

## NIHB MODIFIED HANDICAPPING LABIO-LINGUAL DEVIATION (HLD) INDEX

Client Surname:		Client Given Name:		Client ID:		
Date of Birth (YYYY-MM-DD):		Region:		Records Received (YYYY-MM-DD):		
Provider Name:			Provider Number:			
Automatic Qualifying Conditions					Yes	No
<b>1. Cleft lip/palate or craniofacial anomaly</b>	Cleft lip/palate or craniofacial anomaly present and associated with severe and functionally handicapping malocclusion (please refer to the list of qualifying conditions).					
<b>2. Deep impinging overbite</b>	When the lower incisors are damaging the soft tissue of the palate (lower incisor contact only on the palate is not sufficient).					
<b>3. Severe anterior open bite</b>	An open bite condition exists where there is no vertical overlap of the upper and lower incisors in centric occlusion. To qualify, the severity of the open bite measured from the incisal edge of a maxillary central incisor to the incisal edge of a corresponding mandibular incisor must be greater than or equal to +3 mm <b>OR</b> when there is no occlusal contact mesial to the first permanent molars (bilaterally).					
<b>4. Traumatic anterior crossbite</b>	When clinical attachment loss and recession of the gingival margin are present.					
<b>5. Crossbites with associated functional shift</b>	When there are crossbites involving two or more adjacent maxillary teeth associated with a significant functional shift (> 2 mm) of the mandible either anteriorly and/or laterally in order to achieve maximum intercuspation.					
<b>6. Impacted permanent anterior teeth</b>	Upper or lower permanent incisors/canines which have: become displaced; failed to erupt into the oral cavity at the expected time; and are not indicated for extraction (i.e. in a recoverable position).					
<b>7. Severe traumatic deviation</b>	When there is damage to skeletal and soft tissue as a result of trauma or gross pathology.					
<b>8. Overjet greater than or equal to +7 mm</b>	Overjet is recorded with the teeth in centric occlusion and is measured from the labial surface of the lower incisors to the centre of the incisal edge of the most prominent maxillary central incisor and rounded to the nearest mm.					
<b>9. Negative (reverse) overjet greater than or equal to -3 mm</b>	Reverse overjet is recorded with the teeth in centric occlusion and is measured from the labial surface of the most retruded maxillary central incisor to incisal edge of the corresponding lower incisors and rounded to the nearest mm.					
<b>10. Hypodontia</b>	Agenesis of six or more permanent teeth (excluding third molars).					
Remaining Conditions (Must Score 26 or More to Qualify)					HLD Score	
<b>11. Overjet less than 7 mm</b>	Positive overjet is recorded and the measurement is rounded to the nearest mm and entered on the score form.					
<b>12. Overbite</b>	Measure the greatest extent of the vertical overlap of the central incisors and round off to the nearest mm and enter on the score form. "Reverse" overbite may exist and should be measured and entered on the score form.					
<b>13. Negative (reverse) overjet less than 3 mm</b>	Reverse overjet is recorded with the patient's teeth in centric occlusion and is measured from the labial of the upper central incisors to the centre of the incisal edge of the most prominent mandibular central incisor and rounded to the nearest mm. Enter the measurement on the score form and multiply by five (5).				Score	Score x5
<b>14. Open Bite less than 3 mm</b>					Score	Score x4
	It is measured from the incisal edge of a maxillary central incisor to the incisal edge of a corresponding mandibular incisor, in mm. Enter the measurement on the score form and multiply by four (4).					

15. Ectopic Eruption	Count each tooth, excluding third molars. Each qualifying tooth must be partially erupted into the oral cavity and more than 50% blocked out of the dental arch. Enter the number of qualifying teeth on the score form and multiply by three (3). If anterior crowding (see 16) also exists in the same arch, score the condition that scores the most points. <b>DO NOT COUNT BOTH CONDITIONS.</b> However, posterior ectopic teeth can still be counted separately from anterior crowding when they occur in the same arch.	Tooth Numbers	
		Total	Total x3
16. Anterior Crowding	Arch length insufficiency must exceed 3.5 mm. Mild rotations are not to be scored as crowded. Score one (1) for a crowded maxillary arch and one for a crowded mandibular arch. Enter the total on score form and multiply by five (5). If ectopic eruption (see 15) exists in the anterior region of the same arch, count the condition that scores the most points. <b>DO NOT COUNT BOTH CONDITIONS.</b> However, posterior ectopic teeth can still be counted separately from anterior crowding when they occur in the same arch.	Maxilla	Mandible
		Total	Total x5
17. Labio-Lingual Spread	Where there is only one (1) 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 incisal edges of the most protruded anterior tooth and the most lingually displaced adjacent anterior tooth is measured. In the event that multiple anterior crowding of teeth is observed, all deviations from the normal arch should be measured for the labio-lingual spread, but only the most severe individual measurement should be entered on the score form.		
18. 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 involved 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 four (4) on the score form. <b>NO ADDITIONAL SCORE FOR BI-LATERAL CROSSBITE.</b>		
<b>(Must Score 26 or More to Qualify) Total:</b>			

Please refer to section B of the HLD guidelines document

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