

100 min session

Class I pt 2 feature

Class II prox. root

Class III prox. ant.

Class IV prox. ant & incisal

Class V cervical 1/3 Enamel, Surface Buccal/Lingual

Class VI cusp tip/incisal center

amalgams = color in buccal
composites = color in lingual
gold = gold
ceramic = outline in red
existing = blue
needs done = red

FUD/FLD = blue X over all teeth
PUD/PUD = blue X where partial is

Profiles: Mesognathic, Retrognathic (back), Prognathic (forward)

Overbite: slight, moderate, severe

Overjet: measure in mm for #8&9

Supernumary **Missing teeth** **Impactions** **Mesial drift** **Rotated**

Suberupted **Infraerupted** **Overhangs** **Open contacts** **Gold inlay** **Gold onlay**

Extractions **Crown needed** **Bridge** **Maryland bridges**

Gold crown **Gold foil** **P/C/Ceramic Cr** **3/4 Crown** **Porcelain fused-to-gold**

Fracture **Periapical area** **Endo completed** **Implants**

Recurrent/incipient decay

TILTS & VERSIONS

LBT - labial tilt
BT - buccal tilt
LV - lingual version
LW - labial version
BV - buccal version

at APEX in BLUE

TILT → Crown only
VERSION → Root & CR.

Hygiene Diagnosis:

Location:
-Localized: <30%
-Generalized: >30%

Severity:
-Mild -Mod -Severe

Etiology:
-Plaque Induced:
• Systemic
• Medication
• Malnutrition
-Non-plaque Induced:
• Viral, fungal, genetic, bacterial
• Trauma
• Allergy
• Manifestations of systemic condition

Description:
-Gingivitis
-Periodontitis

Normal (Ideal) Occlusion
Molar relationship: mesiobuccal cusp of maxillary first permanent molar occludes in the buccal groove of the mandibular first permanent molar.

Malocclusion
Class I: Neutroclusion
Molar relationship: same as Normal, w/ misposition of individual teeth or groups of teeth.

Class II: Distocclusion
Molar relationship: buccal groove of the maxillary first permanent molar is distal to the mesiobuccal cusp of the mandibular first permanent molar by at least the width of a premolar.
Division 1: mandible is retruded and maxillary incisors are protruded.

Class III: Mesocclusion
Molar relationship: buccal groove of the mandibular first permanent molar is mesial to the mesiobuccal cusp of the maxillary first permanent molar by at least the width of a premolar.

Calc Classifications:

Calc I: -isolated light supra 2mm bands, or gen. subg, or combo, light stain may be present (1/3 of clinical crown)

Calc II: gen. light w/or isolated mod. supra, isolated or gen. light spicular to nodular subg., w/or isolated mod. to heavy, nodular ledge or ring type subg. Light to mod. stain (1/3 of the clinical crown)

Calc III: Mod. to heavy gen. supra w/or mod. to heavy gen. subg (supra beyond just the mandibular anterior region)

Calc IV: General to heavy tenacious supragingival w/or subgingival



PFI: # of plaque free surfaces x 100
of avail. surfaces (teeth x 4)

= % of plaque free surfaces

Calculus Amount:

Light: Calc occurs in no more than 2mm wide deposits on the crown or root of the tooth, stain covers no more than 1/3 of the clinical crown.

Moderate: Calc occurs in no more than 4mm wide deposits on crown or root. Stain covers no more than 2/3 of the clinical crown.

Heavy: Calc occurs in more than 4mm wide deposits on the crown or root of the tooth.

Perio charting
PD: GM to pocket base
GM: recession (+) enlargement
AL: PD+GM=CEJ to base
MGJ: MGJ to GM only
AG: base to MGJ
(MGJ - Buccal PD)

BLC Periodontal Case Types:

Diagnosis-Case Type - Pocket Depths- Bone loss- Mobility

Gingivitis:	I	< 4mm	No	No
Early perio:	II	4 - 6 mm	Yes	No
Mod. perio:	III	5 - 7 mm	Yes	Maybe
Adv. Perio:	IV	> 7mm	Yes	Yes

Calculus Descriptors:

- Distribution:**
-Generalized (max or mand/whole mouth)
-Localized
- Amount:**
-Light
-Moderate
-Heavy
- Location:**
-Supragingival
-Subgingival
- Location:**
-Proximal
-Facial/Buccal
-Lingual
- Shape:**
-Granular
-Nodular
-Spicular
-Bands
-Ledges

Supra Calc: light-chalky white or stained, gritty granular, flecks, thin. mod. to heavy-sheets, or thick ledges

Subg Calc: light-gritty sandy, thin. Mod to heavy-black/brown/white ledges/collar/rings. ten. Perio involved

PRIMARY TEETH

Upper Teeth	Erupt	Shed
Central incisor	8-12 mos.	6-7 yrs.
Lateral incisor	9-13 mos.	7-8 yrs.
Canine (cuspid)	16-22 mos.	10-12 yrs.
First molar	13-18 mos.	9-11 yrs.
Second molar	25-33 mos.	10-12 yrs.

Lower Teeth	Erupt	Shed
Second molar	23-31 mos.	10-12 yrs.
First molar	14-18 mos.	9-11 yrs.
Canine (cuspid)	17-23 mos.	9-12 yrs.
Lateral incisor	10-16 mos.	7-8 yrs.

CALCULUS FORMATION: REFERENCE GUIDE

Shape	Location
A. Blunted	Proximal ledge
B. Bulbous	Proximal ledge
C. Cratered	Proximal ledge
D. Rolled	Proximal ledge
Granular	Supragingival
Nodule	Supragingival
Spicule	Supragingival
Band	Supragingival
Finger-like projection	Supragingival
Proximal ledge	Subgingival