DENTEGRA®
Insurance Company

Salzmann Index

PATIENT'S NAME – LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE INITIAL	Member ID	Date of Birth
ORTHODONTIST'S NAME	Provider ID	DATE OF ASSESSMENT
REFERRING DENTIST/PRIMARY CARE DENTIST		

HANDICAPPING MALOCCLUSION ASSESSMENT RECORD

A. Intra – Arch Deviation

SCORE TEETH AFFECTED ONLY		MISSING (Column A)	CROWDED (Column B)	ROTATED (Column C)	SPACING Open (Column D)	SPACING Closed (Column E)	NO. (Column F) Add Columns A-E	POINT VALUE (Column F)	SCORE (Multiply: Column E X F)
Maxilla	ANT.	7 8 9 10	7 8 9 10	7 8 9 10	7^8^9^10	7 8 9 10		X2	
	POST.	3 4 5 6 11 12 13 14	3 4 5 6 11 12 13 14	3 4 5 6 11 12 13 14	3^4^5^6 11^12^13^14	3 4 5 6 11 12 13 14		X1	
Mandible	ANT.	23 24 25 26	23 24 25 26	23 24 25 26	23^24^25^26	23 24 25 26		X1	
	POST.	19 20 21 22 27 28 29 30	19 20 21 22 27 28 29 30	19 20 21 22 27 28 29 30	19^20^21^22 27^28^29^30	19 20 21 22 27 28 29 30		X1	

Mark the affected teeth.
A tooth cannot be marked as both Crowded and Rotated.
Spacing: mark the ^ when the interdental papillae is visible between the teeth. For example 7^8^9^10.
NO. = Number of teeth or papillae affected (Add Column A through Column E).

TOTAL SCORE:

B. Inter – Arch Deviation
1. Anterior Segment

SCORE MAXILLARY TEETH AFFECTED ONLY EXCEPT OVERBITE	OVERJET (Column A)	OVERBITE (Column B)	CROSSBITE (Column C)	OPENBITE (Column D)	NO. (Column E)	POINT VALUE (Column F)	SCORE
	7 8 9 10	7 8 9 10 23 24 25 26	7 8 9 10	7 8 9 10		X2	

Mark the affected teeth
NO. = Number of teeth affected (Add columns A through D)

TOTAL SCORE:

2. Posterior Segment

SCORE AFFECTED TEETH ONLY	ANTEROPOSTERIOR DEVIATION RELATE MANDIBULAR TO MAXILLARY TEETH DISTAL (Class II) RIGHT (Column A)	LEFT (Column B)	MESIAL (Class III) RIGHT (Column C)	LEFT (Column D)	SCORE AFFECTED MAXILLARY TEETH ONLY CROSSBITE RIGHT (Column E)	LEFT (Column F)	OPENBITE RIGHT (Column G)	LEFT (Column H)	NO. (Column I)	POINT VALUE (Column J)	SCORE
Canine	27	22	27	22	6	11	6	11		X1	
1st Premolar	28	21	28	21	5	12	5	12		X1	
2nd Premolar	29	20	29	20	4	13	4	13		X1	
1st Molar	30	19	30	19	3	14	3	14		X1	

Mark the affected teeth.
If the canine occludes in the interproximal area mesial or distal to the accepted normal position, check the appropriate "mesial" or "distal" box.
If the molar or premolar cusps extend a full cusp to the mesial or distal, indicate by checking the appropriate "mesial" or "distal" box.
NO. = Number of teeth affected (Add Columns A through H)

TOTAL SCORE:

When A. (Intra -Arch Deviation) and B. (Inter -Arch Deviation) score is 6, add 8 points.

Grand Score

Please use this form if you are performing this orthodontic case in Illinois. If you are performing this case in any state other than Illinois, please use the HLD Index form.

Please complete the following in detail:

Description of patient's condition and diagnosis:

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Diagnostic procedures:

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Treatment plan:

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Remarks:

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Instructions for completing the Salzmann Index Evaluation

Introduction

This assessment record is intended to disclose whether a handicapping malocclusion is present and to assess its severity according to the criteria and weights (point values) assigned to them. The weights are based on tested clinical orthodontic values from the standpoint of the effect of the malocclusion on dental health, function and esthetics. The assessment is not directed to ascertain the presence of occlusal deviations ordinarily included in epidemiological surveys of malocclusion. Etiology, diagnosis, planning, complexity of treatment and prognosis are not factors in this assessment.

A. Intra-Arch Deviations

The casts are placed, teeth upward, in direct view. When the assessment is made directly in the mouth, a mouth mirror is used. Enter the number of teeth affected in the appropriate box in the "handicapping malocclusion assessment record." **Anterior teeth are the four incisors only. Posterior teeth are the canine, premolars and first molars.**

- Missing teeth (Column A): Missing teeth are assessed by actual count. A tooth with only the roots remaining is scored as missing.

- Crowded (Column B): Crowded refers to tooth irregularities that interrupt the continuity of the dental arch when the space is insufficient for alignment without moving other teeth in the arch. Crowded teeth may or may not also be rotated. A tooth scored as crowded is <u>not</u> scored also as rotated. Check the teeth that are considered as crowded.

- Rotated (Column C): Rotated refers to tooth irregularities that interrupt the continuity of the dental arch but there is sufficient space for alignment. A tooth scored as rotated is <u>not</u> scored also as crowded or spaced. Check the teeth that are considered as rotated.

- Spacing:
  – Open Spacing (Column D): Open spacing refers to tooth separation that exposes to view the interdental papillae on the alveolar crest. Score the number of papillae visible (not teeth) by marking between the appropriate teeth.

  – Closed Spacing (Column E): Closed spacing refers to partial space closure that will not permit a tooth to complete its eruption without moving other teeth in the same arch. Score the number of teeth affected.

- No. (Column F): No. are the total number of teeth or papilla affected; add columns A though E and ender in No.

- Point Value: A value of 2 points is scored for each tooth affected in the maxilla and 1 point in the mandible.

- Score: Multiply the numbers indicated in Column F by the point value and enter into the "Score" boxes.

B. Interarch Deviations

When casts are assessed for interarch deviations, they first are approximated in terminal occlusion. Each side assessed is held in direct view. When the assessment is made in the mouth, with the patient terminal occlusion, a mouth mirror is used to obtain a more direct view in the mouth. Only the maxillary teeth are scored, with the exception of overbite, in which both maxillary and mandibular are scored.

1. **Anterior segment:** Anterior teeth are the four incisors only.

- Overjet (Column A): Overjet refers to labial axial inclination of the maxillary incisors in relation to the mandibular incisor, permitting the latter to occlude on or over the palatal mucosa. If the maxillary incisors are not in labial axial inclination, the condition is scored as overbite only. Mark each affected tooth.

- Overbite (Column B): Overbite refers to the occlusion of the maxillary incisors on or over the labial gingival mucosa of the mandibular incisors, while the mandibular incisors themselves occlude on or over the palatal mucosa in back of the maxillary incisors. When the maxillary incisors are in labial axial inclination, the deviation is scored also as overjet. Mark each affected tooth.

- Cross-bite (Column C): Cross-bite refers to maxillary incisors that occlude lingual to their opponents in the opposing jaw, when the teeth are in terminal occlusion. Mark each affected tooth.

- Open-bite (Column D): Open-bite refers to vertical interach dental separation between the upper and lower incisors when the posterior teeth are in terminal occlusion. Open-bite is scored in addition to overjet if the maxillary incisor teeth are above the incisal edges of the mandibular incisors when the posterior teeth are in terminal occlusion edge-to-edge occlusion in not assessed as open-bite. Mark each affected tooth.

- No. (Column E): No. are the total number of teeth affected; add columns A though D and ender in No.

- Point Value: A value of 2 points is scored for each tooth affected each affected maxillary tooth only.

- Score: Multiply the numbers indicated in Column E by the point value and enter into the "Score" boxes.

2. **Posterior segment:** Posterior teeth are the canine, premolars and first molars. A value of 1 point is scored for each affected tooth.

- Anteroposterior deviation refers to the occlusion forward or rearward of the accepted normal of the <u>mandibular</u> canine, first and second premolars and first molar in relation to the opposing maxillary teeth. The mandibular teeth are distal to the maxillary teeth in a Class 11 occlusion. The mandibular teeth are mesial to the maxillary teeth in a Class 111 occlusion. The deviation is scored when it the mandibular tooth extends a <u>full cusp</u> or more in the molar and the premolars and canine occlude in the interproximal area mesial or distal to the accepted normal position

  – If the molar or premolar cusps extend a full cusp to the mesial or distal, indicate by marking checking the appropriate affected tooth.

  – If the canine occludes in the interproximal area mesial or distal to the accepted normal position, check the appropriate affected tooth.

- Cross-bite refers to teeth in the buccal segment that are positioned lingually or buccally out of entire occlusal contact with the teeth in the opposing jaw when the dental arches are in terminal occlusion.

- Open-bite refers to the vertical interdental separation between the upper and lower segments when the anterior teeth are in terminal occlusion. Cusp-to-cusp occlusion is not assessed as open-bite.

- No. (Column I): No. are the total number of teeth affected; add columns A though H and ender in No.

- Point Value: A value of 1 point is scored for each tooth affected each affected maxillary tooth only.

- Score: Multiply the numbers indicated in Column I by the point value and enter into the "Score" boxes.

Grand Score: Combine total score from A, B1 and B2