

TABLE 1 THE DENTAL HEALTH COMPONENT OF THE INDEX OF ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT NEED (IOTN)

<p>GRADE 5 (Need treatment)</p> <p>5.i Impeded eruption of teeth (except for third molars) due to crowding, displacement, the presence of supernumerary teeth, retained deciduous teeth and any pathological cause.</p> <p>5.h Extensive hypodontia with restorative implications (more than 1 tooth missing in any quadrant) requiring pre-restorative orthodontics.</p> <p>5.a Increased overjet greater than 9mm.</p> <p>5.m Reverse overjet greater than 3.5mm with reported masticatory and speech difficulties.</p> <p>5.p Defects of cleft lip and palate and other craniofacial anomalies.</p> <p>5.s Submerged deciduous teeth.</p>	<p>GRADE 3 (Borderline need)</p> <p>3.a Increased overjet greater than 3.5mm but less than or equal to 6mm. with incompetent lips.</p> <p>3.b Reverse overjet greater than 1mm but less than or equal to 3.5mm.</p> <p>3.c Anterior or posterior crossbites with greater than 1mm but less than or equal to 2mm discrepancy between retruded contact position and intercuspal position.</p> <p>3.d Contact point displacements greater than 2mm but less than or equal to 4mm.</p> <p>3.e Lateral or anterior open bite greater than 2mm but less than or equal to 4mm.</p> <p>3.f Deep overbite complete on gingival or palatal tissues but no trauma.</p>
<p>GRADE 4 (Need treatment)</p> <p>4.h Less extensive hypodontia requiring preresorative orthodontics or orthodontic space closure to obviate the need for a prosthesis.</p> <p>4.a Increased overjet greater than 6mm but less than or equal to 9mm.</p> <p>4.b Reverse overjet greater than 3.5mm with no masticatory or speech difficulties.</p> <p>4.m Reverse overjet greater than 1mm but less than 3.5mm with recorded masticatory and speech difficulties.</p> <p>4.c Anterior or posterior crossbites with greater than 2mm discrepancy between retruded contact position and intercuspal position.</p> <p>4.1 Posterior lingual crossbite with no functional occlusal contact in one or both buccal segments.</p> <p>4.d Severe contact point displacements greater than 4mm.</p> <p>4.e Extreme lateral or anterior open bites greater than 4mm.</p> <p>4.f Increased and complete overbite with gingival or palatal trauma.</p> <p>4.t Partially erupted teeth, tipped and impacted against adjacent teeth.</p>	<p>GRADE 2 (Little)</p> <p>2.a Increased overjet greater than 3.5mm but less than or equal to 6mm with competent lips.</p> <p>2.b Reverse overjet greater than 0mm but less than or equal to 1mm.</p> <p>2.c Anterior or posterior crossbite with less than or equal to 1mm discrepancy between retruded contact position and intercuspal position.</p> <p>2.d Contact point displacements greater than 1mm but less than or equal to 2mm.</p> <p>2.e Anterior or posterior openbite greater than 1mm but less than or equal to 2mm</p> <p>2.f Increased overbite greater than or equal 3.5mm without gingival contact.</p> <p>2.g Pre-normal or post-normal occlusions with no other anomalies (includes up to half a unit discrepancy).</p>
	<p>GRADE 1 (None)</p> <p>1. Extremely minor malocclusions including contact point displacements less than 1mm.</p>



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The SCAN scale was first published in 1987 by the European Orthodontic Society (Ruth Evans and William Shaw, Preliminary evaluation of an illustrated scale for rating dental attractiveness, European Journal of Orthodontics 9: 314-318)

Quick reference guide to Orthodontic assessment and treatment need

Eruption Patterns

Eruption pattern of deciduous teeth

Upper		AB	D	C	E
Lower	A	B	D	C	E

Eruption pattern of permanent teeth

Upper	6	1	2	4	5	3	7	8
Lower	6	1	2	3	4	5	7	8

Average Eruption Dates¹

Average eruption dates of deciduous teeth (in months)

Tooth	A & B	C	D	E
Eruption Date	6-9	16-18	12-14	20-30

Average eruption dates of permanent teeth (in years)

Tooth	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uppers	7-9	7-9	11-12	10-11	10-12	6-7	11-13	17-21
Lower	6-8	6-8	9-10	10-12	11-12	6-7	11-13	17-21

References

1. Scott JH & Symons NBB, 1990, Introduction to Dental Anatomy 9th ed. Churchill Livingstone.
2. Brook PH & Shaw WC (1989). The development of an index of orthodontic treatment priority. Eur J Orthod 11 : 309-320.

Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need[®](DHC)²

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Grade 3 (Borderline need) For NHS treatment also need aesthetic >6

- 3a. Increased overjet 3.5mm ≤ 6mm with incompetent lips
- 3b. Reverse overjet 1mm ≤ 3.5mm
- 3c. Anterior or posterior crossbites with 1mm ≤ 2mm discrepancy between retruded contact position and intercuspal position
- 3d. Contact point displacements 2mm ≤ 4mm
- 3e. Lateral or anterior open bite 2mm ≤ 4mm
- 3f. Deep overbite complete to gingival or palatal tissues but no trauma

Grade 4 (Need treatment)

- 4h. Less extensive hypodontia requiring pre-restorative orthodontics or orthodontic space closure to obviate the need for a prosthesis.
 - 4a. Increased overjet 6mm ≤ 9mm
 - 4b. Reverse overjet >3.5mm with no masticatory or speech difficulties
 - 4m. Reverse overjet 1mm < 3.5mm with recorded masticatory and speech difficulties.
 - 4c. Anterior or posterior crossbites with greater than 2mm discrepancy between retruded contact position and intercuspal position
 - 4l. Posterior lingual crossbite with no functional occlusal contact in one or both buccal segments
 - 4d. Severe contact point displacements >4mm
 - 4e. Extreme lateral or anterior open bites >6mm
 - 4f. Increased and complete overbite with gingival or palatal trauma
- 4t. Partially erupted teeth, tipped and impacted against adjacent teeth
- 4x. Presence of supernumerary teeth

Grade 5 (Need treatment)

- 5i. Impeded eruption of teeth (except for third molars) due to crowding, displacement, the presence of supernumerary teeth, retained deciduous teeth or any pathological cause
- 5h. Extensive hypodontia with restorative implications (>1 tooth missing in any quadrant) requiring pre-restorative orthodontics
 - 5a. Increased overjet >9mm
 - 5m. Reverse overjet >3.5mm with reported masticatory and speech difficulties
 - 5p. Defects of cleft lip and palate and other craniofacial anomalies
 - 5s. Submerged deciduous teeth