

# 7. CLINICAL EVALUATION CHECKLIST

## NOTE

ClinCheck software provides a 3-dimensional virtual representation of a doctor's prescribed treatment plan, which provide viewing and navigation tools that enable better treatment planning and clinical decisions.

You might consider these clinical questions, which have been created as a result of our most frequent doctor requests, when reviewing a ClinCheck treatment plan.

### PROCEDURE – ANTERIOR VIEW



#### 1 Aesthetic Alignment

Is the aesthetic alignment of the upper and lower arch satisfactory?

#### 2 Midline

Is the alignment of the upper and lower midline satisfactory?

If the midline was not corrected, it may be due to biological limitations or the technician needing additional instructions such as "allow unilateral IPR."

#### 3 Overbite

Is the overbite relationship satisfactory?

Deep overbites can limit the ability to procline lower incisors and therefore IPR may be needed. Deep overbites may remain if excessive intrusion is required. In open bite cases, sufficient positive overbite may not be attained if excessive extrusion is required. Excessive extrusion / intrusion of the upper arch can compromise the smile line.

#### 4 Buccal Corridor/Arch Form

Is the torque symmetry of posterior teeth satisfactory?

Visually examine the arch from canine back towards the second molar and consider the in and out positions and torque relationships of the teeth.

### PROCEDURE – BUCCAL VIEWS



#### 1 Canine Relationships

Is the canine relationship satisfactory?

Further correction may not be possible due to lack of overjet, deep bite or tooth size discrepancy. To improve the canine relationship, you may consider either posterior IPR (to achieve a Class I canine while maintaining the molar relationship).

#### 2 Incisor Profile

Are the upper and/or lower anterior teeth too proclined or too retracted?

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## PROCEDURE – OCCLUSAL VIEWS



### 1 Dental Expansion

[Is the amount of dental expansion appropriate?](#)

It is up to you to prescribe a safe amount of dental expansion to avoid generating an undesirable periodontal condition and to avoid unstable tipping of the posterior teeth.

### 2 Arch Symmetry

[Is the arch symmetry in optimized for occlusion and aesthetics when possible?](#)

Crossbites, by definition, will often result in an asymmetrical arch.

### 3 Residual Spaces

[Have residual spaces been left in the most desirable location?](#)

For restorations, confirm that spaces are the right size and location. Spaces may be left if there is a tooth size discrepancy. Proper dimensions will optimize the final aesthetic result after the restorative work is completed.

## PROCEDURE – IPR (INTERPROXIMAL REDUCTION)



### 1 Interproximal Clearance

[Is there interproximal clearance for all teeth?](#)

Adequate interproximal space from stage to stage helps to prevent friction between teeth. During the treatment period, contacts may be checked and doctors can administer IPR as needed.

### 2 Location/Access

[Are tooth surfaces requiring IPR clinically accessible?](#)

### 3 Residual Spaces

[Have residual spaces been left in the most desirable location?](#)

For restorations, confirm that spaces are the right size and location. Spaces may be left if there is a tooth size discrepancy. Proper dimensions will optimize the final aesthetic result after the restorative work is completed.