

## Handicapping Labio-Lingual Deviations Form (HLD Index No. 4)

The Handicapping Labio-Lingual Deviations Form (HLD) is a quantitative, objective method for measuring malocclusion. The HLD provides a single score, based on a series of measurements that represent the degree to which a case deviates from normal alignment and occlusion. You will need this form and a scaled millimeter ruler or a Boley Gauge. Definitions are on the reverse side of form.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Submit records in centric relation when patient's centric occlusion deviates from centric relation by > 1mm.
2. Record all measurements and round off to the nearest millimeter.
3. The lateral cephalograph must include the calibration ruler for proper scoring.
4. Ectopic eruption and anterior crowding: Do not double score. Record the more serious condition.
5. Deciduous teeth and teeth not fully erupted should not be scored.
6. All records must be labeled with patient name, date of record, age or DOB directly on the record image.
7. See reverse for full definitions.
8. Send study models only if requested or if pertinent on appeal.

Patient Name's:	DOB:	Subscriber ID:
Street Address:		
City:	State:	ZIP:

CONDITIONS OBSERVED	HLD SCORE
Cleft Palate	Score "X":
Deep Destructive Overbite	Score "X":
Anterior Impactions	Score "X":
Severe Traumatic Deviations	Score "X":
Overjet greater than 9mm	Score "X":
Reverse Overjet greater than 3.5mm	Score "X":
Severe Maxillary Anterior Crowding, greater than 8mm	Score "X":
Overjet in mm	x2:
Overbite in mm	x1:
Anteroposterior Discrepancy	x3:
Open Bite in mm	x4:
Ectopic Eruption, (number of teeth, excluding third molars)	x3:
Anterior Crowding: <input type="checkbox"/> Maxilla <input type="checkbox"/> Mandible (add 5 points for each arch if applicable)	
Labio-Lingual Spread, in mm (anterior spacing) - see scoring instructions	x1:
Posterior Crossbite (per side)	Score 4:
Posterior Impactions or congenitally missing posterior teeth (excluding third molars)	x3:
<b>A score of 28 and over constitutes a severe and handicapping malocclusion.</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

I certify under the pains and penalties of perjury that I am the treating dentist identified on this form. I certify that the medical necessity information on this form is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge. I understand that I may be subject to civil penalties or criminal prosecution for any falsification, omission, or concealment of any material fact contained herein.

Signature of Treating Provider: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed Name of Treating Provider: \_\_\_\_\_

## DELTA DENTAL SMILES HANDICAPPING LABIO-LINGUAL DEVIATION (HLD) INDEX SCORING DEFINITIONS

Cleft Palate Deformities	The cleft must affect the alveolus and/pr palatal width. Does not include submucous or some incomplete clefts.
Deep Impinging Overbite	Indicate X when lower incisors are destroying the soft tissue of the palate; 0 if absent.
Anterior Impactions	When a tooth either has not come in when expected or a tooth that cannot erupt because it does not have room or may be coming in the wrong direction or position. Anterior impactions include central incisors, lateral incisors, and canines in the maxillary and mandibular arches. Indicate X if present; 0 if absent.
Severe Traumatic Deviations	Indicate X if present; 0 if absent. Traumatic deviations are, for example, loss of a premaxilla segment by burns or by accident; the result of osteomyelitis; or other gross pathology.
Overjet Greater than 9mm	Indicate X if present; 0 if absent. This is recorded with the patient in the centric occlusion and measured from the labial of the lower incisor to the labial of the upper incisor. The measurement could apply a protruding single tooth as well as to the whole arch. The measurement is read and rounded off to the nearest millimeter and entered on the form.
Reverse Overjet Greater than 3.5mm	Indicate an "X" on the form. This is recorded with the patient centric occlusion and measured from the labial of the lower incisor to the labial of the corresponding upper incisor.
Severe Maxillary Anterior Crowding Greater than 8mm	Indicate X if present; 0 if absent.
Overjet in Millimeters	This is recorded with the patient in the centric occlusion and measured from the labial of the lower incisor to the labial of the corresponding upper incisor. The measurement could apply to a protruding single tooth as well as to the whole arch. The measurement is read and rounded off to the nearest millimeter and entered on the form.
Overbite in Millimeters	This category is to record vertical overlap of incisors. Measure the overlap from incisal edge of the corresponding upper to incisal edge of lower anterior tooth.
Anteroposterior Discrepancy	Score exactly as measured from the buccal groove of the first mandibular molar to the MB cusp of the first maxillary molar. The measurement in millimeters is entered on the form and multiplied by 3.
Open Bite in Millimeters	This condition is defined as the absence of contact of several teeth in the anterior or posterior segments. It is measured from edge to edge of incisal or cuspal edges in millimeters of the most severely affected tooth pair.
Ectopic Eruption	Count each tooth, excluding third molars. Each qualifying tooth must be impeded from full normal eruption and indicate that more than 50% of the crown is blocked and is not within the arch. Count only one tooth when there are mutually blocked out teeth. Enter the number of qualifying teeth and the corresponding tooth number on the score sheet and multiply by three (3). If anterior crowding also exists in the same arch, score the condition that scores the most points. DO NOT COUNT BOTH CONDITIONS. However, posterior ectopic teeth can still be counted separately from anterior crowding when they occur in the same arch.
Anterior Crowding	Arch length insufficiency must exceed 4.5mm. Score one (1) for a crowded maxillary arch and/or one (1) for a crowded mandibular arch. Enter total on the score sheet and multiply by five (5). If ectopic eruption exists in the anterior region of the same arch, count the condition that scores the most points. DO NOT COUNT BOTH CONDITIONS. However, posterior ectopic teeth can still be counted separately from anterior crowding when they occur in the same arch. Crowding is defined as dental malalignment caused by inadequate space for the teeth.
Labio-Lingual Spread (This may include either spacing or crowding)	Where there is only a protruded or lingually displaced anterior tooth in a crowded or spacing situation, the measurement should be made from the incisal edge of the most displaced tooth to the normal arch line.
Posterior Crossbite	This condition involves two or more adjacent teeth, one of which must be a molar. The crossbite must be one in which the maxillary posterior teeth involved may either be both palatal or both completely buccal in relation to the mandibular posterior teeth. The presence of posterior crossbite is indicated by a score of 4 points per side on the form.
Posterior Impactions or congenitally missing posterior teeth	Total the number of posterior teeth, excluding third molars that meet this criteria and multiply by 3. Refer to definition of "impaction" in Anterior Impactions above.