



Florida Medicaid Orthodontic Initial Assessment Handicapping Labio-Lingual Deviations (HLD) Index Score Sheet

(You will need this score sheet and a Boley Gauge or a scaled millimeter disposable ruler)

ENROLLEE INFORMATION			
Enrollee's Name	Date of Birth	Enrollee ID#	
Street Address			
City		State	Zip Code
Orthodontist's Signature		NPI ID#	
Assessment Date			

- | PROCEDURE |
|--|
| 1. Position the enrollee's teeth in centric occlusion |
| 2. Record all measurements in the order given and round off to the nearest millimeter (mm) |
| 3. ENTER SCORE "0" IF THE CONDITION IS ABSENT |

CONDITIONS OBSERVED	HLD SCORE
#1 – #6A ARE AUTOMATIC QUALIFYING CONDITIONS	
1. Cleft Palate Deformity (See scoring instructions for types of acceptable documentation). <i>Indicate an 'X' if present and score no further</i>	
2. Cranio-Facial Anomaly (Attach description of condition from a credentialed specialist). <i>Indicate an 'X' if present and score no further</i>	
3. Deep Impinging Overbite WHEN LOWER INCISORS ARE DESTROYING THE SOFT TISSUE OF THE PALATE. TISSUE LACERATION AND/OR CLINICAL ATTACHMENT LOSS MUST BE PRESENT. <i>Indicate an 'X' if present and score no further</i>	
4. Crossbite of Individual Anterior Teeth WHEN CLINICAL ATTACHMENT LOSS AND RECESSION OF THE GINGIVAL MARGIN ARE PRESENT. <i>Indicate an 'X' if present and score no further</i>	
5. Severe Traumatic Deviation. (Attach description of condition. For example: loss of a premaxilla segment by burns or by accident, the result of osteomyelitis, or other gross pathology). <i>Indicate an 'X' if present and score no further</i>	
6A. Overjet greater than 9mm with incompetent lips or mandibular protrusion (reverse overjet) greater than 3.5mm with masticatory and speech difficulties. <i>Indicate an 'X' if present and score no further</i>	

THE REMAINING CONDITIONS MUST SCORE 26 OR MORE TO QUALIFY			
6B.	Overjet equal to or less than 9 mm		
7.	Overbite in mm		
8.	Mandibular Protrusion (reverse overjet) equal to or less than 3.5 mm		x5 =
9.	Open bite in mm		x4 =

IF BOTH ANTERIOR CROWDING AND ECTOPIC ERUPTION ARE PRESENT IN THE ANTERIOR PORTION OF THE SAME ARCH, SCORE ONLY THE MOST SEVERE CONDITION. DO NOT COUNT BOTH CONDITIONS.				
10.	Ectopic eruption (Identify by tooth number, and count each tooth, excluding third molars)	total numbers	total	x3=
11.	Anterior crowding (Score one for MAXILLA, and/or one for MANDIBLE)	maxilla	mandible	total
12.	Labio-Lingual spread in mm			
13.	Posterior unilateral crossbite (must involve two or more adjacent teeth, one of which must be a molar. No score for bi-lateral posterior crossbite)			Score 4
TOTAL SCORE (must score 26 points or greater to qualify)				

Comments:



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The intent of the HLD index is to measure the presence or absence, and the degree, of the handicap caused by the components of the Index, and not to diagnose 'malocclusion.' All measurements are made with a Boley Gauge (or a disposable ruler) scaled in millimeters. Absence of any conditions must be recorded by entering '0.' (Refer to the attached score sheet.)

The following information should help clarify the categories on the HLD Index:

CONDITION		INSTRUCTIONS
1.	Cleft Palate Deformity	Acceptable documentation must include at least one of the following: 1) diagnostic casts; 2) intraoral photograph of the palate; 3) written consultation report by a qualified specialist or Craniofacial Panel) Indicate an 'X' on the score sheet. Do not score any further if present. (This condition is automatically considered to qualify for orthodontic services.)
2.	Cranio-facial Anomaly	Attach description of condition from a credentialed specialist) Indicate an 'X' on the score sheet. Do not score any further if present. (This condition is automatically considered to qualify for orthodontic services.)
3.	Deep Impinging Overbite	Attach description of condition from a credentialed specialist) Indicate an 'X' on the score sheet. Do not score any further if present. (This condition is automatically considered to qualify for orthodontic services.)
4.	Crossbite of Individual Anterior Teeth	Indicate an 'X' on the score sheet when lower incisors are destroying the soft tissue of the palate and tissue laceration and/or clinical attachment loss are present. Do not score any further if present. (This condition is automatically considered to be a handicapping malocclusion without further scoring.)
5.	Severe Traumatic Deviation	Indicate an 'X' on the score sheet when clinical attachment loss and recession of the gingival margin are present. Do not score any further if present. (This condition is automatically considered to be a handicapping malocclusion without further scoring.)
6A.	Overjet greater than 9mm with incompetent lips or mandibular protrusion (reverse overjet) greater than 3.5mm with masticatory and speech difficulties	Traumatic deviations are, for example, loss of a premaxilla segment by burns or by accident; the result of osteomyelitis; or other gross pathology. Indicate an 'X' on the score sheet and attach documentation and description of condition. Do not score any further if present. (This condition is automatically considered to be a handicapping malocclusion without further scoring.)
6B.	Overjet equal to or less than 9mm	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 score sheet. ('Reverse' overbite may exist in certain conditions and should be measured and recorded.)
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 score sheet. ('Reverse' overbite may exist in certain conditions and should be measured and recorded.)
8.	Mandibular Protrusion (reverse overjet) equal to or less than 3.5mm	Mandibular protrusion (reverse overjet) is recorded as in condition #6A above. The measurement is rounded off to the nearest millimeter. Enter on the score sheet and multiply by five (5).
9.	Open Bite in Millimeters	This condition is defined as the absence of occlusal contact in the anterior region. It is measured from incisal edge of a maxillary central incisor to incisal edge of a corresponding mandibular incisor, in millimeters. The measurement is entered on the score sheet and multiplied by four (4). In cases of pronounced protrusion associated with open bite, measurement of the open bite is not always possible. In those cases, a close approximation can usually be estimated.
10.	Ectopic Eruption	Count each tooth, excluding third molars. Each qualifying tooth must be more the 50% blocked out of the arch. Count only one tooth when there are mutually blocked out teeth. Enter the number of qualifying teeth on the score sheet and multiply by three (3). If anterior crowding (condition #11) also exists in the same arch, score the condition that scores the most points. DO NOT COUNT BOTH CONDITIONS. However, posterior ectopic teeth can still be counted separately from anterior crowding when they occur in the same arch.
11.	Anterior Crowding	Arch length insufficiency must exceed 3.5mm. Mild rotations that may react favorably to stripping or mild expansion procedures are not to be scored as crowded. Score one (1) for a crowded maxillary arch and/or one (1) for a crowded mandibular arch. Enter total on the score sheet and multiply by five (5). If ectopic eruption (condition #10) exists in the anterior region of the same arch, count the condition that scores the most points. DO NOT COUNT BOTH CONDITIONS. However, posterior ectopic teeth can still be counted separately from anterior crowding when they occur in the same arch.
12.	Labio-Lingual Spread	A Boley Gauge (or a disposable ruler) 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 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 labio-lingual spread, but only the most severe individual measurement should be entered on the score sheet.
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 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 sheet. NO SCORE FOR BI-LATERAL CROSSBITE.