

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:

DESCRIPTION OF PATIENT'S CONDITION AND DIAGNOSIS:

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES:

TREATMENT PLAN:

REMARKS:

Mail completed HLD Index, ADA prior auth form, Treatment plan narrative, x-rays and photos to: Medicaid Prior Authorization P.O. BOX 8000, Helena MT 59604

Handicapping Labio-Lingual Deviations Index Scoring Instruction

All measurements must be made with a Boley Gauge, scaled in millimeters. Absence of any conditions must be recorded by entering "0".

The following information should help clarify the categories on the HLD index.

1. **Cleft Palate Deformities:** Indicate an "X" on the form (This condition is considered to be a handicapping malocclusion).
2. **Deep Impinging Overbite:** Indicate an "X" on the form when lower incisors are destroying the soft tissue of the palate. (This condition is considered to be handicapping malocclusion).
3. **Anterior Impactions:** Indicate an "X" on the form. Anterior impactions include central incisors, lateral incisors, and canines in the maxillary and mandibular arches.
4. **Posterior Impactions:** The presence of this deviation is indicated by a score of 5 on the form.
5. **Severe Traumatic Deviations:** Traumatic deviations are, for example, loss of a premaxilla segment by burns or by accident, the result of osteomyelitis, or other gross pathology. The presence of severe traumatic deviations is indicated by a score of 15 on the form.
6. **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 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.
7. **Overbite in Millimeters:** A pencil mark on the tooth indicating the extent of overlap facilitates this measurement. It is measured by rounding off to the nearest millimeter and entered on the form. Reverse overbite may exist in certain conditions and should be measured and recorded.
8. **Mandibular Protrusion in Millimeters:** Score exactly as measured from the labial of the lower incisor to the labial of the upper incisor. The measurement is entered on the form and multiplied by 5. A reverse overbite, if present, should be shown under "overbite."
9. **Open Bite in Millimeters:** This condition is defined as the absence of occlusal contact in the anterior region. It is measured from edge to edge in millimeters. This measurement is entered on the form and multiplied by 4. In cases of pronounced protrusion associated with open bite, measurement of the open bite is not always possible. In those cases, use a close approximation.
10. **Ectopic Eruption:** Count each tooth, excluding third molars. Enter the number of teeth on the form and multiply by 3. If "Condition No. 11, Anterior Crowding," is also present, with an ectopic eruption in the anterior portion of the mouth, score only the most severe condition. Do not score both conditions.
11. **Anterior Crowding:** Arch length insufficiency must exceed 3.5 mm. Mild rotations that may react favorably to stripping or mild expansion procedures are not to be scored as crowded. Enter 5 points for maxillary and mandibular anterior crowding. If "Condition No. 10, Ectopic Eruption," is also present in the anterior portion of the mouth, score the most severe condition. Do not score both conditions.
12. **Labio-Lingual Spread:** The Boley Gauge is used to determine the extent of deviation from a normal arch. Where there is only a protruded or lingually displaced anterior tooth, the measurement should be made from the incisal edge of that tooth to the normal arch line. Otherwise, the total distance between the most protruded tooth and the lingually displaced anterior tooth is measured. The labio-lingual spread probably comes close to a measurement of overall deviation from what would have been a normal arch. If multiple anterior crowding of teeth is observed, all deviations from the normal arch should be measured for labio-lingual spread, but only the most severe individual measurement should be entered on the index.
13. **Posterior-Unilateral 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 may either be both palatal or both completely buccal in relation to the mandibular posterior teeth. The presence of posterior unilateral crossbite is indicated by a score of 4 on the form.
14. **Bilateral Posterior Crossbite:** This condition involves two or more adjacent teeth on both sides including a molar. The presence of a bilateral crossbite is indicated by a score of 8 on the form.
15. **Anterior Crossbite:** This condition involves central incisor, lateral incisor, and cuspid. In the transitional dentition an anterior slide is present. This is indicated by a score of 4 on the form.