

USING THE ATAI 2,4,6 RULE FOR QUICK CHAIR SIDE EVALUATION

TIP: Hold the Periodontal Probe Horizontally NOT Vertically

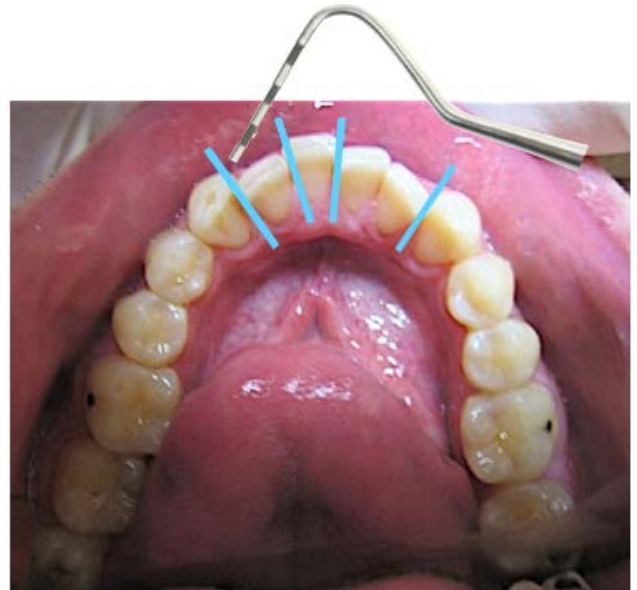
Using the Ataii 2, 4, 6 Rule for a quick chairside arch evaluation to determine the complexity of tooth alignment. Doing so will give you a general idea of the approximate treatment parameters needed to complete the case.



Each tooth and its malposition is evaluated based on spacing, crowding (overlapping), deep bite and overjet with consideration of rotations.

Evaluate the arch first from anterior to posterior from a general practitioner's viewpoint. Typically, mandibular and maxillary arch will be evaluated independently in recognizing simple to moderate cases.

With this technique, the doctor and team can evaluate each arch from cuspid to cuspid measuring the overlapping and/or spacing of teeth first.



Using perio probe to establish crowding

Tip: can use a periodontal probe horizontally to measure the overlapping or spacing.

FROM GP PERSPECTIVE

2 RULE

Midline: If greater than 2mm of correction is needed, this would require interproximation and/or need to evaluate possible differentiating posterior bite classification.

2mm



Intrusion vs Extrusion: Can correct anterior teeth up to 2mm to be considered as simple to moderate range of planned movements. Posterior teeth however will intrude/extrude up to .5mm to be considered as simple to moderate movements.

Crossbite: Applies to upper or lower anterior teeth which are overlapping the opposing arch. If greater than 2mm then would be considered a moderate to advanced movements needing power ridges (automatically placed by Align).

4 RULE

Applies to anterior tooth movement in proclination and/or lingulization/distalization from cuspid to cuspid up to 4mm.

Deep bite correction of 4mm using the intrusion of each anterior upper and lower arch up to 2mm.



6 RULE

If there is less than 6mm of overlapping and/or spacing of teeth, this case is considered simple to moderate yielding less than 12 months of treatment time.

ROTATIONS

Applies to upper and lower arch: draw a line from cuspid to cuspid on anterior cuspid arch forming the X-axis and a line from the buccle cusps from molars to cuspids forming the Y-axis, putting the cuspid as the degree of rotation. If less than 45 degrees would be considered simple to moderate case.

