



The SBO-DO Discrepancy Index (DI) Measure of Case Complexity



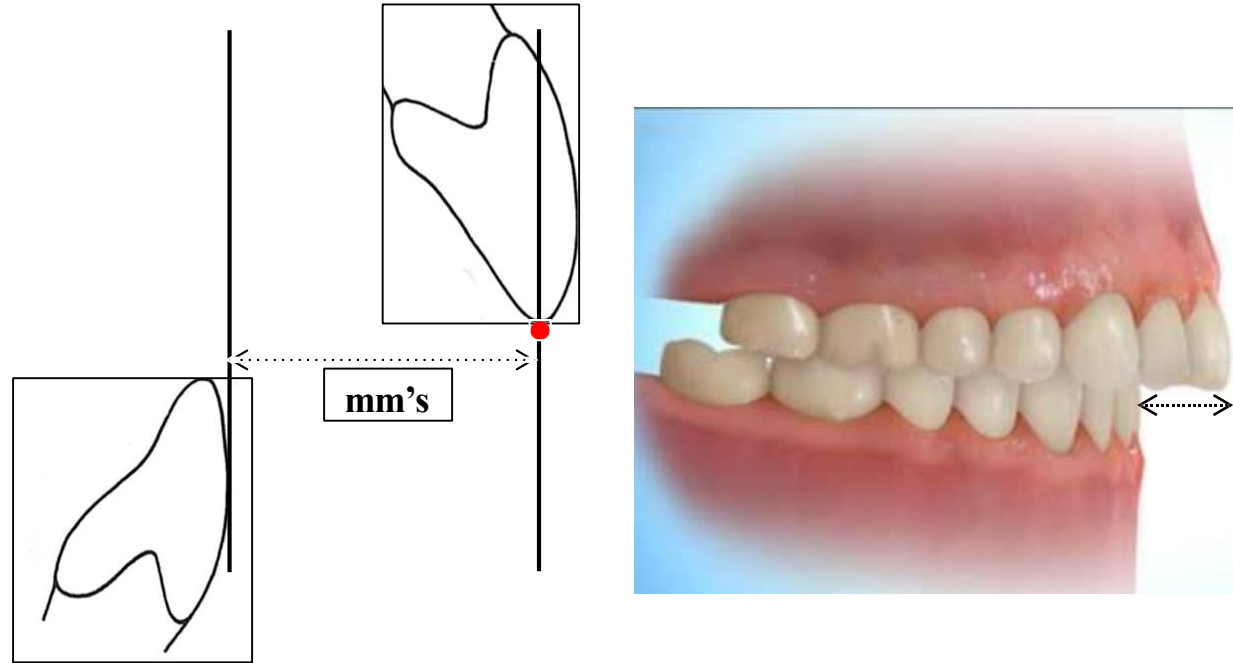
Target Disorders for Discrepancy Index

1. Overjet
2. Overbite
3. Anterior Open Bite
4. Lateral Open Bite
5. Crowding
6. Occlusal Relationship
7. Lingual Posterior Crossbite
8. Buccal Posterior Crossbite
9. Cephalometrics
10. Other

Overjet (horizontal overlap) Relationship

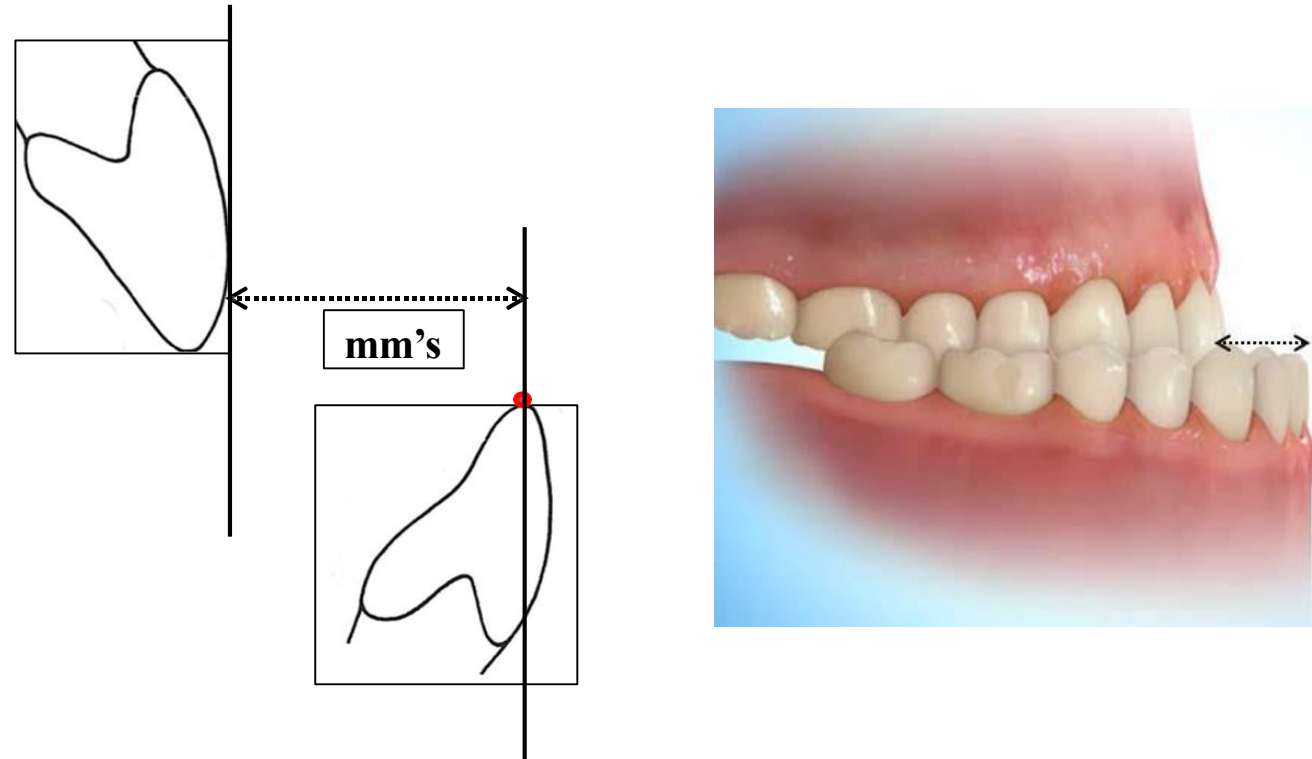
Overjet Measurements

- For ≥ 0 to < 1 mm, = 1 pt
(edge- to-edge)
- **For ≥ 1 to ≤ 3 mm, = 0 pts**
- For > 3 to ≤ 5 mm, = 2 pts
- For > 5 to ≤ 7 mm, = 3 pts
- For > 7 to ≤ 9 mm, = 4 pts
- **For > 9 mm, = 5 pts**



Overjet is a measurement between two antagonistic anterior teeth (lateral or central incisors) comprising the greatest overjet and is measured from the facial surface of the most lingual mandibular tooth to the middle of the incisal edge of the more facially positioned maxillary tooth.

Negative Overjet Relationship

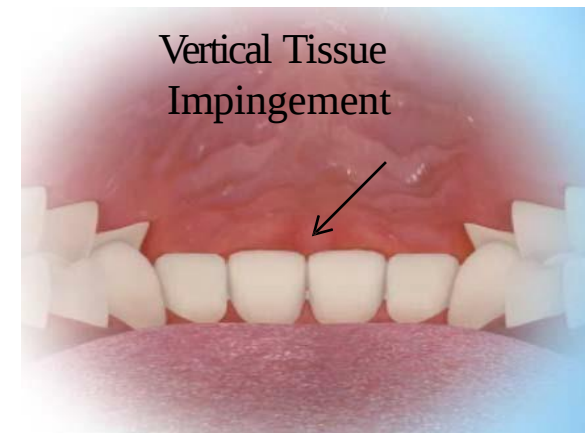
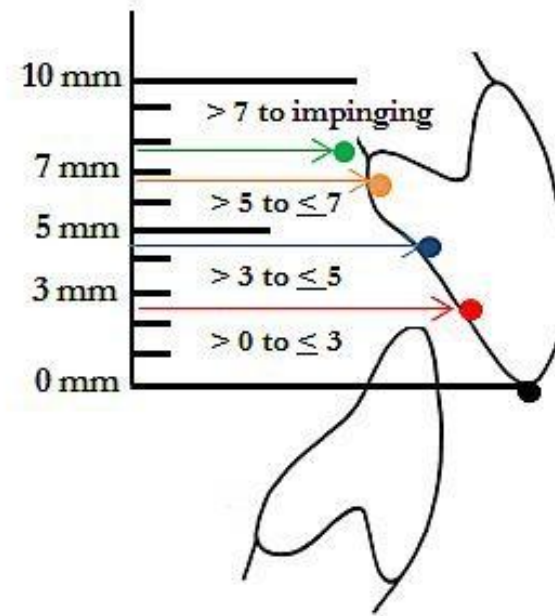


If there are anterior teeth with negative overjet (anterior crossbite > 0 mm), measure from the facial surface of the maxillary tooth to the middle of the incisal edge of the mandibular tooth. Round any fractional remainder to the next full mm, **then score 1 pt per mm per anterior tooth in crossbite.**

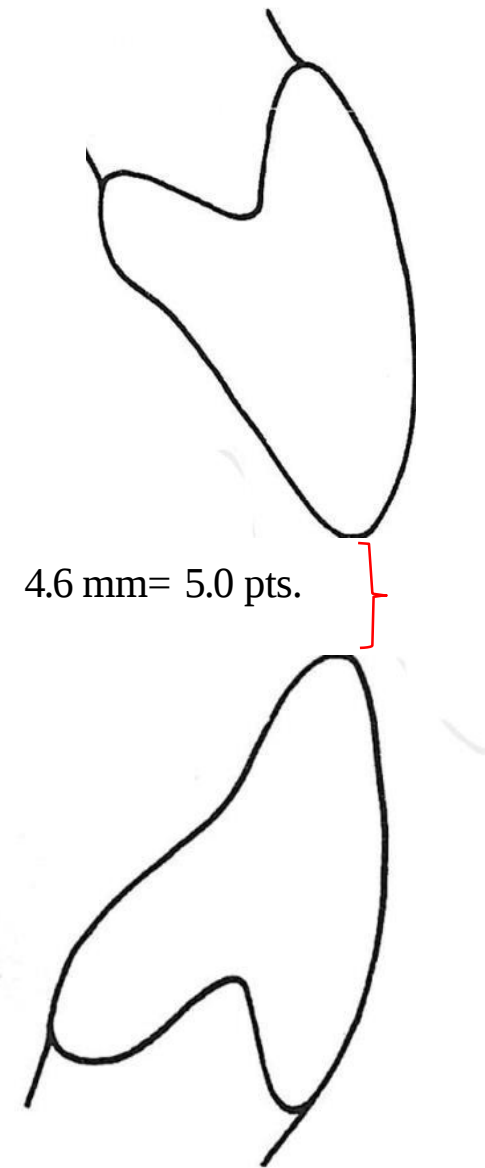
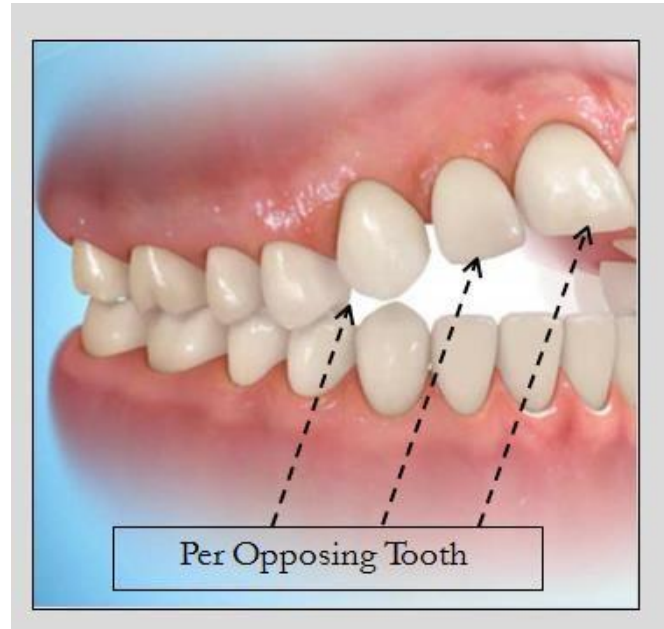
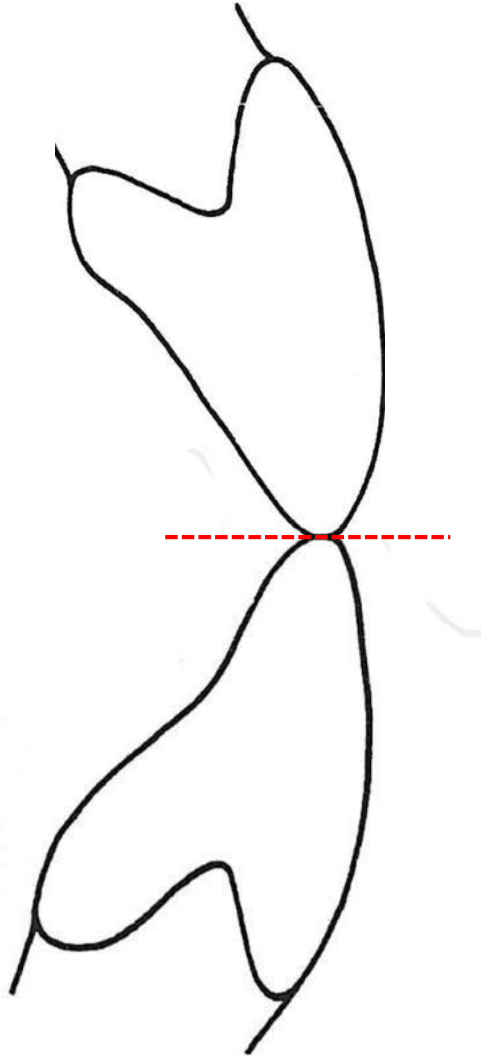
Overbite (vertical overlap) Relationship

Overbite is a measurement between two antagonistic teeth (lateral or central incisors) comprising the greatest overbite.

- For > 0 to ≤ 3 mm, = **0 pts.**
- For > 3 to ≤ 5 mm, = **2 pts**
- For > 5 to ≤ 7 mm, = **3 pts**
- If any of the lower incisors are impinging on the palatal tissues (≤ 0.5 mm) or there is 100% overbite (a complete vertical overlap of antagonistic incisors), = **5 pts.**



Anterior Open Bite Relationship

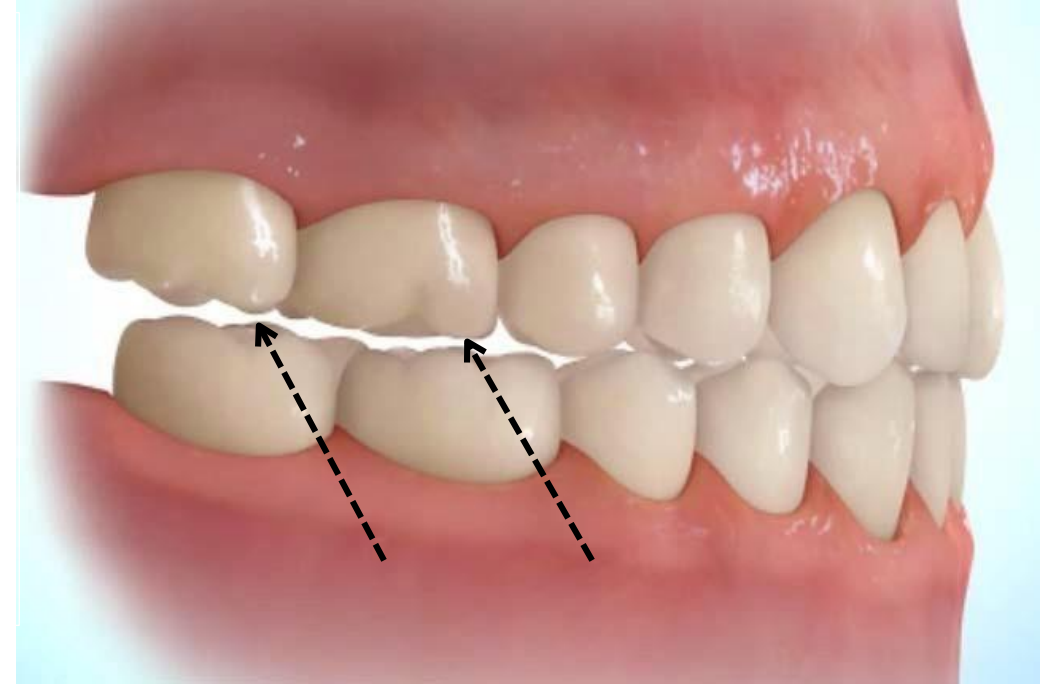


For each anterior tooth in an edge to edge relationship (0 mm) = 1 pt per tooth. **Then add for each anterior tooth in open bite (>1 mm)** any fractional remainder to the next full mm 1 pt per mm per tooth in an open bite. **No points are scored for any tooth that is blocked out of the arch due to space deficiency or not fully erupted.**

Lateral Open Bite Relationship

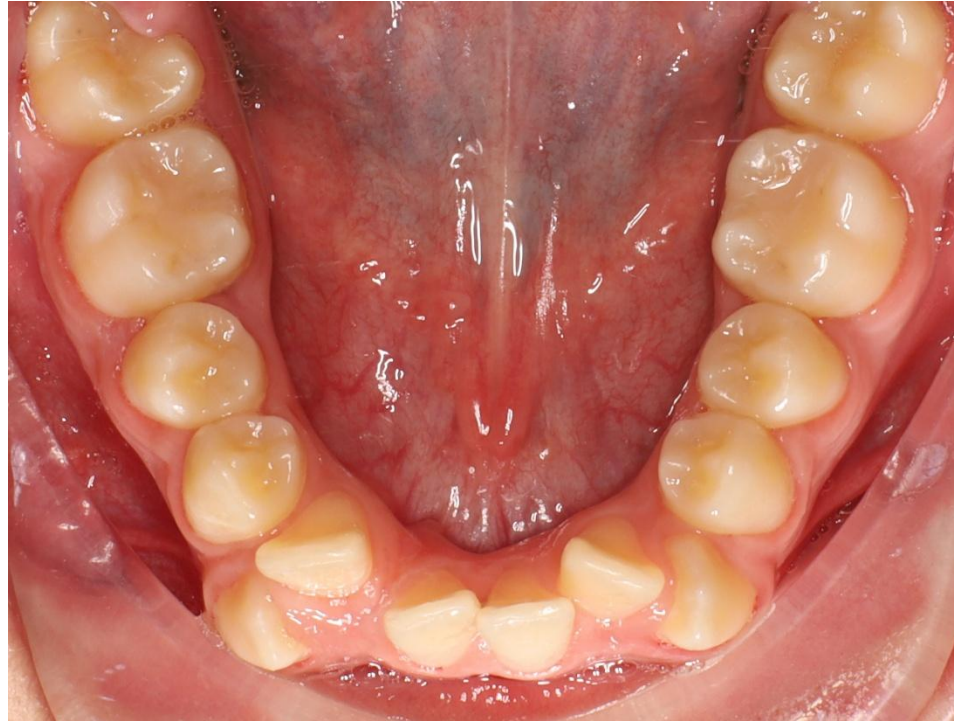
For each maxillary posterior tooth (from the 1st premolar to the 2nd molar) in an open bite relationship ≥ 0.5 mm from its opposing tooth, measure cusp to cusp.

- Round any fractional remainder to the next full mm
- **Then score 2 pts per mm of open bite for each tooth.**
- No points are scored for any tooth that is blocked out of the arch due to space deficiency or not fully erupted.



Crowding

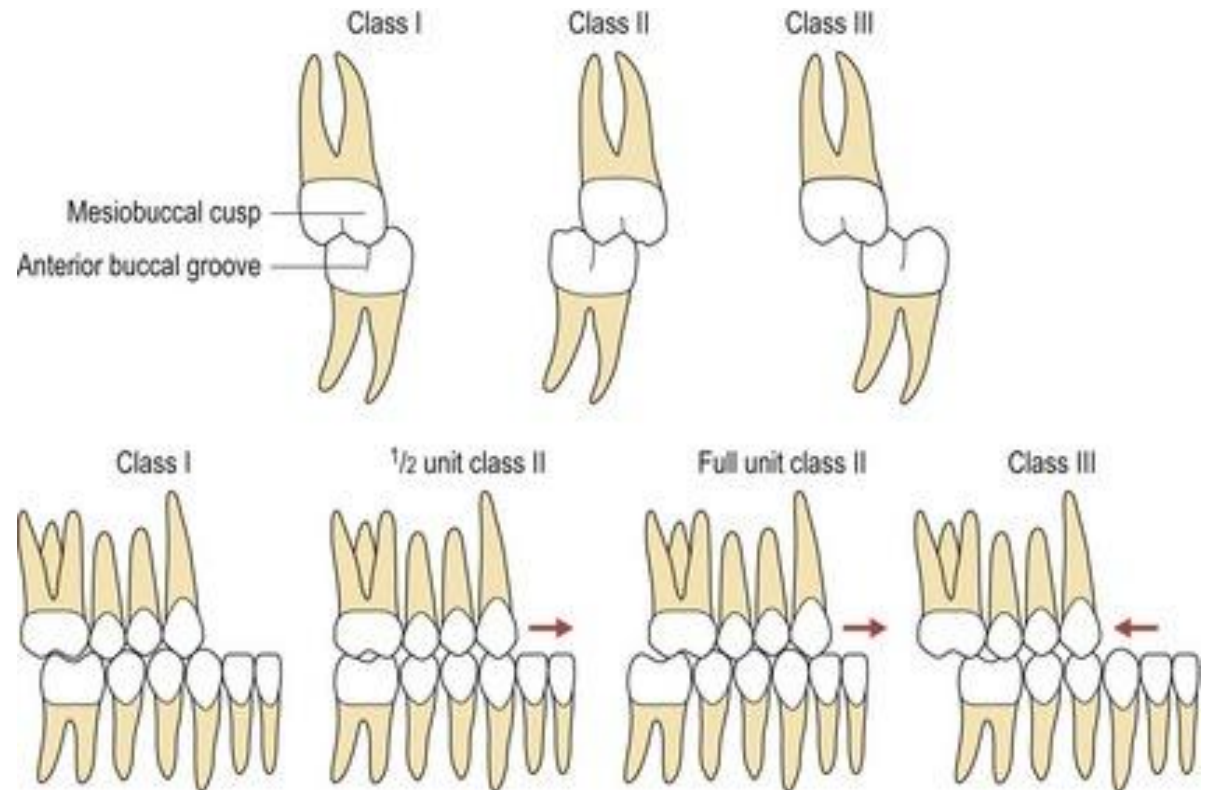
- ≥ 0 to ≤ 1 mm = 0 pts
- > 1 to ≤ 3 mm = 1 pts
- > 3 to ≤ 5 mm = 2 pts
- > 5 to ≤ 7 mm = 4 pts
- > 7 mm = 7 pts



Measure the most crowded arch (only one arch) from the mesial contact point of the right first molar to the mesial contact point of the left first molar. If there are conditions such as missing, fractured or decayed teeth, measure crowding consistent with your treatment objectives.

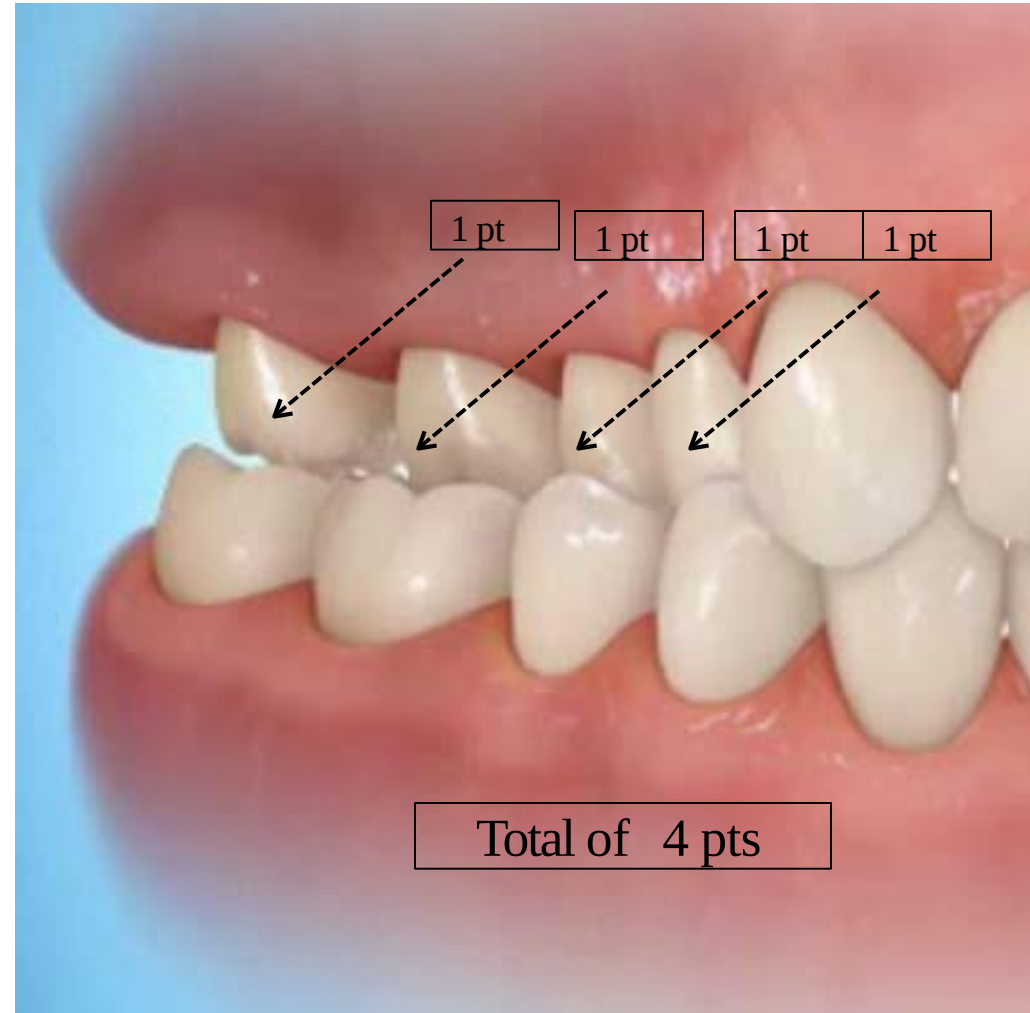
Occlusal Relationship

- Class I to $< 1/2$ Unit = 0 pts
- $1/2$ Unit Class II or III = 2 pts per side
- Full Unit Class II or III = 4 pts per side
- Beyond Class II or III = 1 pt per mm additional



Lingual Posterior Crossbite

For each maxillary posterior tooth (from the 1st premolar to the 2nd molar) **where the maxillary buccal cusp is >0 mm lingual to the buccal cusp tip of the opposing tooth, score 1 pt per tooth.**

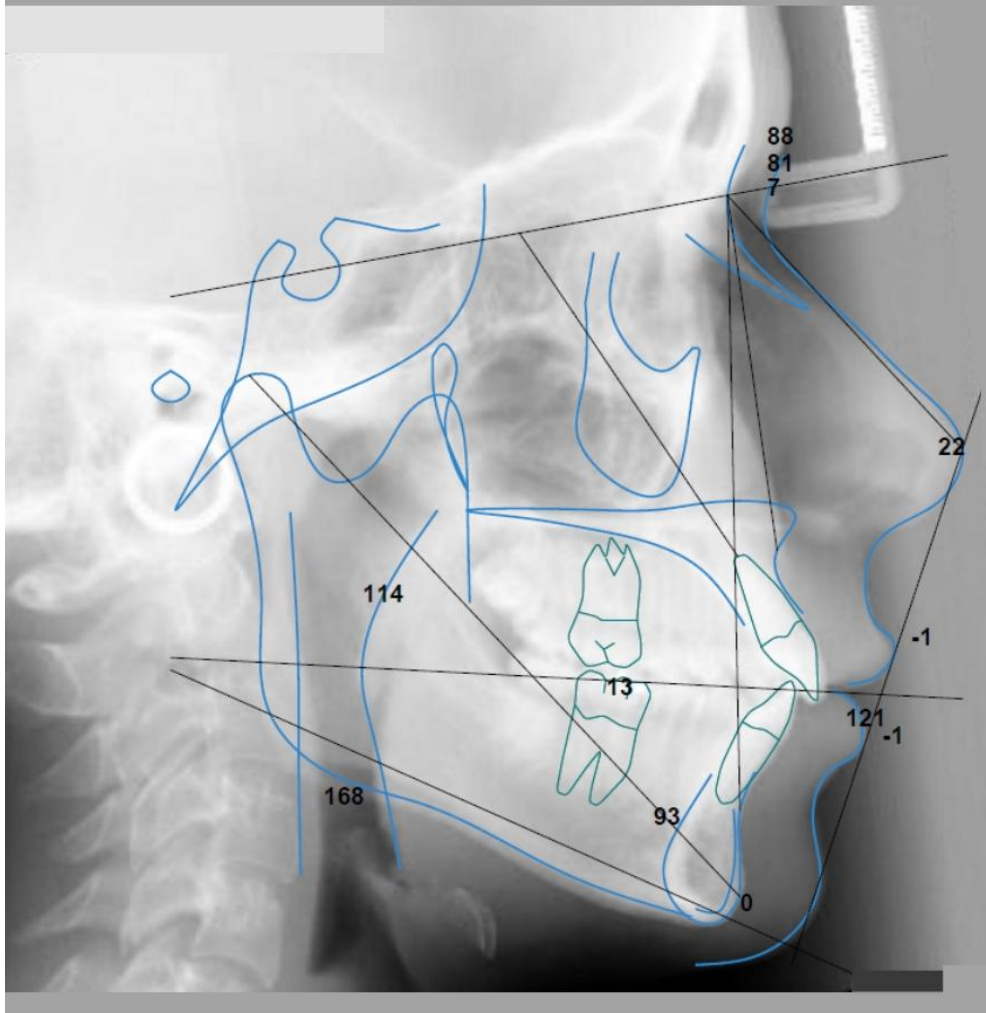


Buccal Posterior Crossbite

For each maxillary posterior tooth (from the 1st premolar to the 2nd molar) where the maxillary palatal cusp is **> 0 mm buccal to the buccal cusp of the opposing tooth**, **score 2 pts per tooth**.



Cephalometrics



ANB $\geq 6^\circ$ or $\leq -2^\circ$ = 4 pts

Each full degree $> 6^\circ$ _ X 1 pt

Each full degree $< -2^\circ$ _ X 1 pt

SN-MP

$\geq 38^\circ$ = 2 pts

Each full degree $> 38^\circ$ _ X 2 pt

$\leq 26^\circ$ = 1 pt

Each full degree $< 26^\circ$ _ X 1 pt

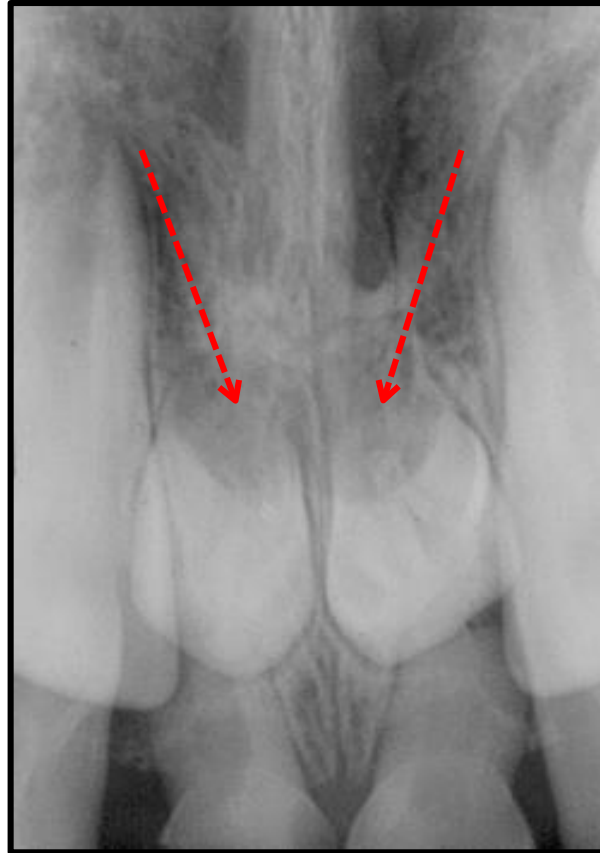
L1 to MP $\geq 99^\circ$ = 1 pt

Each full degree $> 99^\circ$ _ X 1 pt

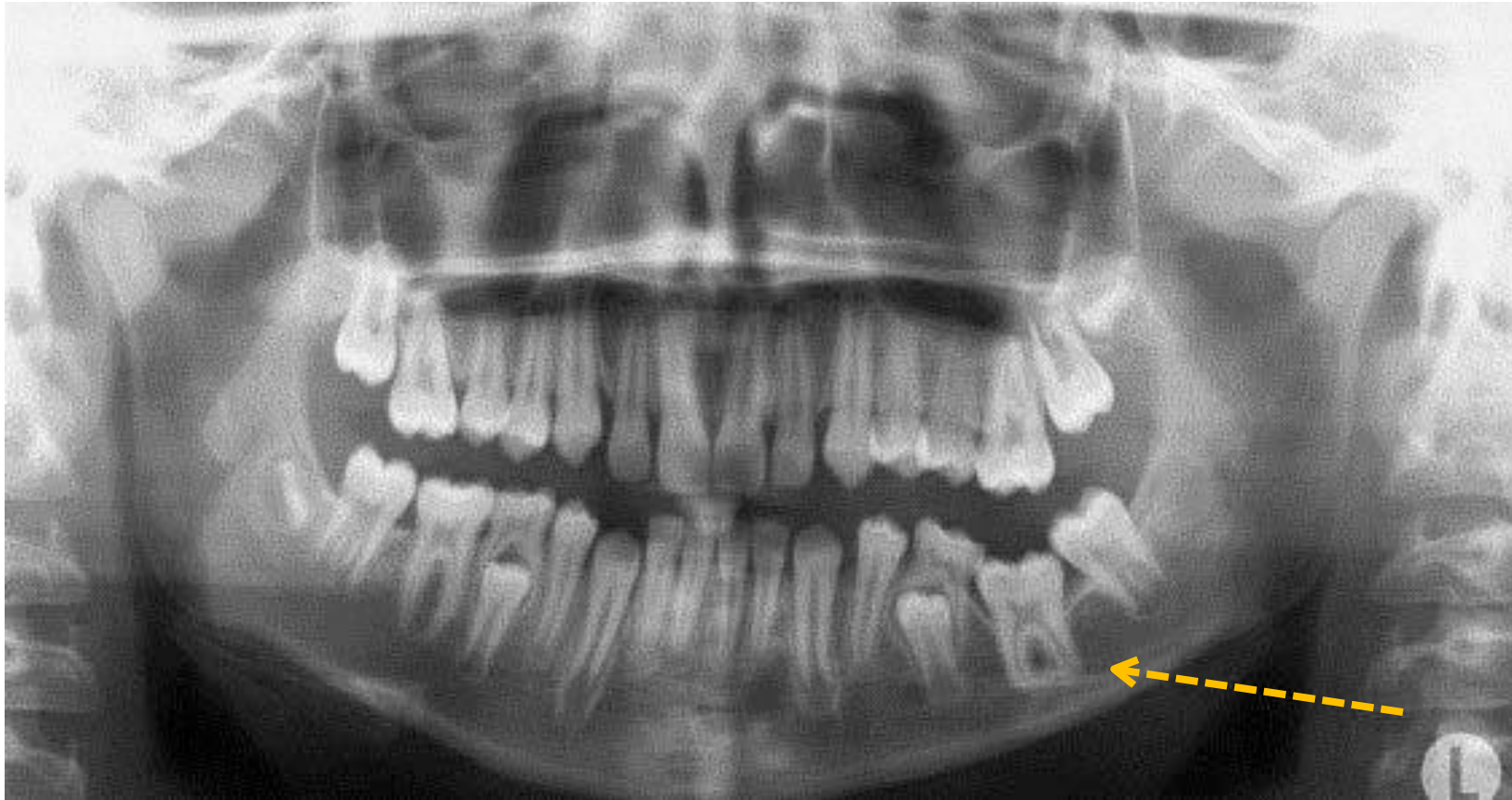
Others

- Because it is not possible to include every clinical entity in an index, the additional category of “Other” is included to permit scoring of other conditions which may add to treatment complexity.

Supernumerary teeth:
one (1) point each



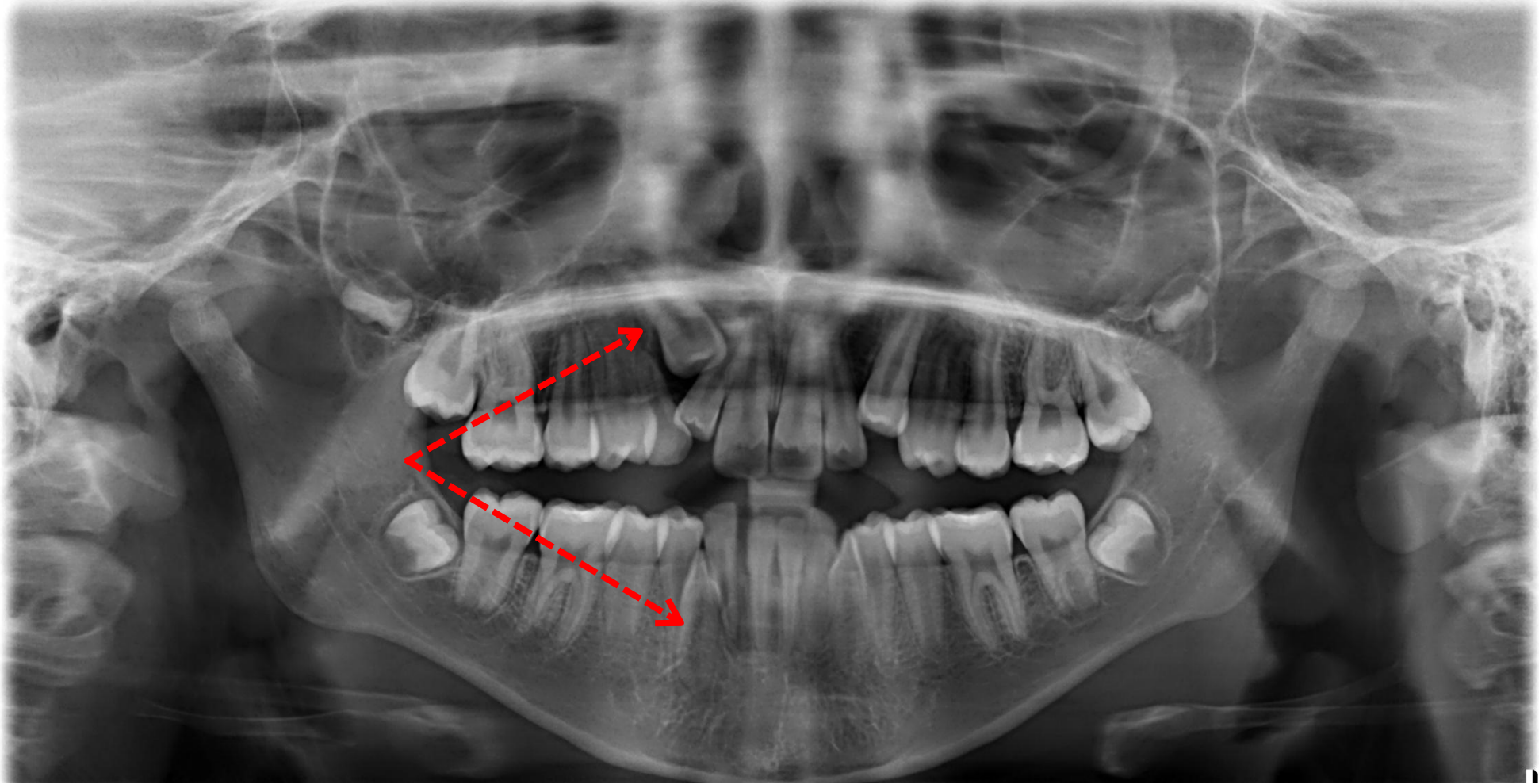
Ankylosis of permanent teeth: two (2) points per tooth



Anomalous Morphology of tooth size and shape: two (2) points per tooth



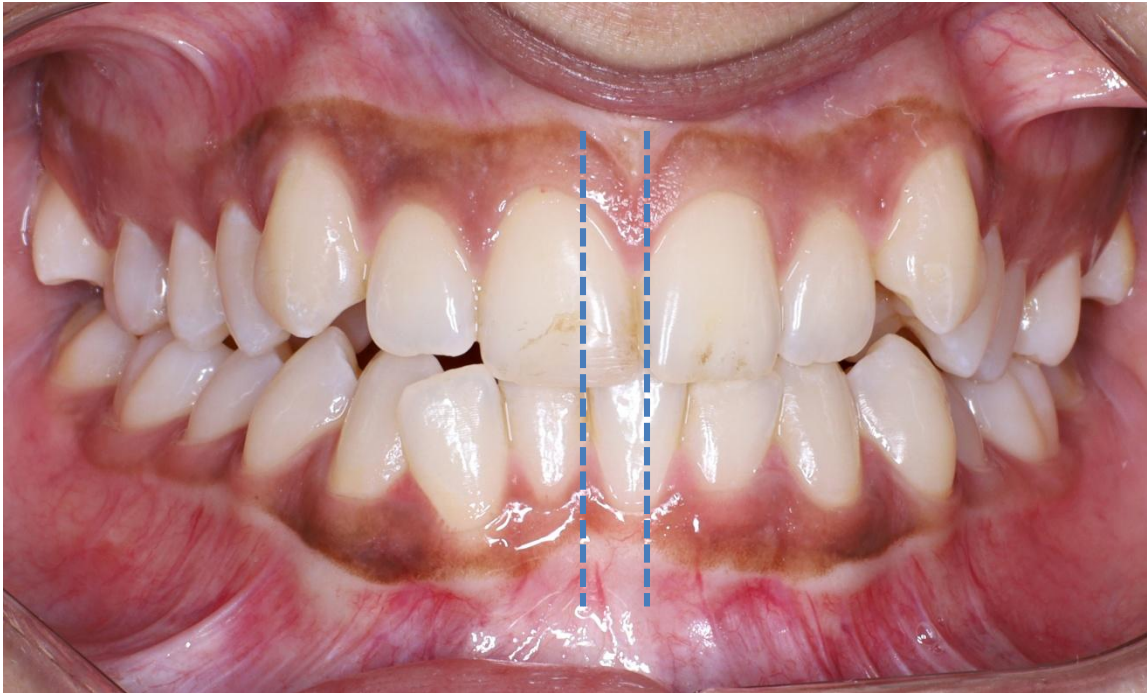
Impaction (except 3rd molars) of teeth :
two (2) points for each tooth



Midline Discrepancy

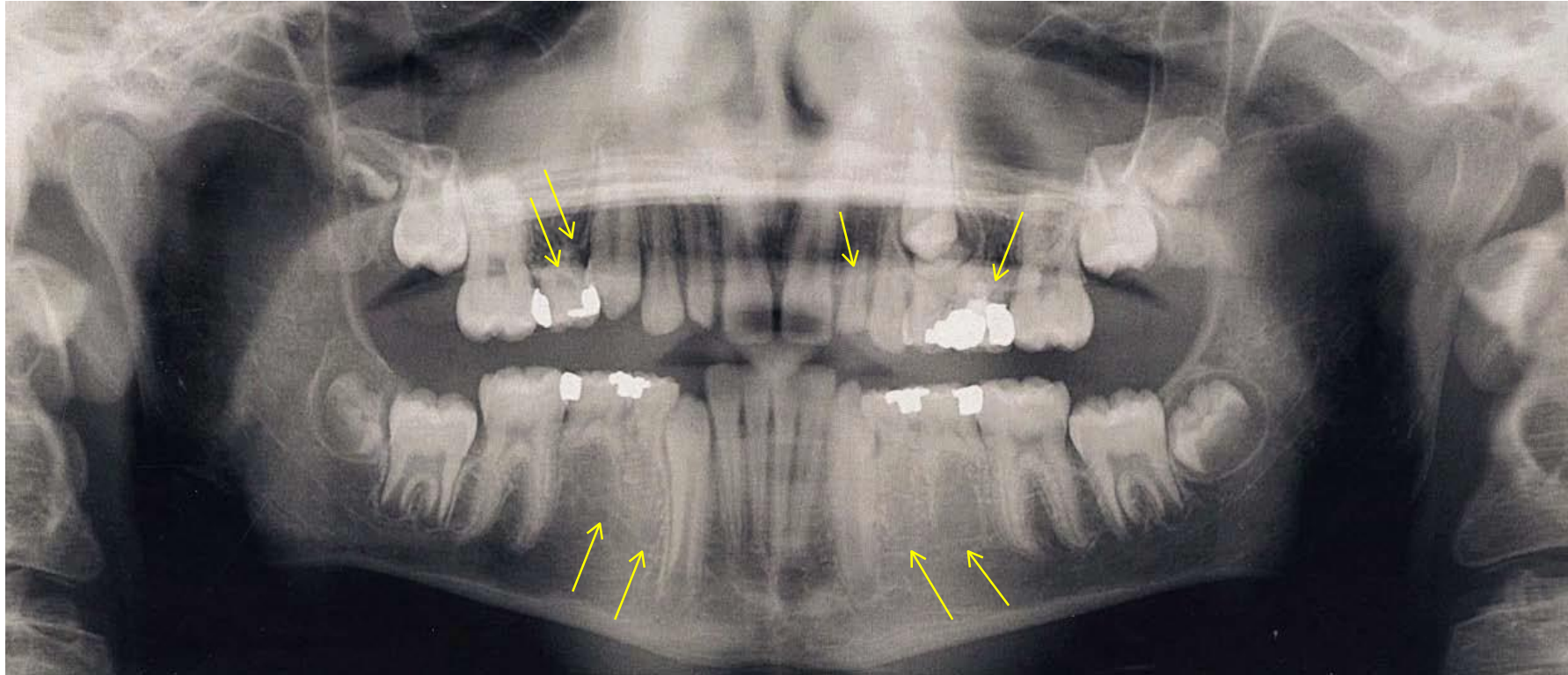
The midline for each arch equals the mid-point between the Mx central incisors and the Mn central incisors demonstrated by two vertical reference lines. The discrepancy is the difference between the two vertical reference lines measured in the horizontal plane.

Score two (2) points for 3 mm or more.



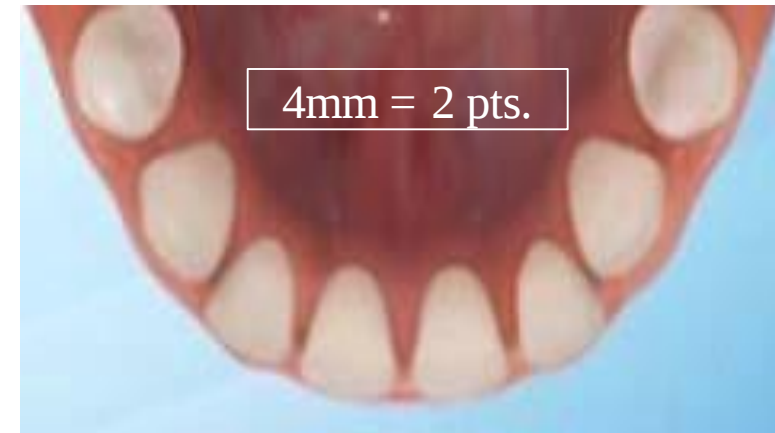
Missing teeth (except 3rd molars):

- Non-congenital - one (1) point per tooth
- Congenital - two (2) points per tooth

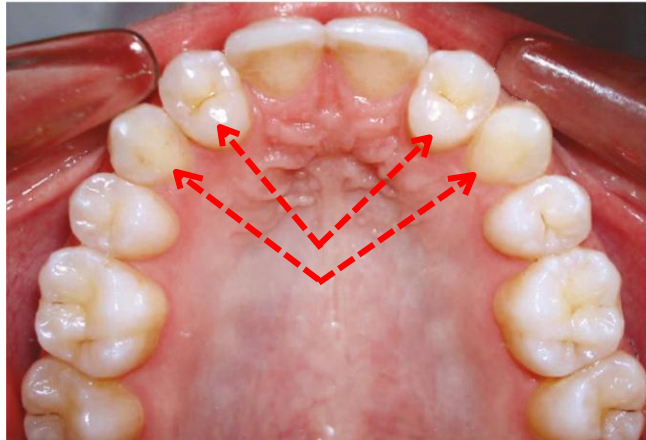


Spacing

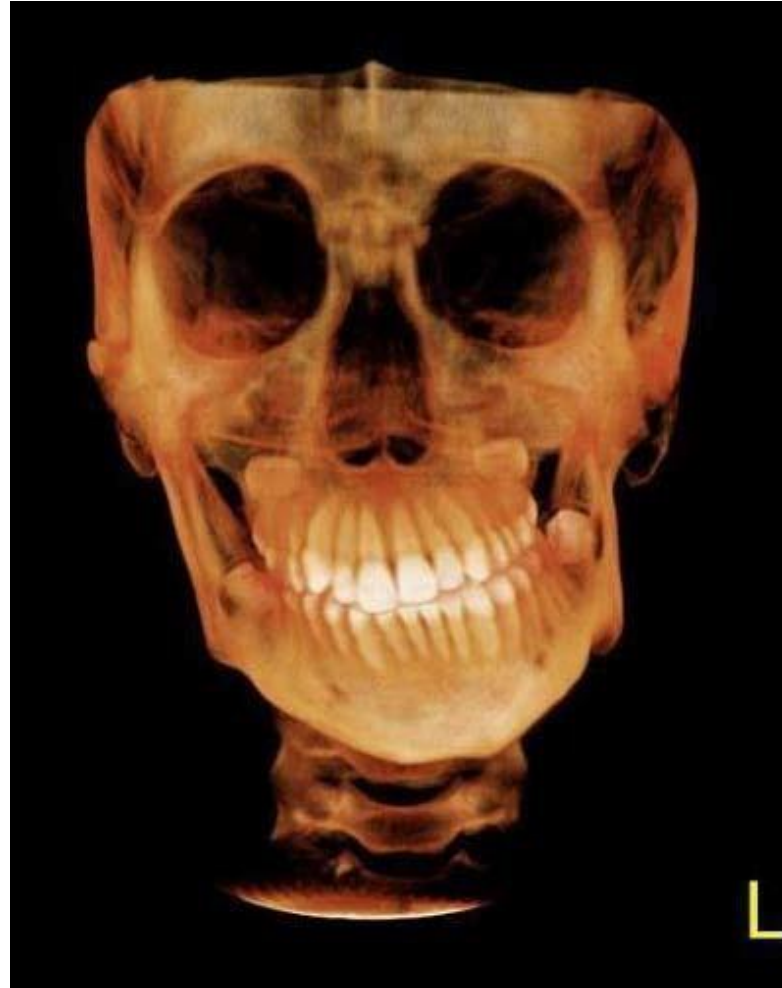
- For generalized spacing per arch in which there is ≥ 4 mm of space per arch, score 2 points.
- For a maxillary central incisor space (diastema) of $\geq$ than 2.0 mm, score 2 points.



Tooth transposition: score two (2) points for each event



Skeletal asymmetry:
(treated non-surgically) – score three (3) points



Examples of Potential Treatment Complexities

score two (2) points for each

Not to be considered all-inclusive

- Significant Bolton Discrepancy (3 mm or greater)
- Severe enamel wear
- Multiple areas of shortened roots
- Deep curve of Spee
- Associated traumatic injury to multiple teeth
- Periodontally labile condition
- Severely angulated roots
- Severe bi-maxillary protrusion (critical anchorage case)
- Cleft lip and palate
- Craniofacial dysmorphologies