

**Table 1. The dental health component of the index of orthodontic treatment need (IOTN)**

<b>Grade 5 (Need treatment):</b>	<b>Grade 3 (Borderline need):</b>
5.i Impeded eruption of teeth (except for third molars) due to crowding, displacement, the presence of supernumerary teeth, retained deciduous teeth and any pathological cause.	3.a Increased overjet greater than 3.5 mm but less than or equal to 6 mm with incompetent lips.
5.h Extensive hypodontia with restorative implications (more than 1 tooth missing in any quadrant) requiring preresorative orthodontics.	3.b Reverse overjet greater than 1 mm but less than or equal to 3.5 mm.
5.a Increased overjet greater than 9 mm.	3.c Anterior or posterior crossbites with greater than 1 mm but less than or equal to 2 mm discrepancy between retruded contact position and intercuspal position.
5.m Reverse overjet greater than 3.5 mm with reported masticatory and speech difficulties.	3.d Contact point displacements greater than 2 mm but less than or equal to 4 mm.
5.p Defects of cleft lip and palate and other craniofacial anomalies.	3.e Lateral or anterior open bite greater than 2 mm but less than or equal to 4 mm.
5.s Submerged deciduous teeth.	3.f Deep overbite complete on gingival or palatal tissues but no trauma.
<b>Grade 4 (Need treatment):</b>	<b>Grade 2 (Little):</b>
4.h Less extensive hypodontia requiring preresorative orthodontics or orthodontic space closure to obviate the need for a prosthesis.	2.a Increased overjet greater than 3.5 mm but less than or equal to 6 mm with competent lips.
4.a Increased overjet greater than 6 mm but less than or equal to 9 mm.	2.b Reverse overjet greater than 0 mm but less than or equal to 1 mm.
4.b Reverse overjet greater than 3.5 mm with no masticatory or speech difficulties.	2.c Anterior or posterior crossbite with less than or equal to 1 mm discrepancy between retruded contact position and intercuspal position.
4.m Reverse overjet greater than 1 mm but less than 3.5 mm with recorded masticatory and speech difficulties.	2.d Contact point displacements greater than 1 mm but less than or equal to 2 mm.
4.c Anterior or posterior crossbites with greater than 2 mm discrepancy between retruded contact position and intercuspal position.	2.e Anterior or posterior open bite greater than 1 mm but less than or equal to 2 mm.
4.l Posterior lingual crossbite with no functional occlusal contact in one or both buccal segments.	2.f Increased overbite greater than or equal to 3.5 mm without gingival contact.
4.d Severe contact point displacements greater than 4 mm.	2.g Prenormal or postnormal occlusions with no other anomalies (includes up to half a unit discrepancy).
4.e Extreme lateral or anterior open bites greater than 4 mm.	
4.f Increased and complete overbite with gingival or palatal trauma.	<b>Grade 1 (None):</b>
4.t Partially erupted teeth, tipped and impacted against adjacent teeth.	1.a Extremely minor malocclusions including contact point displacements less than 1 mm.
4.x Presence of supernumerary teeth.	



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**Figure 1.** The aesthetic component (AC) of the IOTN. Photo number 1 is the most attractive and number 10 the least attractive arrangements. Grades 1–4 indicate no/ slight need for treatment, grades 5–7 a moderate/ borderline need for treatment and grades 8–10 a definite need for orthodontic treatment.