

V - 072017

College of Denturists

of

British Columbia

Complete Denture Evaluation

Clinical Criteria

Version: 072017

Clinical Criteria

Clinical Appearance

	0	1	
	Clinical crowns of teeth not exposed or interproximal papillae poorly defined and shaped	Clinical crowns exposed to crown line and well shaped interproximal papillae	
	Extensions Any buccal or labial flange under extended or overextended greater than 3mm or any frenum impingement	All flanges finished to mucogingival border and no frenum impingement	
	Retention and stability Upper denture displaces on maximum opening or no resistance to physical removal and lower denture unstable during functional movements	Denture remains in place on maximum opening and resists physical removal and lower denture stable relative to anatomical structures	
	Central fossa location Centre of lower posterior teeth is lingual or labial of crest of residual ridge by more than 2mm	Centre of mandibular posteriors lies directly over the crest of the residual ridge	
	Plane of occlusion Not perpendicular to mid sagittal plane or no curve of Wilson/curve of Spee or inconsistent with ala tragus plane or occlusal table exceeds mid height of tongue	Perpendicular to mid sagittal plane and curve of Wilson/curve of Spee present and parallel to ala tragus plane and occlusal table approximates 50% of the retro molar pads	

Examiner's Initials _____

Section 1

Examiners: Use this section

if treatment plan indicates

IOD of 4 mm or less.

**If the proposed interocclusal distance is greater than 4mm,
use Section 2.**

Clinical Criteria

Vertical Dimension of Occlusion and Relation:

This section will test the candidate's abilities and understanding of vertical jaw relationships. To ensure consistency, please follow the suggested procedures to determine vertical dimension of occlusion and vertical dimension of relation.

Centric Occlusion:

For the purposes of this exam, centric occlusion is defined as simultaneous bilateral contact of the posterior occluding surfaces at which the condyle is in its most retruded position from which lateral excursions can be made. There must be a cusp fossa relationship, i.e., full intercusperation with buccal overjet involving at least five contacts per side on at least three teeth per side.

Centric occlusion should be verified prior to interocclusal distance to prevent any proprioceptive behaviour as the patient learns the position of centric occlusion in the dentures, which are the subject of the evaluation.

Table L

	0	1	
	<p>Any premature contact of any tooth or contact on one side prior to the other or less than 5 contacts per side on less than 3 of the posterior occluding surfaces or less than full intercusperation with buccal overjet</p>	<p>Simultaneous, bilateral contact of all posterior teeth with full intercusperation and buccal overjet with at least 5 contacts per side on 3 or more posterior occluding surfaces</p>	

Clinical Criteria

To determine freeway space complete the following:

1. Place a mark on the patient's nose and chin.
2. With the patient sitting in a comfortable, upright position, dentures in-situ, have the patient close the teeth together with light pressure and relax the lips and cheeks. Measure the distance between the two marks. Complete this step three times, record your findings below, and calculate the average.

1	2	3	Average
_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	A = _____ mm

(To calculate average, add 1_____ plus 2_____ plus 3_____ equals Sub Total _____)

Sub Total _____ divided by 3 = Average _____. Write amount on line A.)

(A)_____mm

MECHANICAL DETERMINATION OF REST

3. Please choose **ONE** of the following:

- Remove the lower denture
or
 Leave the lower denture in place.

4. Instruct the patient to open comfortably wide and slowly close together until the lips lightly touch. Measure the distance between the two markings. Complete this step three times, record your findings, and calculate the average.

1	2	3	Average
_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	B = _____ mm

5. Instruct the patient to fully wet the lips with the tongue, swallow and relax. Measure the distance between the markings. Complete this step three times, record your findings, and calculate the average.

1	2	3	Average
_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	C = _____ mm

Add **B** _____ + **C** _____ , then divide by **2 = (D)** _____ mm

Subtract the averaged measurement of vertical dimension of occlusion (A) from the averaged measurement of vertical dimension of relation at rest (D)

D _____ - **A** _____ = **E** _____ mm

The average mechanically determined inter-occlusal dimension is (E) _____ mm

Table M

	0	1	
	less than 2mm or more than 4mm of interocclusal distance	2-4mm interocclusal distance	
	Heavy contact of teeth during speech	No contact or light contact with appropriate IOD during speech	
	excessive milling or adjusting (more than 15% of the occluding surfaces have been removed)	less than 15% of the occluding surfaces have been removed through milling and or adjusting	

Examiner's Initials _____

Section 2

**Examiners: Use this section
if treatment plan indicates
IOD of greater than 4 mm.**

Step One:

Determine if Centric Occlusion of Relation is correct in the Candidate's try-in. Place the upper and lower try-ins in the patient's mouth and verify centric occlusion.

Mark the appropriate box in table N

Centric Occlusion of Candidate's Try-in :

For the purposes of this exam, centric occlusion is defined as simultaneous bilateral contact of the posterior occluding surfaces at which the condyle is in its most retruded position from which lateral excursions can be made. There must be a cusp fossa relationship, i.e., full intercusperation with buccal overjet involving at least five contacts per side on at least three teeth per side.

Centric occlusion must be verified prior to interocclusal distance to prevent any proprioceptive behaviour as the patient learns the position of centric occlusion in the dentures which are the subject of the evaluation.

Table N

0	1
<p>Any premature contact of any tooth or contact on one side prior to the other or less than 5 contacts per side on less than 3 of the posterior occluding surfaces or less than full intercusperation with buccal overjet</p>	<p>Simultaneous, bilateral contact of all posterior teeth with full intercusperation and buccal overjet with at least 5 contacts per side on 3 or more posterior occluding surfaces</p>

Step Two:

Determine the patient's interocclusal distance *with their existing dentures*

Vertical Dimension of Occlusion and Relation:

The candidate has proposed an interocclusal distance that is greater than 4 mm. There are valid reasons for interocclusal distance in excess of normal (3mm+/- 1mm).

- ❖ The reasons MUST be noted in the patient record
- ❖ The patient record MUST indicate the amount of IOD of the existing dentures.
- ❖ If the candidate is opening the vertical dimension of Centric Occlusion more than 3 mm, the reason MUST be noted in the treatment plan and/or patient record.

Existing Dentures

To determine the vertical dimension of occlusion of the existing dentures, complete the following:

1. Place a mark on the patient's nose and chin.
2. With the patient sitting in a comfortable, upright position, both dentures in place, have the patient close the teeth together with light pressure and relax the lips and cheeks. Measure the distance between the two marks. Complete this step three times, record your findings below, and calculate the average.

1	2	3	Average
_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	A = _____ mm

3. Please choose **ONE** of the following:

- Remove the lower denture
or
 Leave the lower denture in place.

** This MUST be the same choice in STEP 9 **

4. Instruct the patient to open comfortably wide and slowly close together until the lips lightly touch. Measure the distance between the two markings. Complete this step three times, record your findings, and calculate the average.

1	2	3	Average
_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	B = _____ mm

Calculate average as above. Place on line B

5. Instruct the patient to fully wet the lips with the tongue, swallow and relax. Measure the distance between the markings. Complete this step three times, record your findings, and calculate the average.

1	2	3	Average
_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	C = _____ mm

Add **B** _____ + **C** _____ , then divide by **2** = **(D)** _____ mm

6. Using the average measurement of vertical dimension of relation, measurement D, subtract the vertical dimension of occlusion of the patient's existing dentures, measurement A and place the result at E.

D _____ - **A** _____ = **E** _____ mm

The average mechanically determined vertical dimension of occlusion of the patient's existing dentures is (E) _____ mm

Examiner's Initials _____
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Step 3: Determine the amount of IOD with the candidate's try-in in place

Determine Vertical Dimension of Occlusion of the try-in, complete the following:

7. Place a mark on the patient's nose and chin.

8. With the patient sitting in a comfortable, upright position, dentures in-situ, have the patient close the teeth together with light pressure and relax the lips and cheeks. Measure the distance between the two marks. Complete this step three times, record your findings below, and calculate the average.

1	2	3	Average
_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	I = _____ mm

(I) _____ mm

To determine the Mechanical Vertical Dimension of Rest

9. Please choose **ONE** of the following:

- Remove one denture (preferably the lower) **Remove the lower denture**
or
- Leave one denture in place (preferably the lower). **Leave the lower denture**

** This MUST be the same choice in STEP 3 **

10. Instruct the patient to open comfortably wide and slowly close together until the lips lightly touch. Measure the distance between the two markings. Complete this step three times, record your findings, and calculate the average.

1	2	3	Average
_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	J = _____ mm

11. Instruct the patient to fully wet the lips with the tongue, swallow and relax. Measure the distance between the markings. Complete this step twice and record your findings.

1	2	3	Average
_____mm	_____mm	_____mm	K=_____mm

Calculate average as above. Place on line K

Add J _____ + K _____ , then divide by 2 = (L) _____ mm

12. Using the average measurement of vertical dimension of relation, measurement L, subtract the try-in's vertical dimension of occlusion, measurement I, and place the result at "M"

L _____ - I _____ = M _____ mm

The average mechanically determined inter-occlusal dimension is (M) _____ mm

Step 4: Determine the candidate's understanding of jaw relationships

The generally accepted standard for increasing a patient's vertical dimension of occlusion is 3mm.

Measurement "A" from page 9 determined the patient's vertical dimension of centric occlusion with their existing dentures in place

_____ A

Measurement "I" from page 11 determined the patient's vertical dimension of centric occlusion with the candidate's try-in in place

_____ I

13. Please check if measurement "I" is 3mm (+/- 1mm) greater than "A"

NO	YES
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Enter the Interocclusal distance that the candidate has proposed in their treatment plan on Line (Q)

Candidate's proposed IOD = _____ (Q)

Then, the candidate's proposed interocclusal distance from the **treatment plan**, must equal (+/- 1mm) the actual IOD measurement obtained in "**M**"

The actual IOD of candidate's try-in (**from "M"**) = _____

14. Please check if measurement "**M**" is (+/- 1mm) of "**Q**"

NO **YES**

Table O

	0	1	
	<p>IOD is less than 4mm or Line 13 is marked NO or Line 14 is marked NO and excessive milling or adjusting (more than 15% of the occluding surfaces have been removed)</p>	<p>Measurement I is 3mm greater than A and Line 13 is marked YES and Line 14 is marked YES and less than 15% of the occluding surfaces have been removed through milling and or adjusting</p>	

Examiner's Initials _____