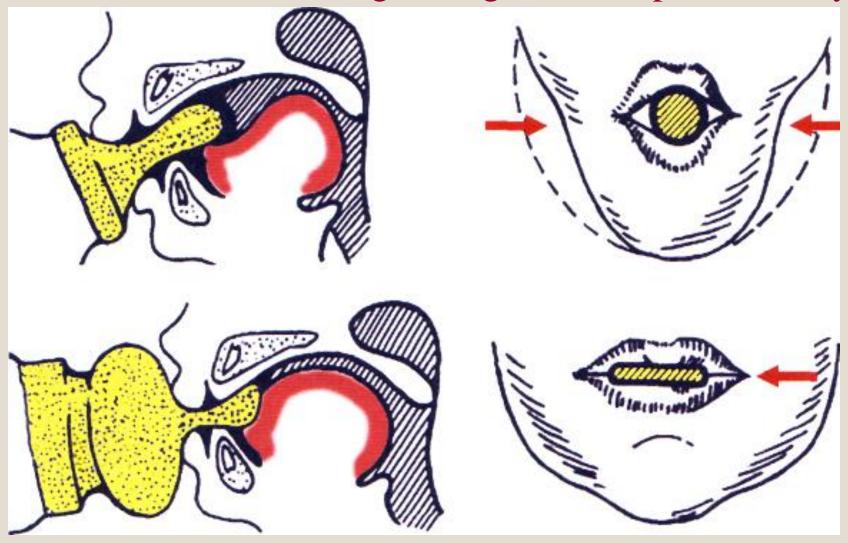








In case of artificial feeding — length and shape of dummy



#### Durable bottle feeding

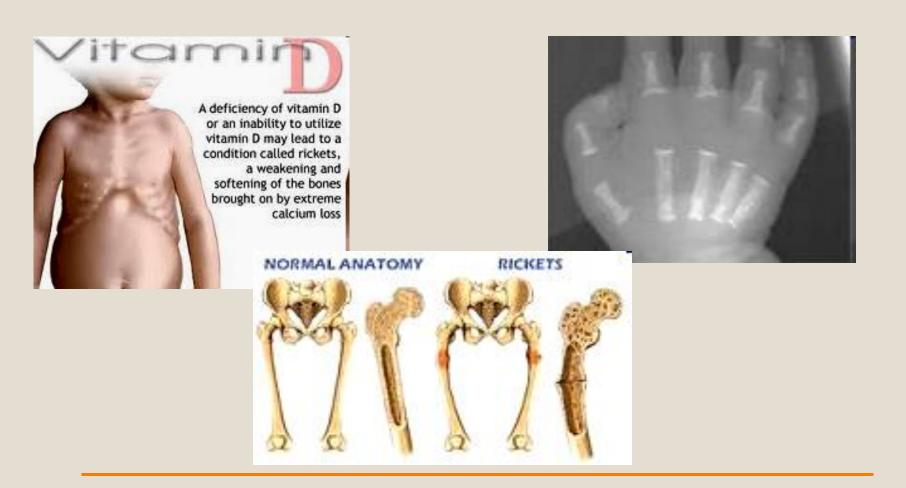




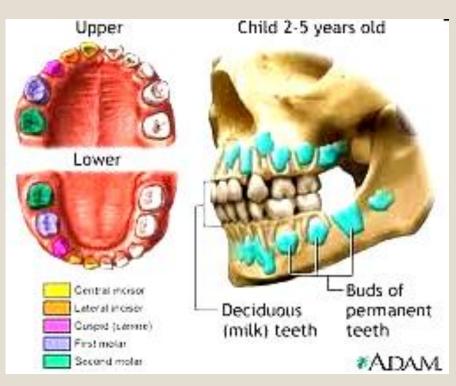
## Durable dummy using



#### Diseases of childhood (rachitic)



#### Disorder of teeth eruption' terms











## Hypo- or hyperdentia













## Macro-, microdentia









#### Early teeth extraction







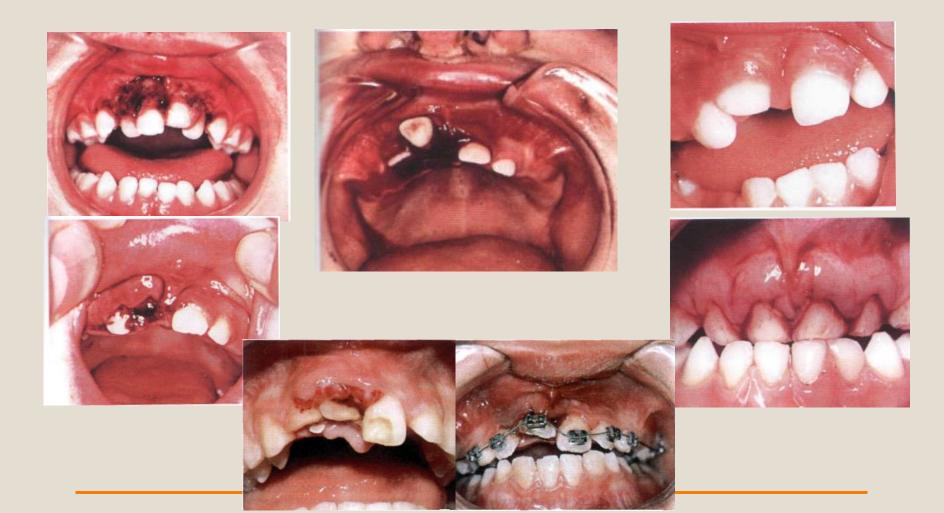




## Hypertrophy of palatal tonsils



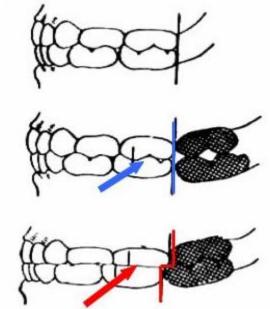
#### Trauma



Untimely, uneven abrasion of the temporary teeth or it absence, incorrect symptom by Tsylinskyi







# Classification of bad habits (by Okushko V.P.)

- 1 group habit of sucking (fixed moving reactions):
- -habit of finger sucking;
- -habit of sucking and biting of lips, cheeks, different things;
- -habit of sucking and biting of tongue.
- 2 group functional disorders (fixed abnormal functions):
- -disorder of masticatory function (chewing);
- -disorder of swallowing function or habit of tongue pressing on the teeth;
- -oral breathing;
- -disorder of speech.

3 group – incorrect different body part's position during the day and sleeping (fixed posetonic reflexes).

#### I. Habit of sucking (fixed moving reactions):



#### II. Functional disorders (fixed abnormal functions):







III. incorrect different body part's position during the day and sleeping (fixed posetonic reflexes).



#### **Heredity** (similar mother and daughter)









#### **General diseases:**

- Lungs system;

-Endocrine system;

-Neurological system;

-Allergy status.

#### **Anamnesis of diseases**

- Duration and dynamic of diseases;

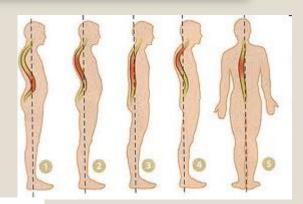
- Methods of treatment and they effectiveness;

- Heredity.

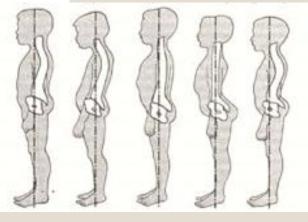
#### **General examination**

#### **Disorders of bearing:**

- -Normal;
- -Rectified;
- -Round-shouldered;
- -Kyphosis;
- -Lordosis;
- -Scoliosis.







#### **General examination**

#### General data:

**Constitution:** Stage of fatness:

-normal; -middle;

-hypersthenia; -lower;

-hyposthenia; -heightened;

-obesity.

## **Examination**

#### **Head examination:**

-proportionality;

-sizes;

-shape:

- dolichocephalism



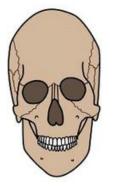
- mesocephalism

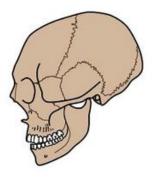


- brachicephalic

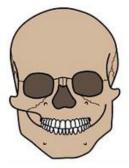


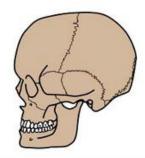
#### dolichocephalic





brachycephalic





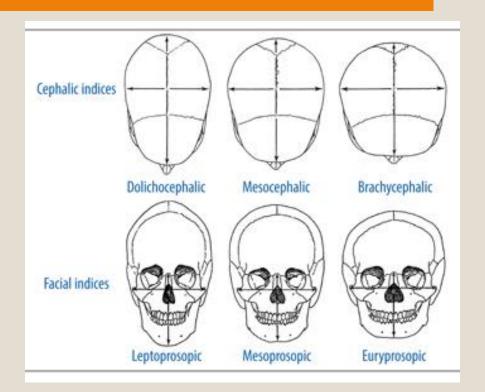


Table 1 - Head classification according to the cephalic index.

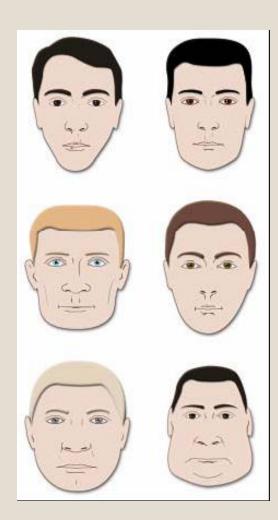
Ultradolichocephalic	x - 64.9
Hyperdolichocephalic	65.0 - 69.9
Dolichocephalic	70.0 - 74.9
Mesocephalic	75.0 - 79.9
Brachycephalic	80.0 - 84.9
Hyperbrachycephalic	85.0 - 89.9
Ultrabrachycephalic	90.0 - x
Cranial index	Maximum skull width x 100
	Maximum skull length

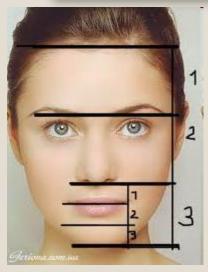
#### **Shape and size of the face:**

- width (narrow, wide, middle);

- length (long, middle, short);

- shape (round, square, oval, triangle with base to up or down, hexahedron).





## **Proportionality of the face:**

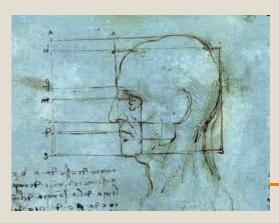
Points for face measuring:

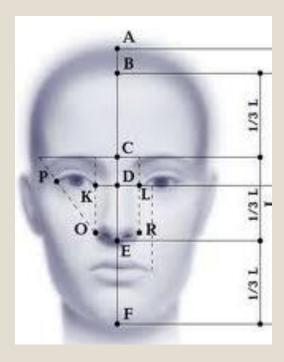
1- Tr;

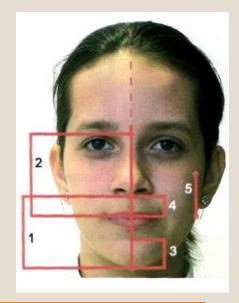
2- Oph;

3- Sn;

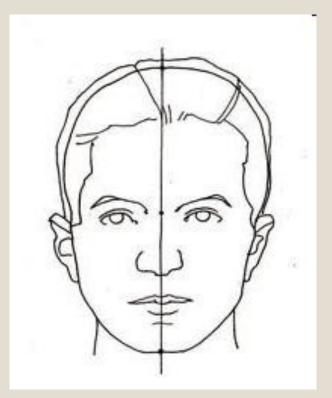
4- Gn.







# **Symmetry of the face:**





## **Profile of the face:**







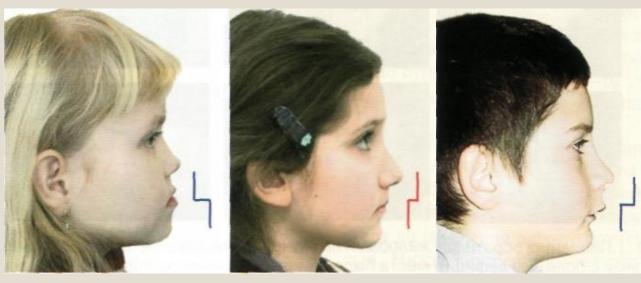
Strait Convex Concave

## **Contour of front:**



sloping protrusive flat

## Lips stair by Korkhaus



Positive lip stair

Normally negative lip stair

Very negative lip stair

## **Expressing of natural folds**

#### **Folds:**

- -naso-labial;
- -labial-chin.

#### **Expressing of fold:**

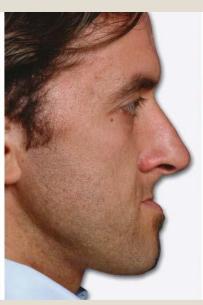
-smoothed; -deep; -middle.

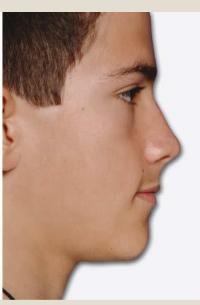












#### Lips closing (symptom of the thimble or lemon crust)

#### **Lips closing:**

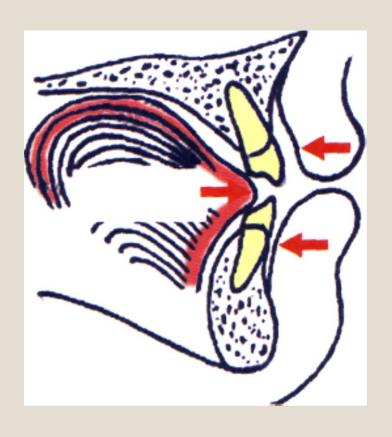
-free;

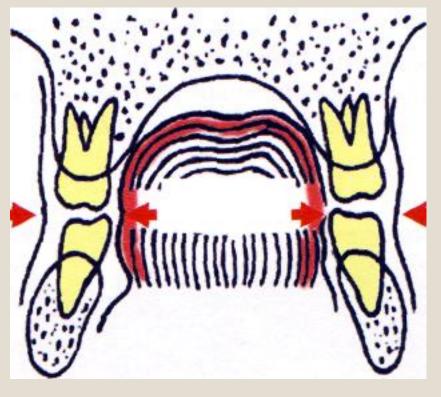
-tensely;

-open mouth.



# **Miodinamic balance by Vinders**





#### **Vestibulum examination**

# Depth of vestibulum by Obrazcov:

- -very short up to 3 mm;
- -short up to 5 mm;
- -middle -5-10 mm;
- -deep more then 10 mm.



# Frenulums fixation









#### **Tongue frenulum fixation**













#### **Bite condition:**

## a) in the sagittal plane:

- Incisors covering;
- Presents of the overjet, its size -\_\_\_\_mm;
- Canines relation: neutral, distal, mesial;
- First permanent molars relation: neutral, distal, mesial;







## b) in the vertical plane:

-depth of incisors covering (normal, up to 2/3, more then 2/3);

-size of the vertical gap (in mm - \_\_\_\_, in area of some teeth - from\_\_\_\_ to\_\_\_\_);

-presents of contact between lateral teeth.

