



正畸患者治疗难度、改善程度及客观治疗需要的评价

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Assessment of orthodontic treatment complexity, outcome and objective treatment need

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摘要

目的用正畸治疗难度、结果、需要指数 (ICON) 评价患者的治疗难度, 客观治疗需要, 以及治疗前后的改善程度。方法随机选取16 岁以上的患者114 例, 用ICON 评价治疗前的石膏模型, 分析正畸治疗难度和客观治疗需要; 随机选取矫治完成的患者20 例, 用ICON 为治疗前后的模型评分, 评价错 畸形的改善程度。结果正畸治疗难度方面, “容易”的占11.4%, “较容易”的占22.8%, “中等”的占18.4%, “困难”的占25.4%, “非常困难”的占22.0%; 治疗需要方面, 不需要的占28.9%, 需要的占71.1%; 改善程度方面, “很大”的占75.0%, “较大”的占20.0%, “中等程度”的占5.0%, “轻微改善”和“没有改善或更糟”者均为0 例。结论近一半的正畸患者治疗难度较大; 就诊的患者中有过度治疗现象; 绝大部分患者能得到满意的治疗效果。

关键词: 错 畸形 指数 正畸治疗难度、结果、需要指数

Abstract:

Objective To assess the orthodontic treatment complexity, degree of improvement and objective treatment need of patients by using the index of complexity, outcome and need (ICON) . Methods 114 cases were randomly selected from Hospital of Stomatology, Shandong University. The ICON was used to assess the pre-treatment study models for orthodontic treatment need and complexity for the cases. 20 pairs pre- and post-treatment study models were randomly selected. The ICON was used to assess the pre - and post -treatment study models for orthodontic treatment outcome and treatment improvement. Results In treatment complexity, there were 13 (11.4%) cases was easy, 26 (22.8%) cases was mild, 21 (18.4%) cases was moderate, 29 (25.4%) cases was difficult, 25 (22.0%) cases was very difficult in 114 cases. There were 33 (28.9%) cases did not need treatment, while 81 (71.1%) cases needed treatment in 114 cases. In treatment outcome, there were 15 (75.0%) cases had “greatly improved” , 4 (20.0%) cases had “substantially improved” , 1 (5.0%) case had “moderately improved” , while there was no patient had “minimally improved” and “not improved or worse” . Conclusion Most patients were difficult to orthodontic treatment. There were partly over -treatment patients. The orthodontic treatment outcome of most patients were satisfied.

Key words: malocclusion occlusal index index of complexity, outcome and need

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