

# IMPLANT ASSESSMENT & TREATMENT PLANNING FORM

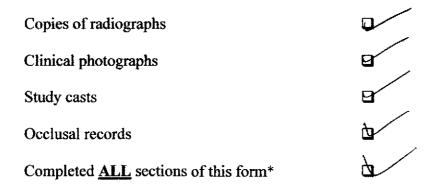
#### IMPLANTOLOGY YEAR COURSE

This form and all required artefacts are to be completed and submitted to the training centre. You will then be appointed a case supervisor who will treatment plan the case with you.

Patient Name:	MRS ×	
Address:	123 ABC Street	_
	ANTTOWN	_ _
		_
Home telephone:	*	_
Work telephone:	<u> </u>	
Mobile:	<u> </u>	_
Patient email:	*	_
Dentist's Name	× Dr. Smith	_

#### **CHECKLIST**

Before sending this form to the training centre please ensure that all of the following items are enclosed. Send the form and all required artefacts in a well padded container by Registered Post.



<sup>\*</sup> An incomplete form will fail to meet the competency requirements of the General Dental Council, so will be returned for resubmission.

#### POST IN WELL PADDED PACKAGE USING REGISTERED POST TO:-

UK Implantology Year Course Cavendish House 183 Arbury Road Cambridge CB4 2JJ

#### **Clinical History**

Brief description of patient's social history (age, sex, occupation, etc) -

FEMALE S3 yrs NON SMOKER
OFFICE MANAGER
ALCOHOL - 104/week. REGULAR ATTENDER

#### History of patient's presenting complaint -

MISSING. URI, REMOVED 2112 990

\*URI ROOT FILLED 640 AGO. POST + CROWN AT TUME

RECENT LOOSE POST -D ROOT FRACTURE.

PT HAS PI- ACRYLIC, NO PLANGE

MISSING 6/6

### What areas are you considering for implant treatment –

# **Medical History**

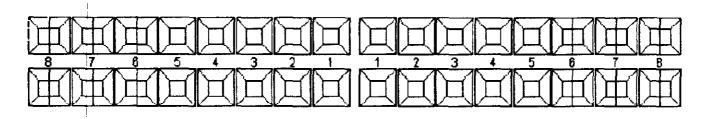
Patient Name	Mes ×	
Date of birth	××   ××  ×<	
Dentist's Name	DR SMITH	

	Yes	No	Please give details
Have you ever had the following	<del></del>	`	
Hayfever or eczema		$\lambda$	
High blood pressure		>-	
Bronchitis, asthma or any other chest or breathing problems		×	
Anaemia		*	
Epilepsy		×	
Kidney problems		\ <u> \</u>	
An allergic reaction		X	
Fainting attacks, giddiness or blackouts		X	
Gastric problems	X_		GASTRITIS - OMEPRATOLE
Depressive illness, anxiety or other psychological problems		<b>x</b>	
Drug or alcohol dependence		7	
Hepatitis, jaundice or HIV		<b>&gt;</b>	
Arthritis		7~	
Sinus problems		7	
A bad reaction to a general or local anaesthetic		×	
Severe headaches		>-	
Heart valve or joint replacements		<b>≻</b>	
Women only – are you pregnant or currently trying to get pregnant		×	
Do you bruise or bleed easily?		×	
Do you play contact sports?		$\times$	
Have you ever smoked?		X	
How many units of alcohol would you drink in an average week?	×		10
Medication			
Please list any medication that you have taken in the last 2 years	×	\	OMERFRAZOUÉ
Do you or your family have -			
Diabetes		$\sim$	
Heart disease		7	
Thyroid disease		*	
Osteoporosis		X	
Are there any other issues we should k	now a	bout	?

#### **Dental Assessment**

Full dental charting:-

"PRINT OUT YOUR CHART"



#### List ALL non implant related treatment required:

- · HYGIENIST OHI | SCATLING
- · URZ- REPLACE MESIAL COMPOSITE
- · UIII REPLACE CROWN

#### Suspect teeth:

LLS - POST CROWN

LR8 - IMPACTED

#### Condition of teeth adjacent to edentulous space (check vitality, mobility etc):

ULZ- VITAL TO ETHYL CHLORIDE, NON MOBILE - 0

ULI - NON-VITAL, ROOT FILED, GRADE O MOBILE

#### Periodontal Assessment

#### **BPE CHART**

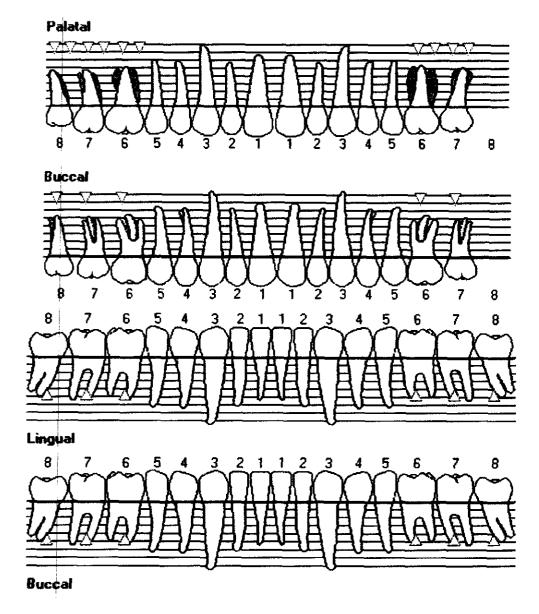


Oral hygiene status:

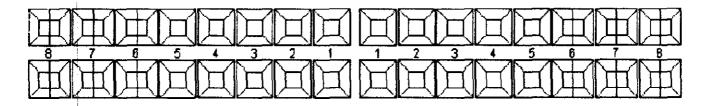
VERY GOOD GOOD FAIR POOR DREADFUL

If any areas score '3' or above in BPE please complete a full periodontal examination for that sextant on the following charts:-

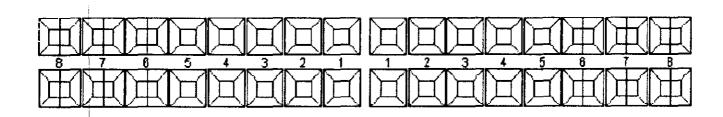
Draw in level of gingival margin and probing depths -



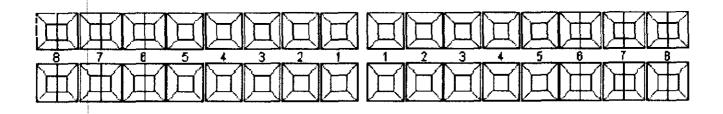
# Bleeding points - SEE POCKET GIART



Mobile teeth - NIL



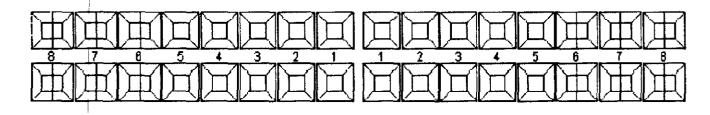
Furcation involvement - MIL



#### Tooth Wear & Intraoral Soft Tissue Assessment

Indicate teeth with evidence of pathological wear:

MIL



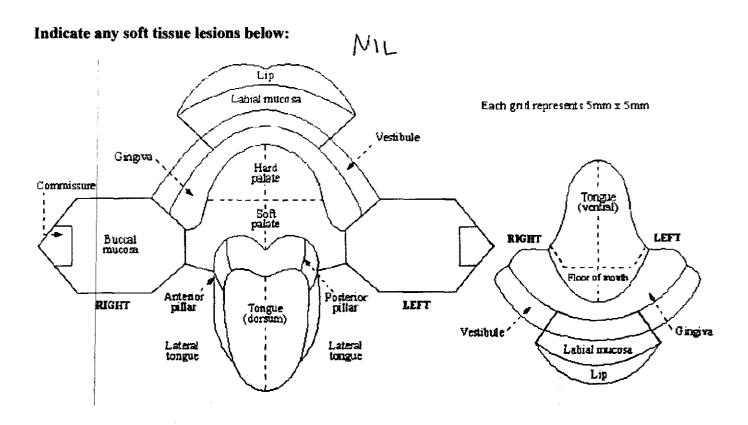
#### Likely aetiological factor(s) of tooth wear (please circle):

Attrition - MINOR - WITHIN NORMAL LIMITS

Abrasion - NIC

Abfraction - MINOR BULLAR 543 345

Erosion - NIL



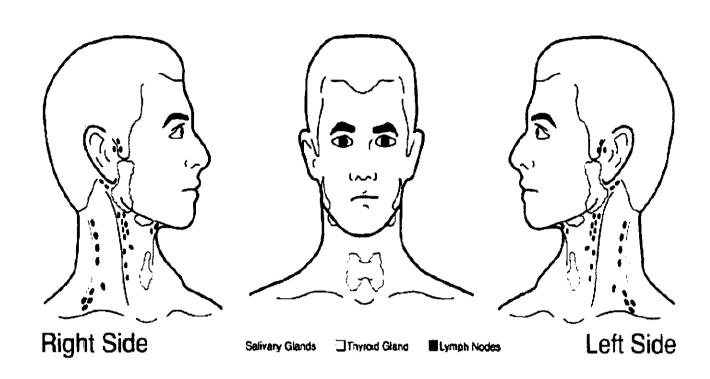
### **Mucosal Assessment**

Classification of mucosal biotype in region of interest:	
Thin	
Average	
Thick	
Width of keratinized attached mucosa on alveolar ridge/around tooth to be extracted:	
Narrow	
Average	
Wide	
General condition of mucosa and position of mucogingival junction	
ZENITH HIGHER THAN ADJACENT TEETH	

#### **Extraoral Assessment**

Indicate any pathology on chart below and provide details in box:

NIL



Details	of	pathological	findings:

NIL

#### TMJ & Occlusion

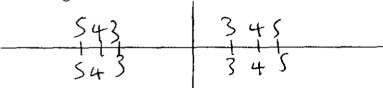
#### TMJ examination:

	RIGHT SIDE	LEFT SIDE
Tenderness to palpation	NIL	NIL
Click on opening/closing	NIL	VIL
Pain on opening/closing	NiL	ML
Crepitus	N.L.	NIL

#### Muscles of mastication:

Lateral pterygoids	NAO
Masseters	NVO
Temporalis	NAO

Working contacts:



Non-working contacts:

7
7

Protrusive guidance:



CRCP and slides into ICP:

7
7

## Radiography & Photography

# DO NOT TAKE A CBCT SCAN UNTIL THE CASE HAS FIRST BEEN ASSESSED BY YOUR SUPERVISOR

Photographic views taken (circle) -
Occlusal Labial RHS buccal LHS buccal RHS facial LHS facial Front facial
Photographic & smile line comments :
LOW SMILE LINE
Radiographic images taken –
➤ Periapicals □ OPT ➤ CBCT scan □ Other (please specify)
Radiographic report:  WRITE IN FULL EPORT - PRESENCE (ABSENCE CATRIES  PERIO BOWE LOSS  LOUT FILLED TOTAL
Overall diagnosis for this case (list all diagnoses including perio, occlusion, caries, space etc) –
1) PRESENTING COMPLANT - WHAT IS DIAMNOSIS VERTILAR ROOT FRACTULE II, PASSIBLE HENRY PROTENSIE CONTACT
2) PERIO: MILD GINGIVITIS. NO POCHETINA > 3mm.
3) OCCLUSION: CLASS 1, GROUP FUNCTION, CRUP \$4
4) GENELAL: UNERHPTED 8/8. POOT FILLED 6.

#### **Noted Risk Factors**

Suspect teeth:	
	1
Anatomical proximity: -? What	s follwart to your case?
☐ Inferior dental nerve ☐ Menta	foramen ' Palatine nerve
Incisive canal	ary sinus Floor of nose
☐ Tuberosites ☐ Genial	tubercles
Local risk factors:  High smile line  Poor a	ttached gingivae Poor papillae
Available bone (mm):	moasure on courts to
Depth  Mesiodistal width  Labiolingual width	hear with
Bone level at adjacent teeth:	measure on bulpa
Community of the contact point	bone great to contact point
5-6mm to contact point	
> 7mm to contact point	
Width of edentulous space (mm):	_ measure the mesio-distal
Patient's aesthetic expectations (circle):	pontic spala
LOW MEDIUM HIGH	

#### Treatment Plan

#### THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED ONLY AFTER DISCUSSION OF CASE WITH SUPERVISOR

Planned extractions	- N	VC.		
Planned implant positions-				
Expected implant size	zes: To be assessed for	on BLT		
Implant position	Length	Width		
Specific Risks:				
This ridge-	recossion.			
Contact in				

Surgical procedure:		
Full mucuperiosteal flap	☐ Flapless	☐ Immediate insertion
☐ Delayed immediate insertion	☐ Fully delayed insertion	☐ CT Template
Temporisation:  Removable partial denture	☐ Resin retained bridge	☐ None
Details of treatment plan (include	ding treatment goals, risk fac	tors, cautions etc):
1) CBCT to assess 2) Wax up e didl 3) Implant + Sana 4) Peiren	And	Rish Papula Incisive conal Coals - Placement (Load at 3/2)

#### Long term maintenance strategy:

Annual levew - Obane levels - periapial film

(2) Perio - Ott + 6ppc.

(3) Occhisian -? dranges to contacts,

gridunce.

# Categorisation of Case Complexity (GDC Regulations)

	Straightforward	Complex	Designation (S/C)
Perception of case	You can easily visualize the end result and the treatment stages are predictable.	The end result cannot be easily visualized without extensive diagnostic and planning techniques and will include multiple stages to achieve the desired outcome. Complications are to be expected.	
Tooth position	The teeth to be replaced conform to the existing arch form and the adjacent teeth easily determine the optimal prosthetic tooth position.	There are no adjacent teeth, or those present are in an unsuitable position and there is a need to carry out extensive diagnostic procedures to determine the optimal tooth position for aesthetics and function.	
Implant surgery	The implant surgery procedure is without anatomically related risks and can be carried out without the need for significant hard tissue grafting (this includes onlay bone grafting and sinus grafting) and can be performed by an appropriately trained dentist.	The implant surgery is a more difficult procedure, with anatomically related risks and might require significant hard tissue grafting (this includes onlay bone grafting and sinus grafting). It should be performed by a surgically experienced dentist or oral surgeon.	
Soft tissue	There is no need for minor augmentation or alteration of the position of the peri-implant mucosa. Such intervention would not require significant grafting of hard/soft tissue.	There is a need to augment or significantly alter the position the peri-implant mucosa requiring significant amounts of hard/soft tissue.	
Occlusion	The teeth can be replaced conforming to the existing occlusal scheme and at the same vertical dimension	There is a need to substantially change the existing occlusal scheme or the occlusal vertical dimension.	
Aesthetics	The aesthetic requirements of the case are not high.	The aesthetic requirements of the case are high, as are the expectations of the patient.	
Overall Classification			

Overall classification:	☐ Straightforward
	☐ Complex