

JTSO症例展示データシート (growing patient)

・症例展示番号 初診時年齢 Y M 男・女

・不正咬合の分類 Angle Class
 Skeletal

・顔面型

・Overbite mm Overjet mm

・Lower arch length discrepancy mm ・Habits

・Cephalometric discrepancy mm ・TMJ

・Total discrepancy mm ・Others

・Soft tissue profile convex ▪ straight ▪ concave

	Norms 12y	Pretreatment	Posttreatment	Retention
ANB	4°			
Wits	0mm			
Point A	1mm			
Pog	-4mm			
FMA	30°			
U1 to SN	105°			
IMPA	94°			
L1 to APo	+4mm			
Interincisal	120°			
U lip to E-line	+2mm			
L lip to E-line	+3mm			

* Point A、Pog は、McNamara line からの距離を示す。

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PLAN

MODEL ANALYSIS:

- Required space _____ mm
- Available space _____ mm
- Discrepancy _____ mm

CEPHALOMETRIC ANALYSIS:

- 1 A-Po (Optimal +1 mm) _____ mm
- Correction to +1 mm _____ mm
- Multiplied by 2x _____ mm

TOTAL DISCREPANCY _____ mm
(Model & Ceph)

FACIAL AND SOFT TISSUE EVALUATION:


(subjective)

- Nasial labial angle _____
- Upper lip position _____
- Lower lip position _____
- Nose _____ Growth expected _____
- Chin _____ Growth expected _____
- Surgery indicated? _____
- Type of surgery _____


POSSIBLE CHANGES IN RELATIONSHIP OF LOWER INCISORS TO A-PO LINE DURING TREATMENT

NORMAL RANGE OF LOWER INCISOR TO A-PO LINE: MALES 0 TO +1 MM; FEMALES +1 TO +2 MM


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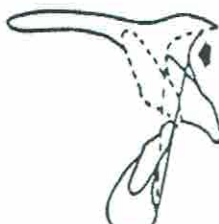
1. Will alignment of the lower teeth relocate the incisal edges of the lower incisors too far ahead of the A-Po line?
Yes No




2. Will levelling of the Curve of Spee in the lower arch move the incisal edges of the lower incisors too far ahead of the A-Po line?
Yes No



3. Will correcting the molar relationship consume so much anchorage that the incisal edges of the lower incisors are moved too far ahead of the A-Po line?
Yes No



4. Will the remodeling of A Point (associated with posterior movement of the upper incisors and their roots) change the location of the A-Po line, and result in the incisal edges of the lower incisors being too far ahead of the A-Po line?
Yes No



5. Will mandibular growth or repositioning during treatment, change the location of the A-Po line, and result in the incisal edges of the lower incisors being too far ahead of the A-Po line?
Yes No

ANSWERS:

If the answers to all these questions are "no", it is a case that does not require the reduction of tooth mass from extractions or interproximal stripping.

If one or more of the answers is "yes", treatment will require reduction of tooth mass through extraction and/or interproximal stripping.

TREATMENT:

CONSIDERING ALL OF THE ABOVE—TREAT:

Nonextraction _____

With Extraction of _____

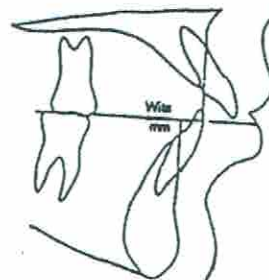
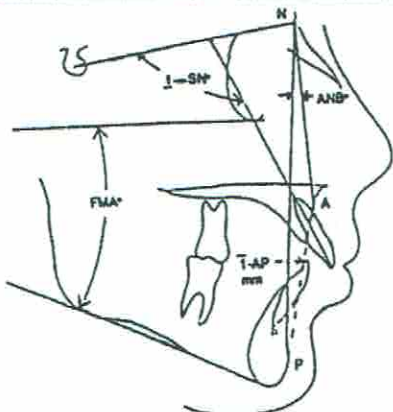
With Mesiodistal Reduction of _____

Treatment Plan _____

EVALUATION OF RESULTS:

(from viewing slides)

- Dental _____
- Facial _____
- Cephalometric _____
- Panoraphic _____



WITS ANALYSIS

Determined by perpendicular lines drawn from the functional occlusal plane to A point and B point. The distance between the lines at the functional occlusal plane is then measured. If the A point line is anterior to B point line the value is positive. If the B point line is anterior to the A point line the value is negative. Normal values are from -1 to +1 mm. Generally any value less than -4 mm would indicate a Class III skeletal pattern while those greater than +4 mm indicate a Class II skeletal relationship.