RECORDS



OVERVIEW

- PHOTOGRAPHY
- CONSENT FORMS
- SCHEDULE & NOTES
- INVISALIGN
- STAFF DUTIES



THANK YOU TO MY SPONSOR



GREAT PHOTOS

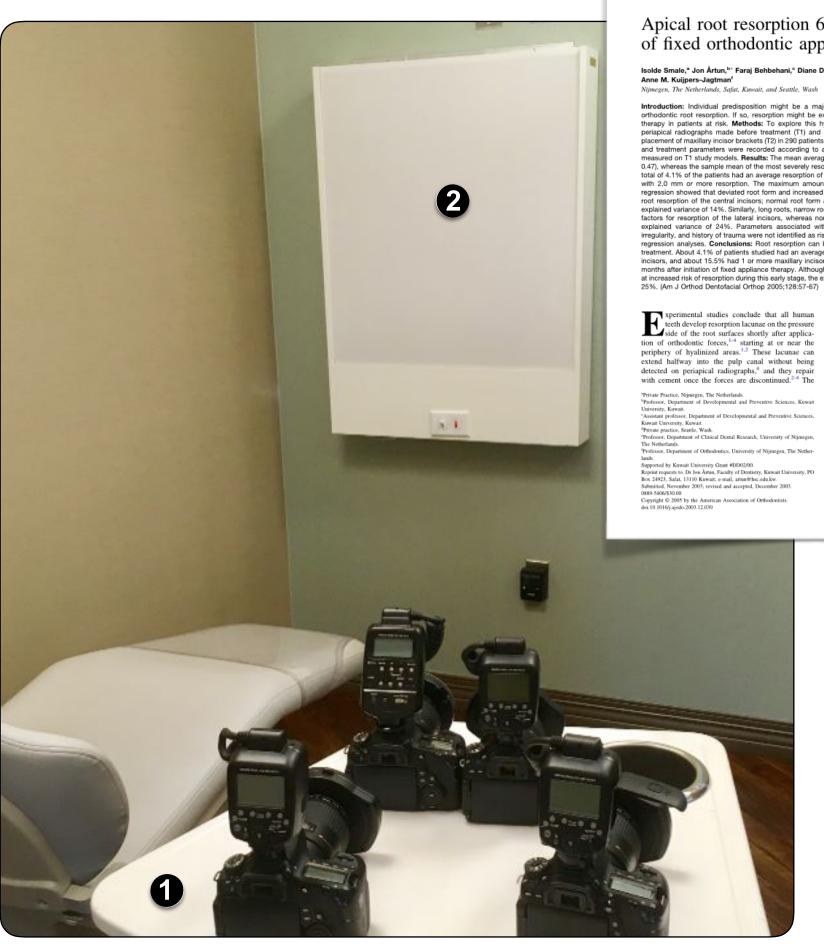




RECORDS EVERY 3 VISITS



PHOTOGRAPHS + RADIOGRAPHS



Apical root resorption 6 months after initiation of fixed orthodontic appliance therapy

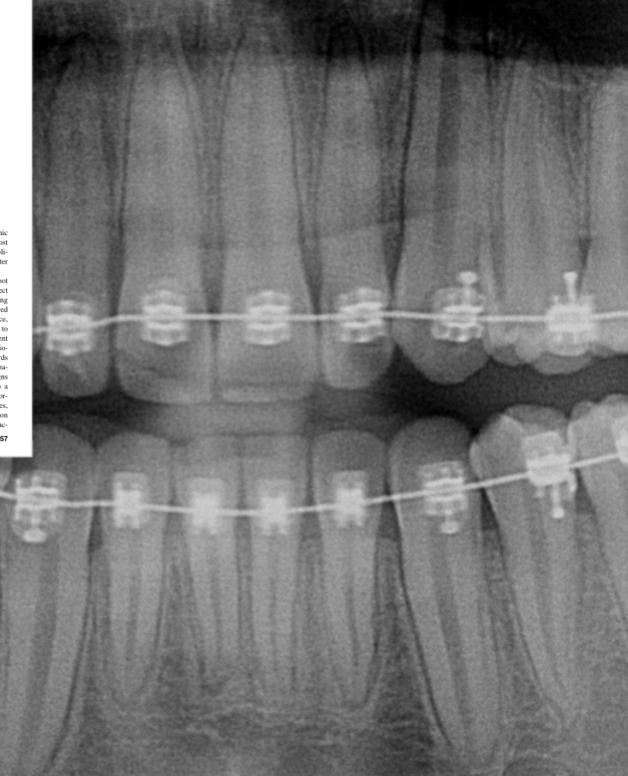
Isolde Smale," Jon Årtun, b. Faraj Behbehani, Diane Doppel, Martin van't Hof, and

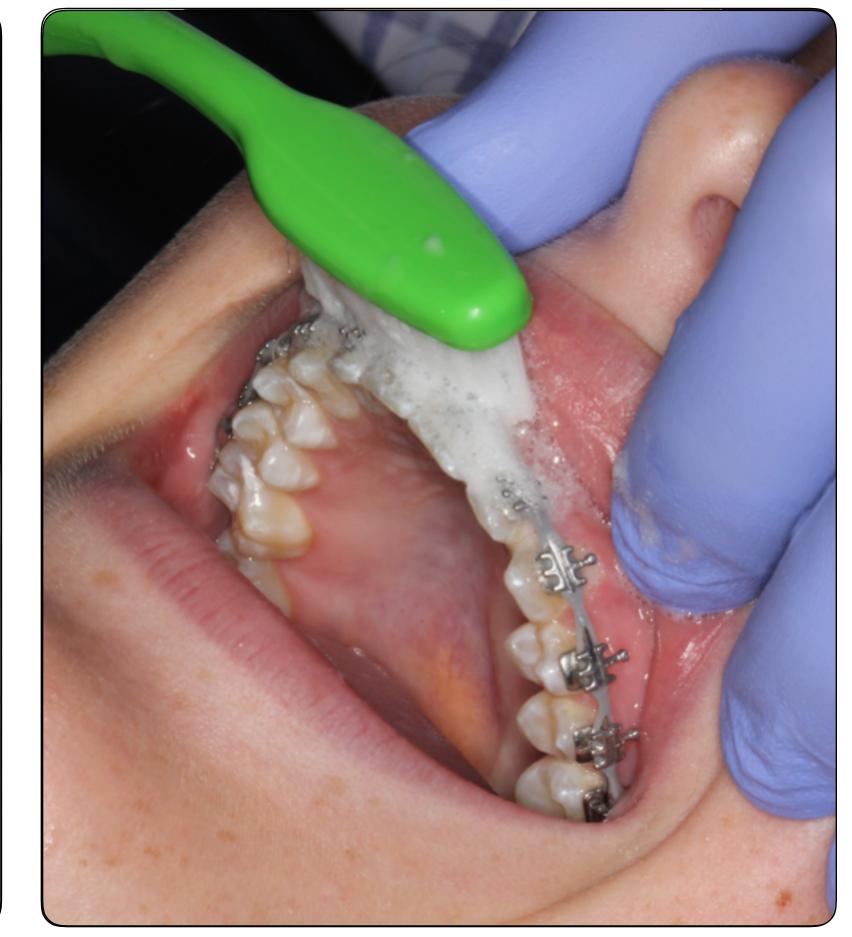
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Introduction: Individual predisposition might be a major reason for the observed variation in apical orthodontic root resorption. If so, resorption might be expressed during the initial stages of orthodontic therapy in patients at risk. **Methods:** To explore this hypothesis, we evaluated standardized, digitized therapy in patients at risk. **Methods**: To explore this hypothesis, we evaluated standardized, cligitzed periapical radiographs made before treatment (T1) and at a mean period of 6.4 months (SD 0.9) after placement of maxillary incisor brackets (T2) in 290 patients (age range, 10.1 to 57.1 years at T1). Anamnestic and treatment parameters were recorded according to a protocol, and maxillary incisor irregularity was measured on T1 study models. **Results**: The mean average root resorption for 4 incisors was 0.53 mm (SD 0.47), whereas the sample mean of the most severely resorbed tooth per patient was 1.18 mm (SD 0.86). A 0.41), whereas the sample mean of the most severely resolved tool not per patient was 1.18 min (sb. 0.6). A total of 4.1% of the patients had an average resorption of 1.5 mm or more, and 15.5% had at least 1 tooth with 2.0 mm or more resorption. The maximum amount of resorption was 4.4 mm. Multivariate linear regression showed that deviated root form and increased T1-to-T2 time period were risk factors for apical root resorption of the central incisors; normal root form and wide roots were preventive factors, with an explained variance of 14%. Similarly, long roots, narrow roots, and increased T1-to-T2 time period were risk factors for resorption of the lateral incisors, whereas normal root form was a preventive factor, with an explained variance of 24%. Representations are the resolution of the resorption of the lateral incisors whereas normal root form was a preventive factor, with an explained variance of 24%. Representations are the resolution of the resorption of the lateral incisors whereas normal root form was a preventive factor, with an explained variance of 24%. Parameters associated with use of rectangular wire, presence of incisor irregularity, and history of trauma were not identified as risk factors. Use of elastics was not included in the regression analyses. Conclusions: Root resorption can begin in the early leveling stages of orthodontic treatment. About 4.1% of patients studied had an average resorption of 1.5 mm or more of the 4 maxillary incisors, and about 15.5% had 1 or more maxillary incisors with resorption of 2.0 mm or more from 3 to 9 months after initiation of fixed appliance therapy. Although teeth with long, narrow, and deviated roots are at increased risk of resorption during this early stage, the explained variance of these risk factors is less than 25%. (Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 2005;128:57-67)

experimental studies conclude that all human fact that all clinical studies document radiographic teeth develop resorption lacunae on the pressure side of the root surfaces shortly after applications after a full period of active appliance therapy suggests reduced potential for repair after Available clinical studies on apical orthodontic root

resorption are almost invariably designed in retrospect relative to the timing of active treatment, selecting te Practice, Nijmegen, The Netherlands.
essor, Department of Developmental and Preventive Sciences, Kuwait
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the developmental an started, if patient materials are representative, radiographs are of sufficient quality, and appropriate records rameters. In both situations, the experimental designs are identical, analyzing data collected according to a predetermined protocol after all active treatment. Infor mation from large, representative patient samples, based on random measurements of tooth lengths on pretreatment and posttreatment radiographs made ac-





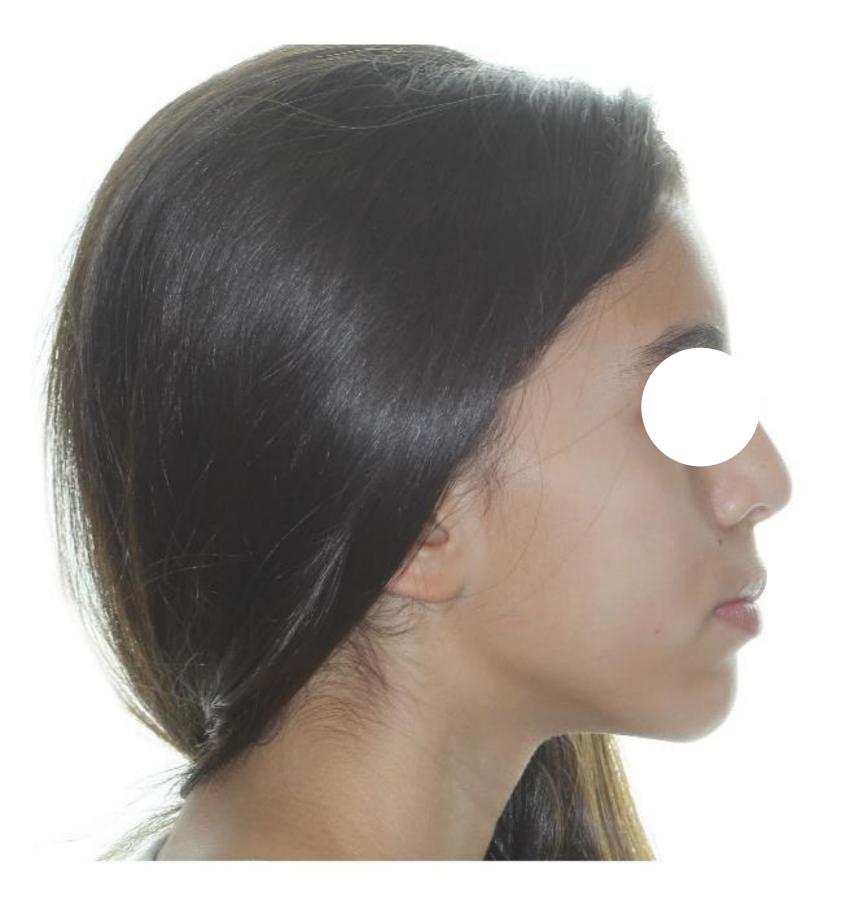
CAMERAS FOR EVERY ASSISTANT

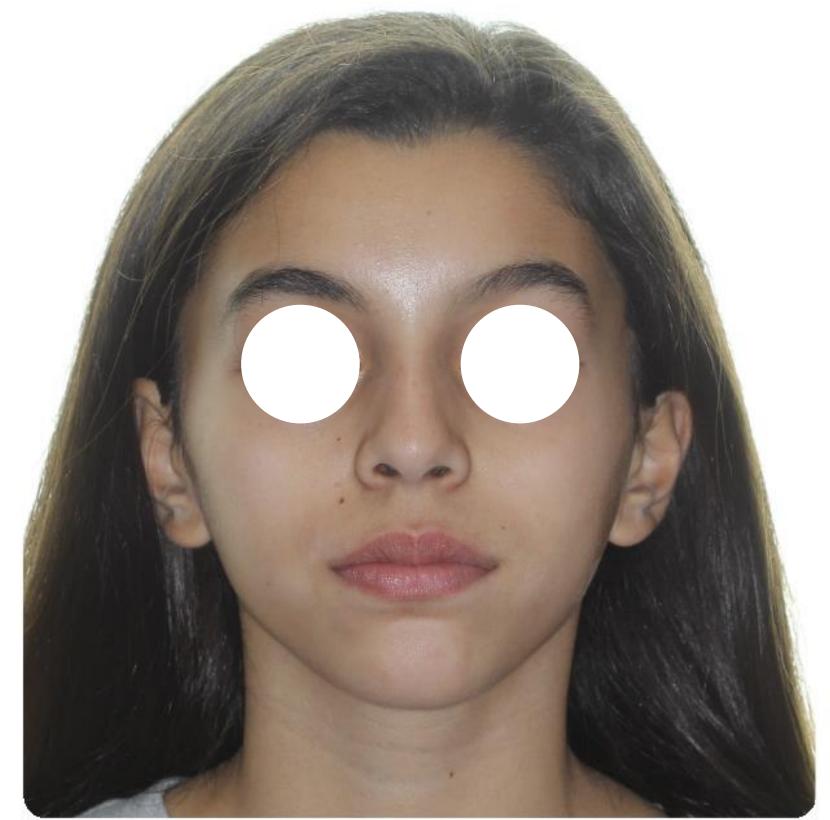
3 LEDANGO EVERY LIBROR HUSINE

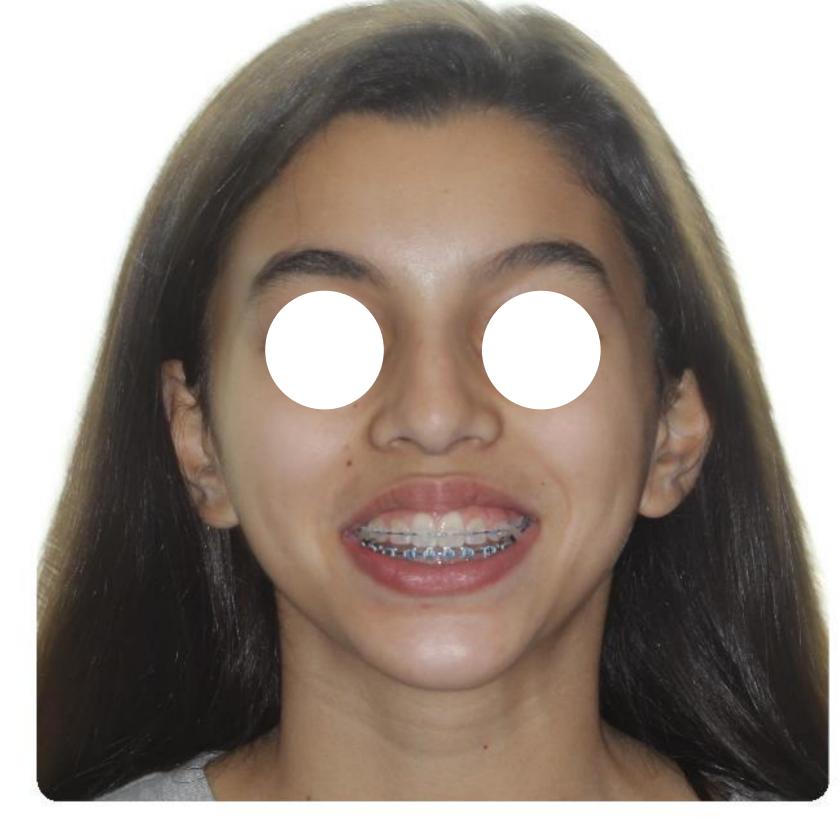
BRUSH THEIR TEETH YOURSELF

SLAVE LIGHT FROM CLINIPIX

022 SYNERGY BRACKETS

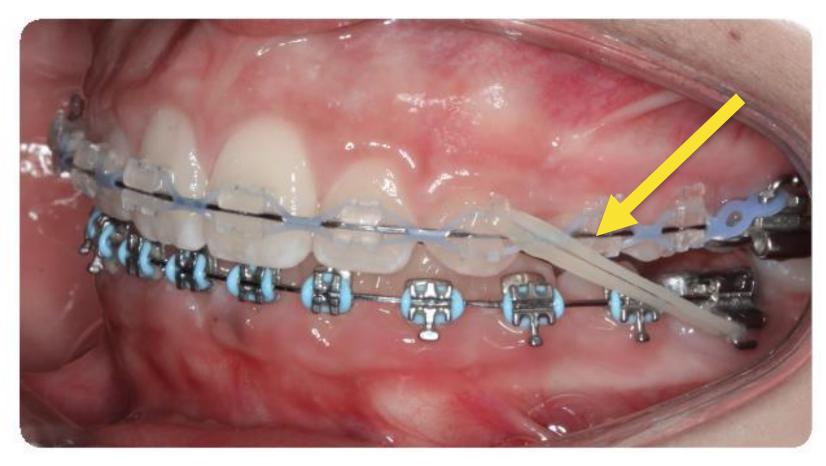




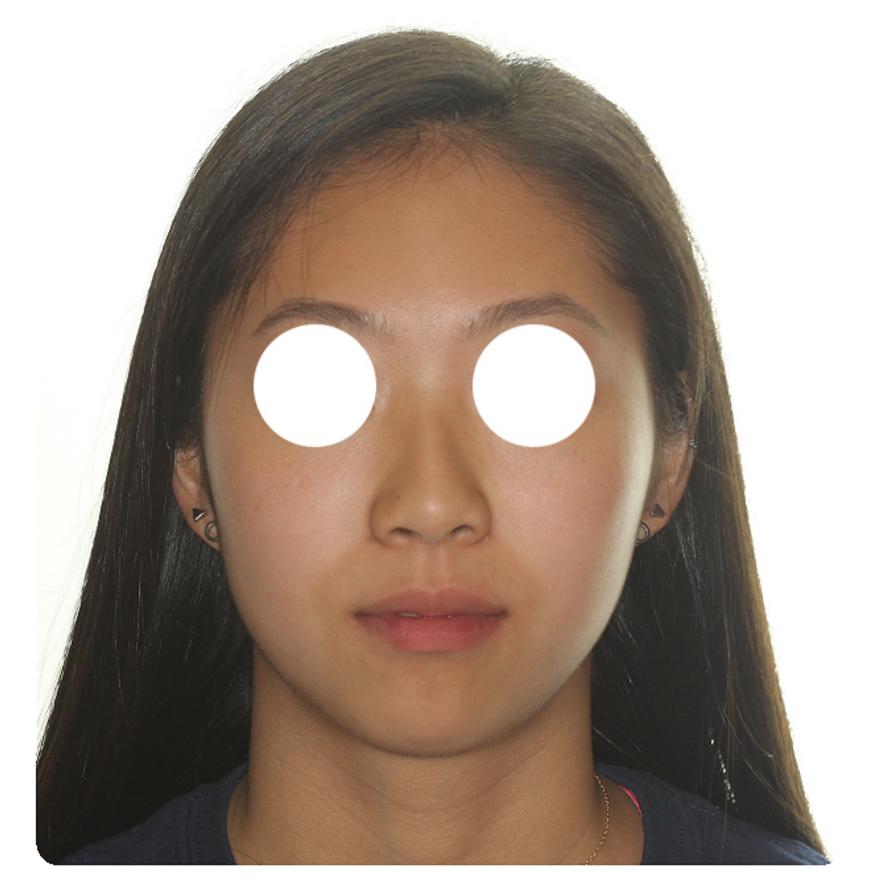


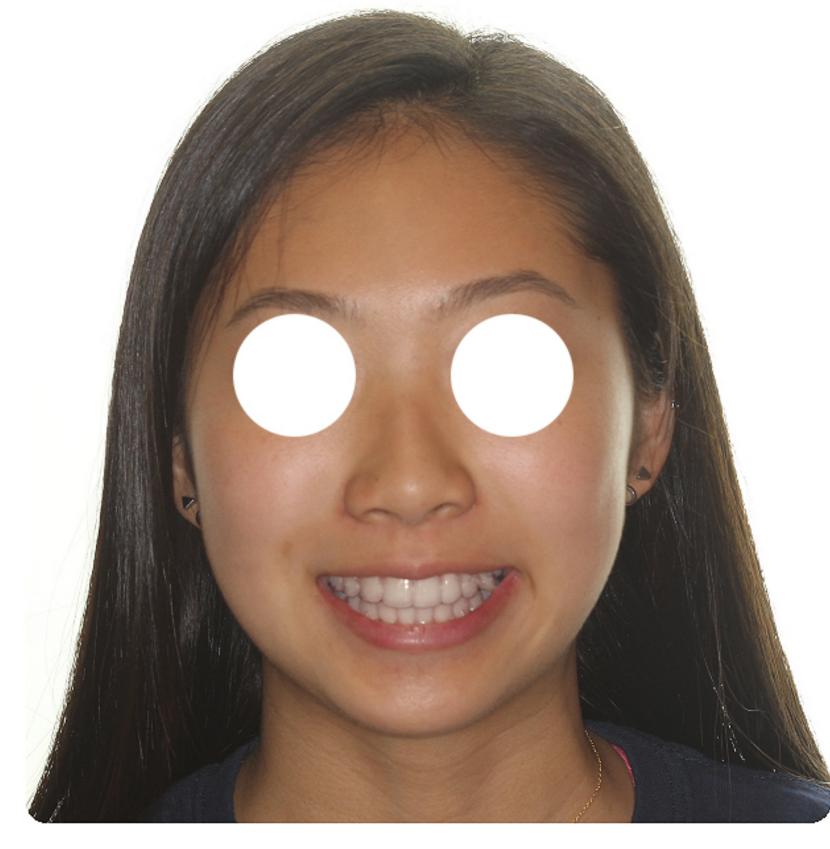






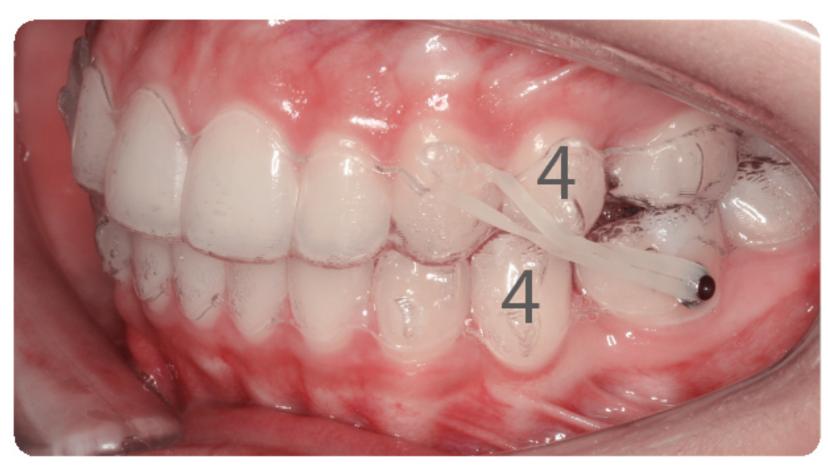




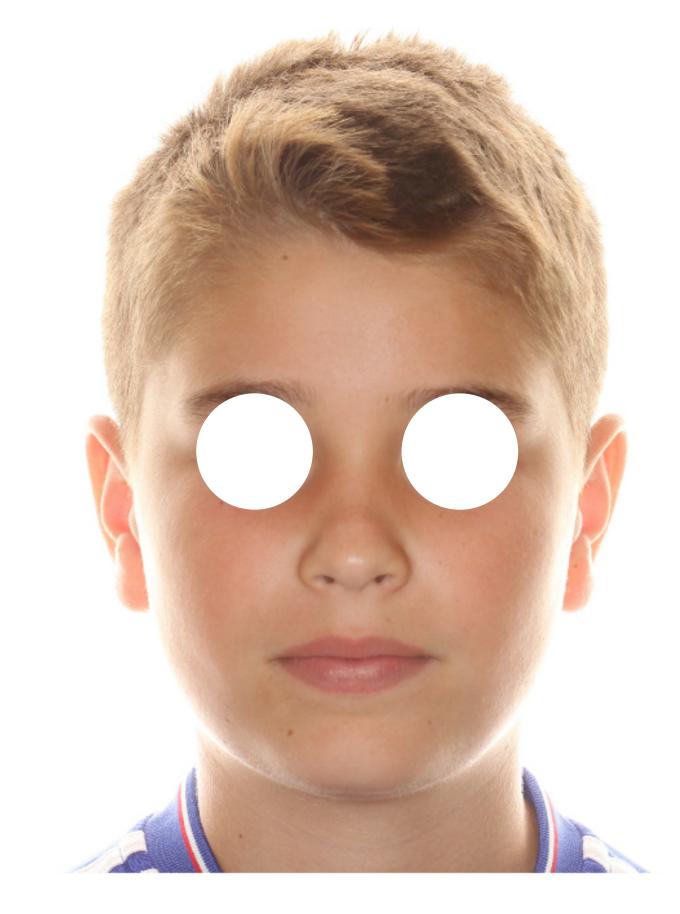


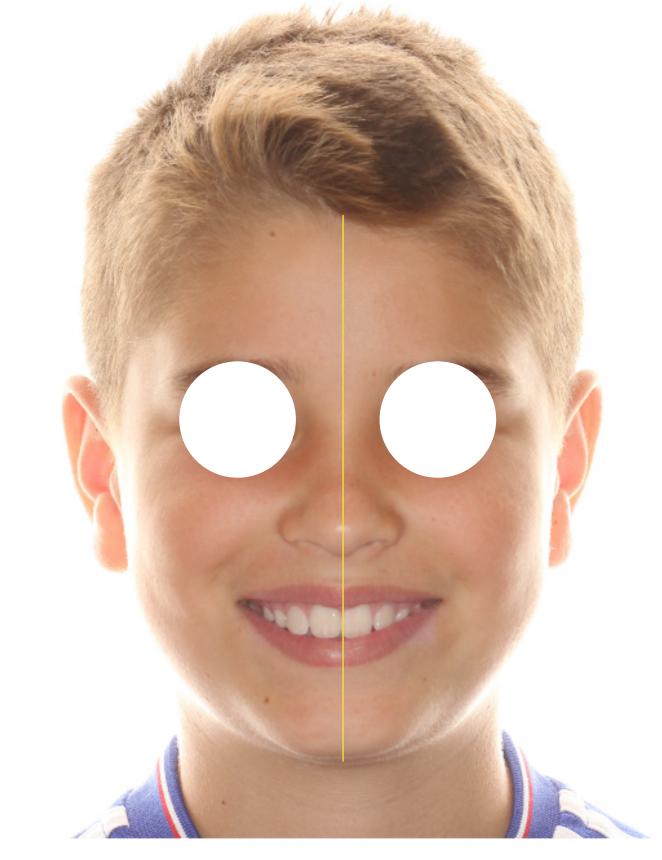










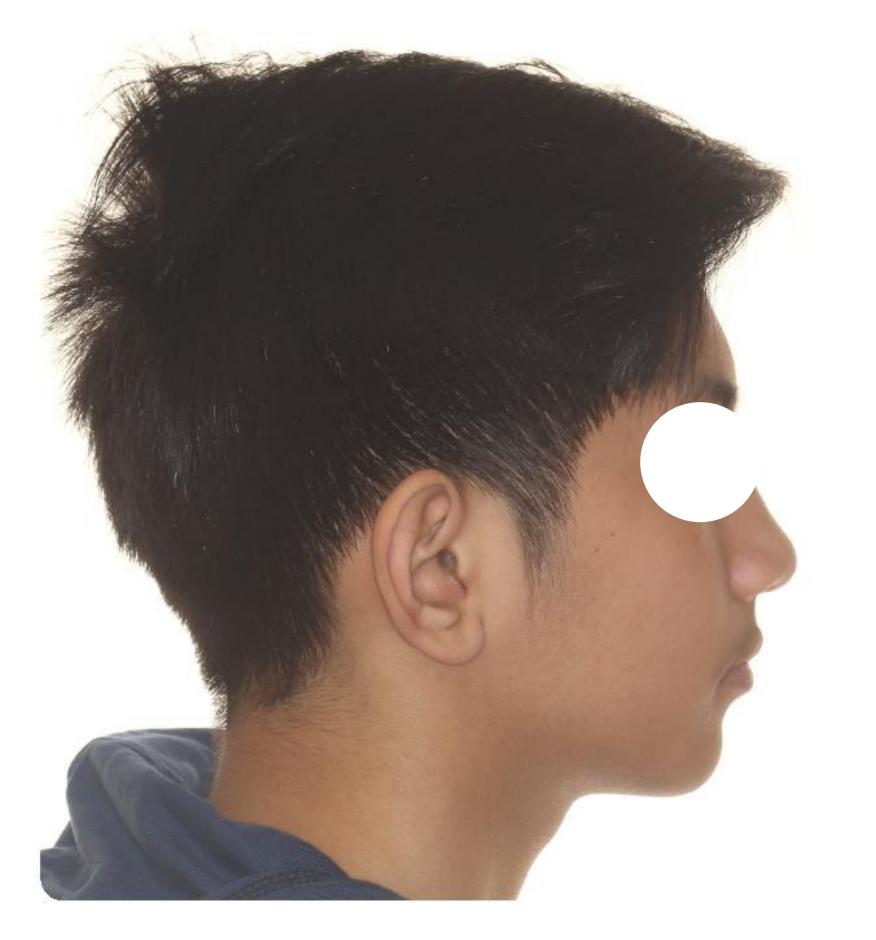






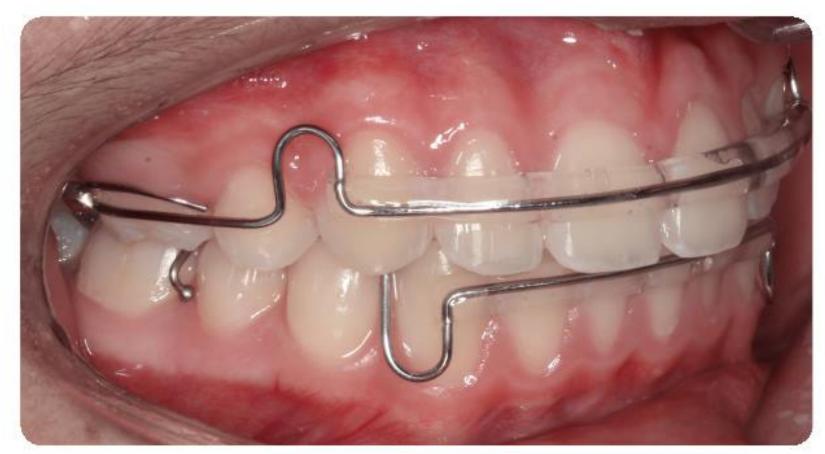


OVERLAY HAWLEYS











CANON 700

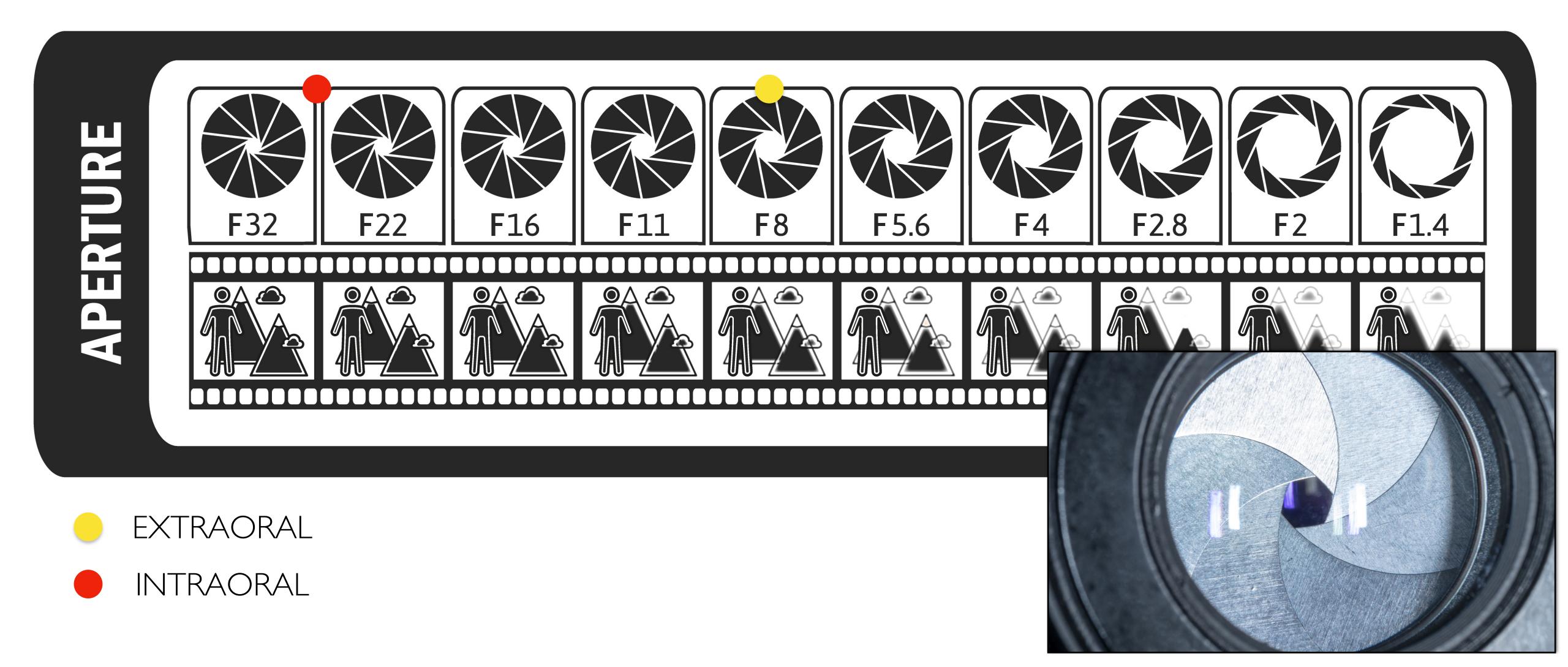
Flash: M 1/2

F/Stop: 7.1 or 25

ISO: 200

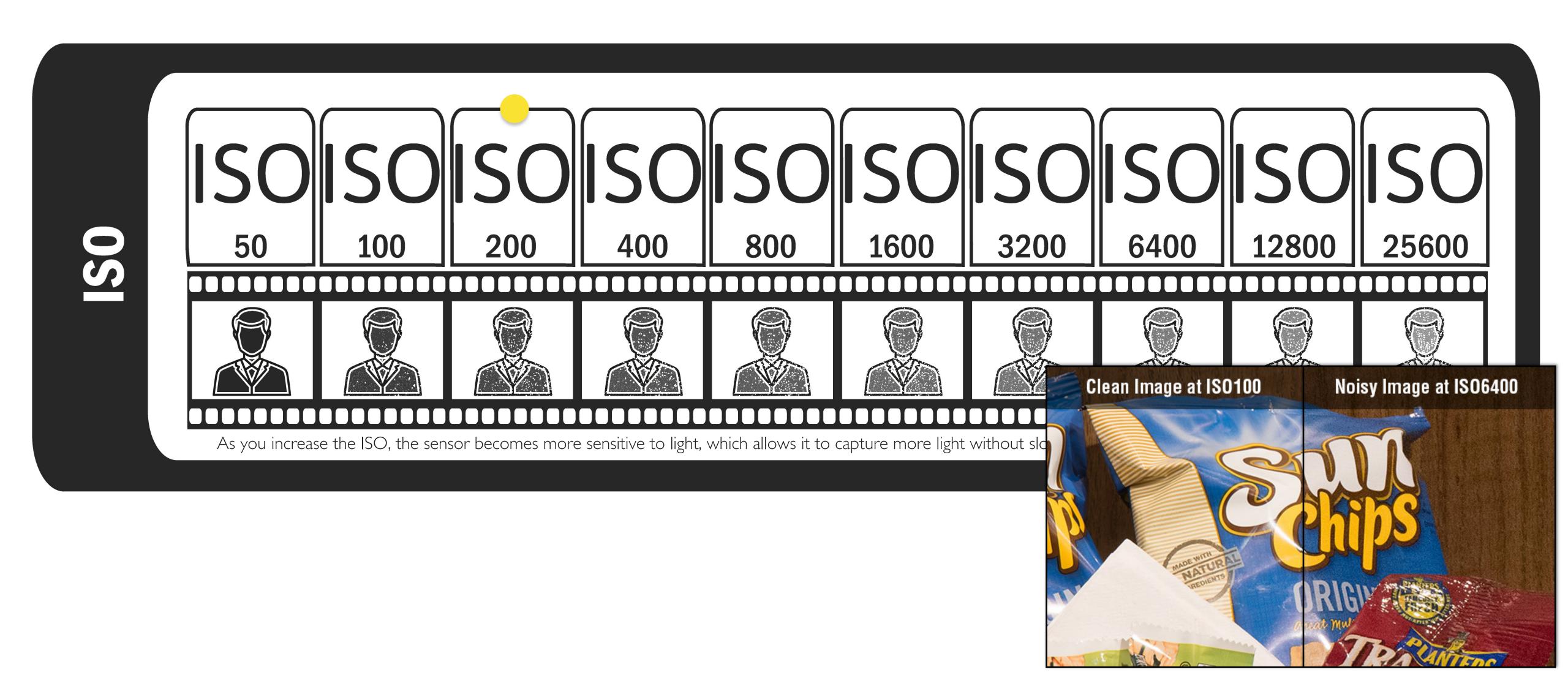
F-STOP (APERATURE)

THE LOWER THE NUMBER THE MORE LIGHT IS LET IN

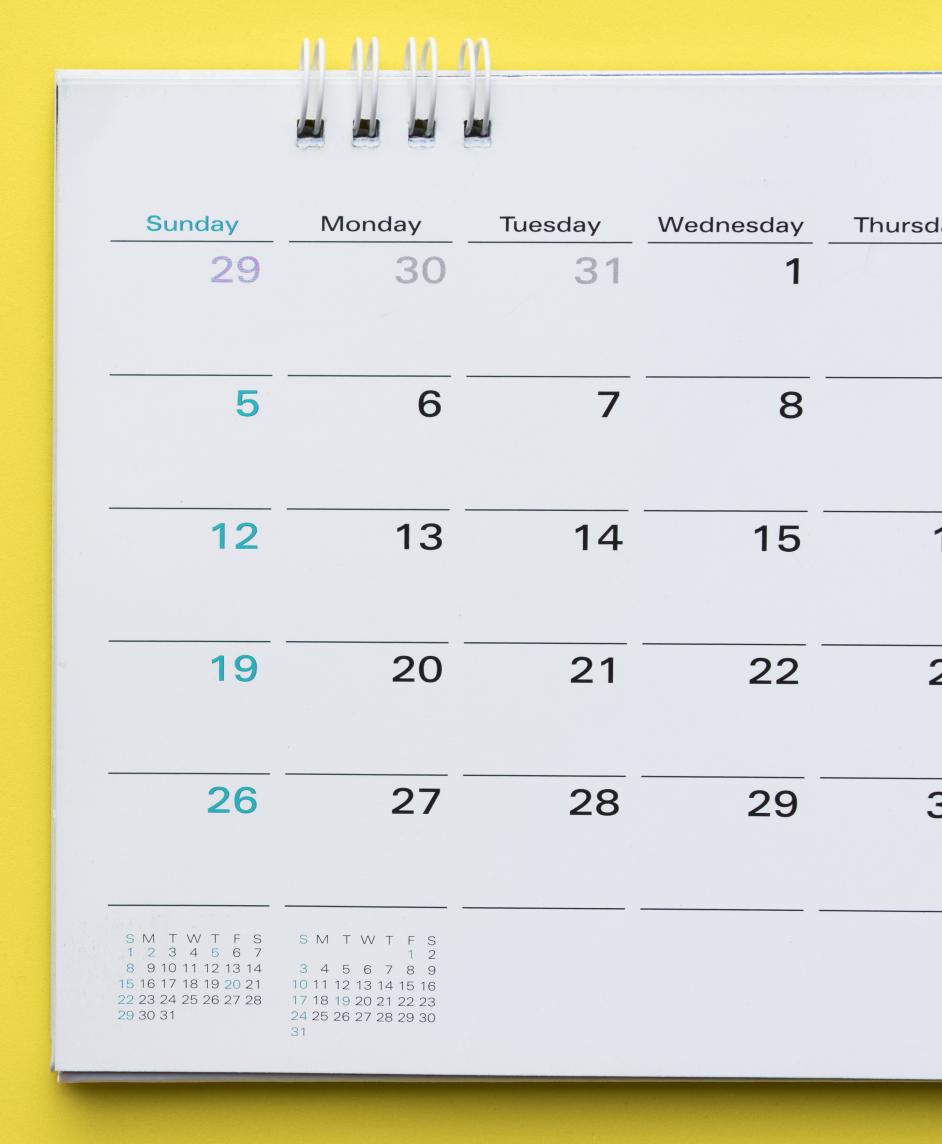


ISO (SENSITIVITY)

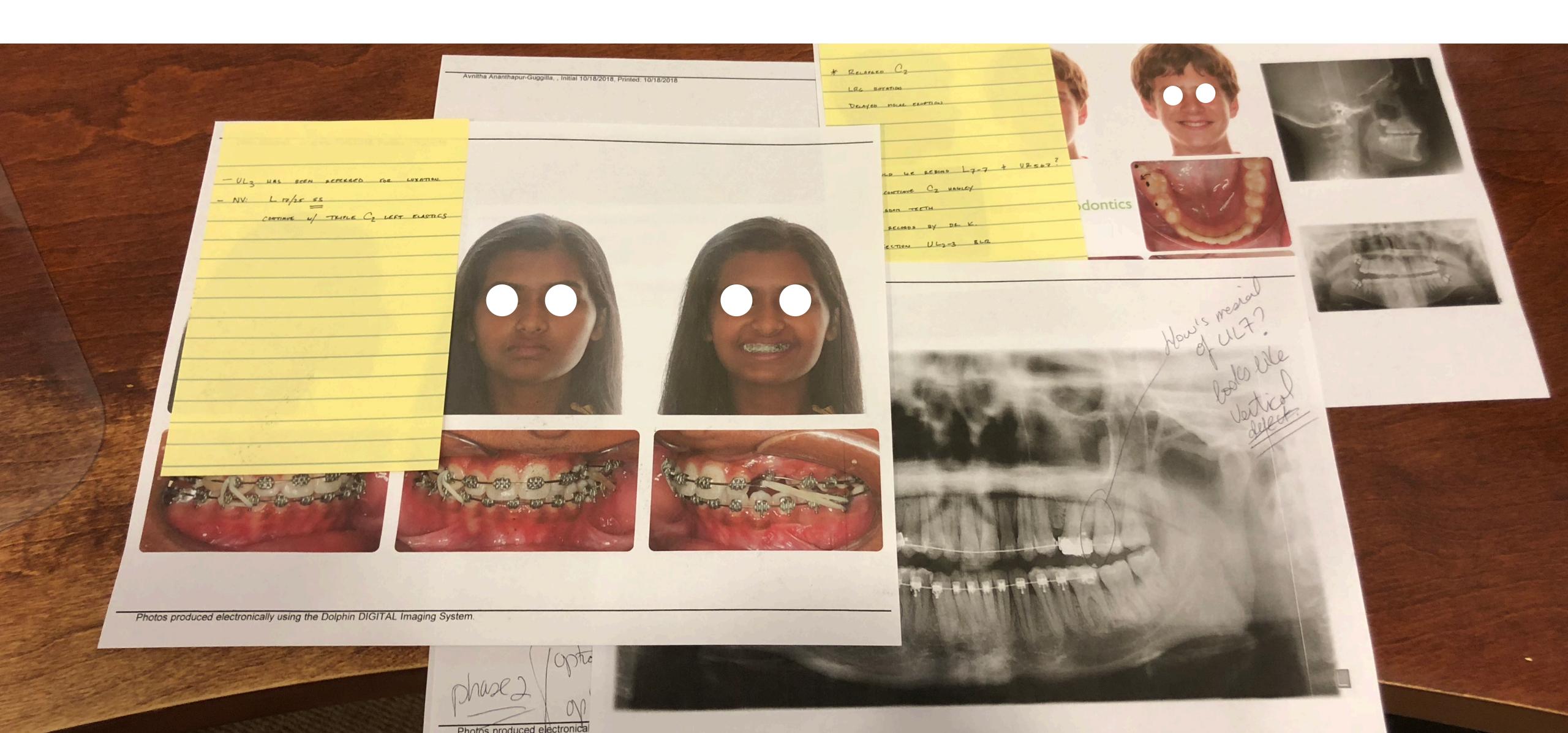
THE LOWER THE NUMBER THE LESS SENSITIVE TO LIGHT AND THE FINER THE GRAIN

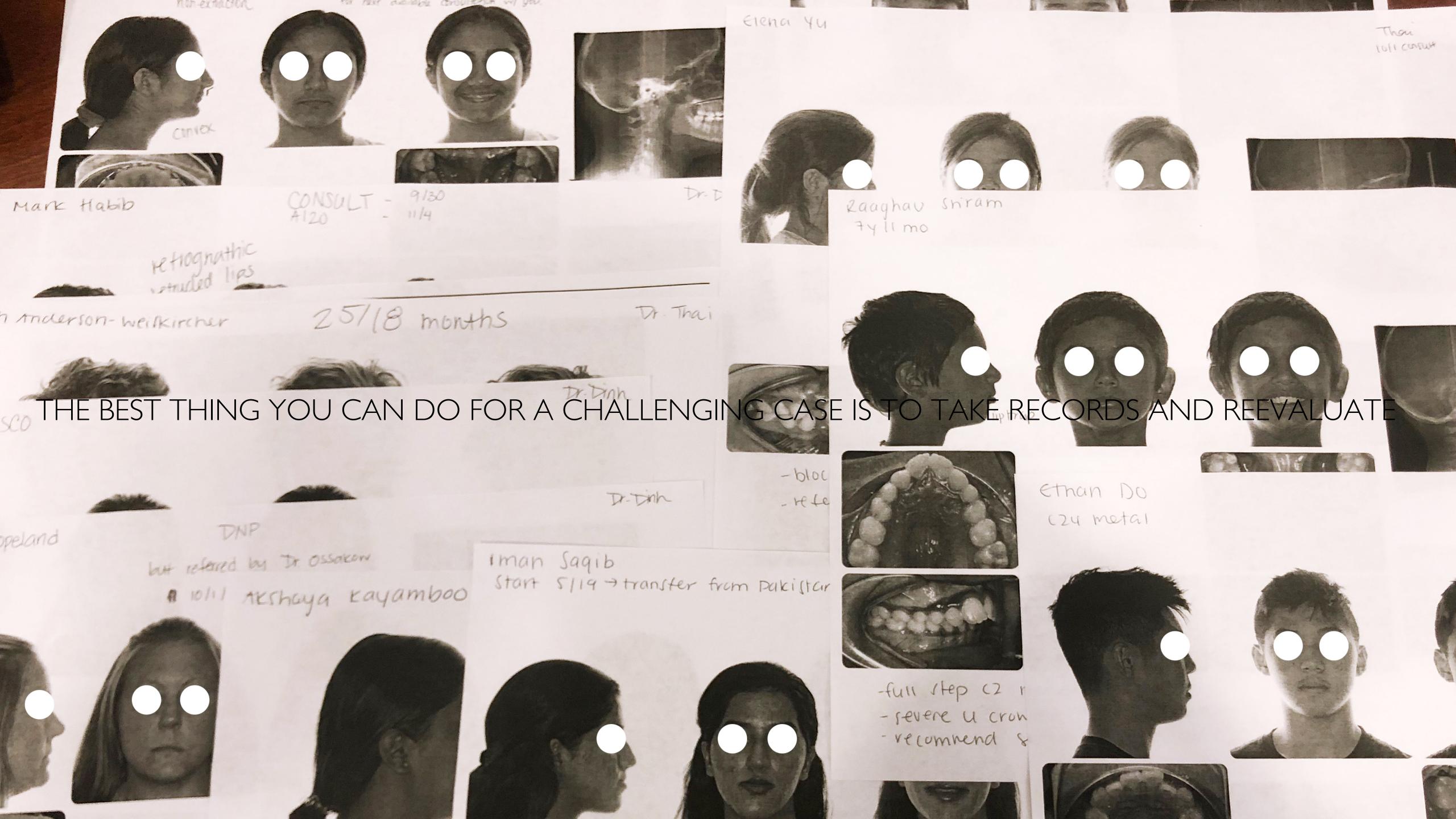


SCHEDULE ''PR30''



PRINT RECORDS OUT FOR REVIEW





THE QUALITY OF YOUR WORK IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE QUALITY OF YOUR RECORDS



CONSENT FORMS



INFORMED CONSENT

for the Orthodontic Patient

Risks and Limitations of Orthodontic Treatment

Successful orthodontic treatment is a partnership between the orthodontist and the patient. The doctor and staff are dedicated to achieving the best possible result for each patient. As a general rule, informed and cooperative patients can achieve positive orthodontic results. While recognizing the benefits of a beautiful healthy smile, you should also be aware that, as with all healing arts, orthodontic treatment has limitations and potential risks. These are seldom serious

enough to indicate that you should not have treatment; however, all patients should seriously consider the option of no orthodontic treatment at all by accepting their present oral condition. Alternatives to orthodontic treatment vary with the individual's specific problem, and prosthetic solutions or limited orthodontic treatment may be considerations. You are encouraged to discuss alternatives with the doctor prior to beginning treatment.

Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics is the dental specialty that includes the diagnosis, prevention, interception and correction of malocclusion, as well as neuromuscular and skeletal abnormalities of the developing or mature orofacial structures.

An orthodontist is a dental specialist who has completed at least two additional years of graduate training in orthodontics at an accredited program after graduation from dental school.



Results of Treatment

Orthodontic treatment usually proceeds as planned, and we intend to do everything possible to achieve the best results for every patient. However, we cannot guarantee that you will be completely satisfied with your results, nor can all complications or consequences be anticipated. The success of treatment depends on your cooperation in keeping appointments, maintaining good oral hygiene, avoiding loose or broken appliances, and following the orthodontist's instructions carefully.

Length of Treatment

The length of treatment depends on a number of issues, including the severity of the problem, the patient's growth and the level of patient cooperation. The actual treatment time is usually close to the estimated treatment time, but treatment may be lengthened if, for example, unanticipated growth occurs, if there are habits affecting the dentofacial structures, if periodontal or other dental problems occur, or if patient cooperation is not adequate. Therefore, changes in the original treatment plan may become necessary. If treatment time is extended beyond the original estimate, additional fees may be assessed.

Discomfort

The mouth is very sensitive so you can expect an adjustment period and some discomfort due to the introduction of orthodontic appliances. Non-prescription pain medication can be used during this adjustment period.

Relapse

Completed orthodontic treatment does not guarantee perfectly straight teeth for the rest of your life. Retainers will be required to keep your teeth in their new positions as a result of your orthodontic treatment. You must wear your retainers as instructed or teeth may shift, in addition to other adverse effects. Regular retainer wear is often necessary for several years following orthodontic treatment. However, changes after that time can occur due to natural causes, including habits such as tongue thrusting, mouth breathing, and growth and maturation that continue throughout life. Later in life, most people will see their teeth shift. Minor irregularities, particularly in the lower front teeth, may have to be accepted. Some changes may require additional orthodontic treatment or, in some cases, surgery. Some situations may require non-removable retainers or other dental appliances made by your family dentist.

Extractions

Some cases will require the removal of deciduous (baby) teeth or permanent teeth. There are additional risks associated with the removal of teeth which you should discuss with your family dentist or oral surgeon prior to the procedure.

Orthognathic Surgery

Some patients have significant skeletal disharmonies which require orthodontic treatment in conjunction with orthognathic (dentofacial) surgery. There are additional risks associated with this surgery which you should discuss with your oral and/or maxillofacial surgeon prior to beginning orthodontic treatment.

Please be aware that orthodontic treatment prior to orthognathic surgery often only aligns the teeth within the individual dental arches. Therefore, patients discontinuing orthodontic treatment without completing the planned surgical procedures may have a malocclusion that is worse than when they began treatment!

Decalcification and Dental Caries

Excellent oral hygiene is essential during orthodontic treatment as are regular visits to your family dentist. Inadequate or improper hygiene could result in cavities, discolored teeth, periodontal disease and/or decalcification. These same problems can occur without orthodontic treatment, but the risk is greater to an individual wearing braces or other appliances. These problems may be aggravated if the patient has not had the benefit of fluoridated water or its substitute, or if the patient consumes sweetened beverages or foods.

Root Resorption

The roots of some patients' teeth become shorter (resorption) during orthodontic treatment. It is not known exactly what causes root resorption, nor is it possible to predict which patients will experience it. However, many patients have retained teeth throughout life with severely shortened roots. If resorption is detected during orthodontic treatment, your orthodontist may recommend a pause in treatment or the removal of the appliances prior to the completion of orthodontic treatment.

Nerve Damage

A tooth that has been traumatized by an accident or deep decay may have experienced damage to the nerve of the tooth. Orthodontic tooth movement may, in some cases, aggravate this condition. In some cases, root canal treatment may be necessary. In severe cases, the tooth or teeth may be lost.

Periodontal Disease

Periodontal (gum and bone) disease can develop or worsen during orthodontic treatment due to many factors, but most often due to the lack of adequate oral hygiene. You must have your general dentist, or if indicated, a periodontist monitor your periodontal health during orthodontic treatment every three to six months. If periodontal problems cannot be controlled, orthodontic treatment may have to be discontinued prior to completion.

Injury From Orthodontic Appliances

Activities or foods which could damage, loosen or dislodge orthodontic appliances need to be avoided. Loosened or damaged orthodontic appliances can be inhaled or swallowed or could cause other damage to the patient. You should inform your orthodontist of any unusual symptoms or of any loose or broken appliances as soon as they are noticed. Damage to the enamel of a tooth or to a restoration (crown, bonding, veneer, etc.) is possible when orthodontic appliances are removed. This problem may be more likely when esthetic (clear or tooth colored) appliances have been selected. If damage to a tooth or restoration occurs, restoration of the involved tooth/teeth by your dentist may be necessary.

Headgears

Orthodontic headgears can cause injury to the patient. Injuries can include damage to the face or eyes. In the event of injury or especially an eye injury, however minor, immediate medical help should be sought. Refrain from wearing headgear in situations where there may be a chance that it could be dislodged or pulled off. Sports activities and games should be avoided when wearing orthodontic headgear.

Temporomandibular (Jaw) Joint Dysfunction

Problems may occur in the jaw joints, i.e., temporomandibular joints (TMJ), causing pain, headaches or
ear problems. Many factors can affect the health of
the jaw joints, including past trauma (blows to the
head or face), arthritis, hereditary tendency to jaw
joint problems, excessive tooth grinding or clenching,
poorly balanced bite, and many medical conditions.
Jaw joint problems may occur with or without orthodontic treatment. Any jaw joint symptoms, including
pain, jaw popping or difficulty opening or closing,
should be promptly reported to the orthodontist.
Treatment by other medical or dental specialists
may be necessary.

Impacted, Ankylosed, Unerupted Teeth

Teeth may become impacted (trapped below the bone or gums), ankylosed (fused to the bone) or just fail to erupt. Oftentimes, these conditions occur for no apparent reason and generally cannot be anticipated. Treatment of these conditions depends on the particular circumstance and the overall importance of the involved tooth, and may require extraction, surgical exposure, surgical transplantation or prosthetic replacement.

Occlusal Adjustment

You can expect minimal imperfections in the way your teeth meet following the end of treatment. An occlusal equilibration procedure may be necessary, which is a grinding method used to fine-tune the occlusion. It may also be necessary to remove a small amount of enamel in between the teeth, thereby "flattening" surfaces in order to reduce the possibility of a relapse.

Non-Ideal Results

Due to the wide variation in the size and shape of the teeth, missing teeth, etc., achievement of an ideal result (for example, complete closure of a space) may not be possible. Restorative dental treatment, such as esthetic bonding, crowns or bridges or periodontal therapy, may be indicated. You are encouraged to ask your orthodontist and family dentist about adjunctive care.

Third Molars

As third molars (wisdom teeth) develop, your teeth may change alignment. Your dentist and/or orthodontist should monitor them in order to determine when and if the third molars need to be removed.

Continued on next page

Patient or Parent/Guardian Initials

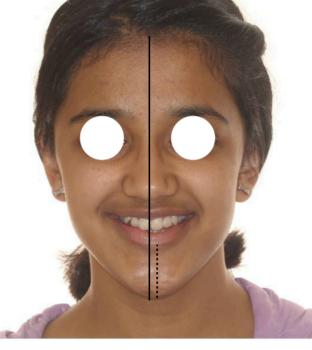
INFORMED CONSENT

for the Orthodontic Patient

Risks and Limitations of Orthodontic Treatment













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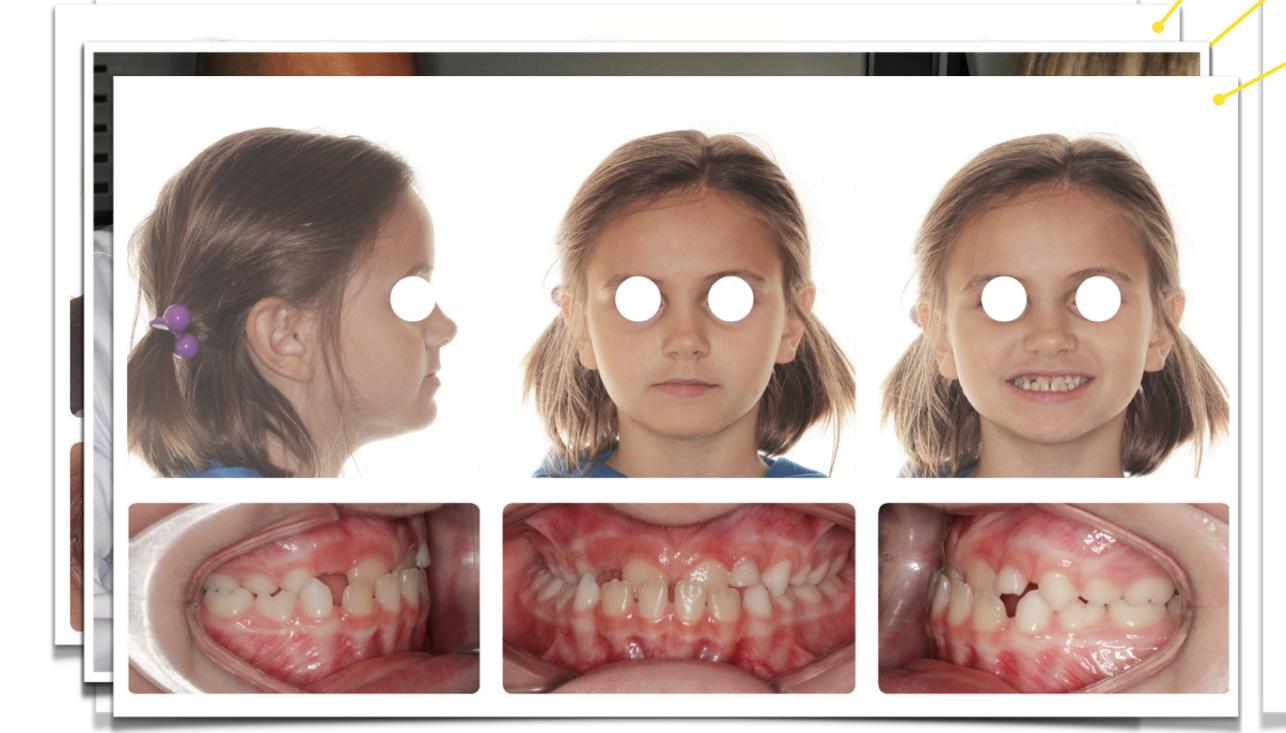
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INFORMED CONSENT

for the Orthodontic Patient

Risks and Limitations of Orthodontic Treatment



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Clinical Orthodontic Treatment

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Periodontal Information and

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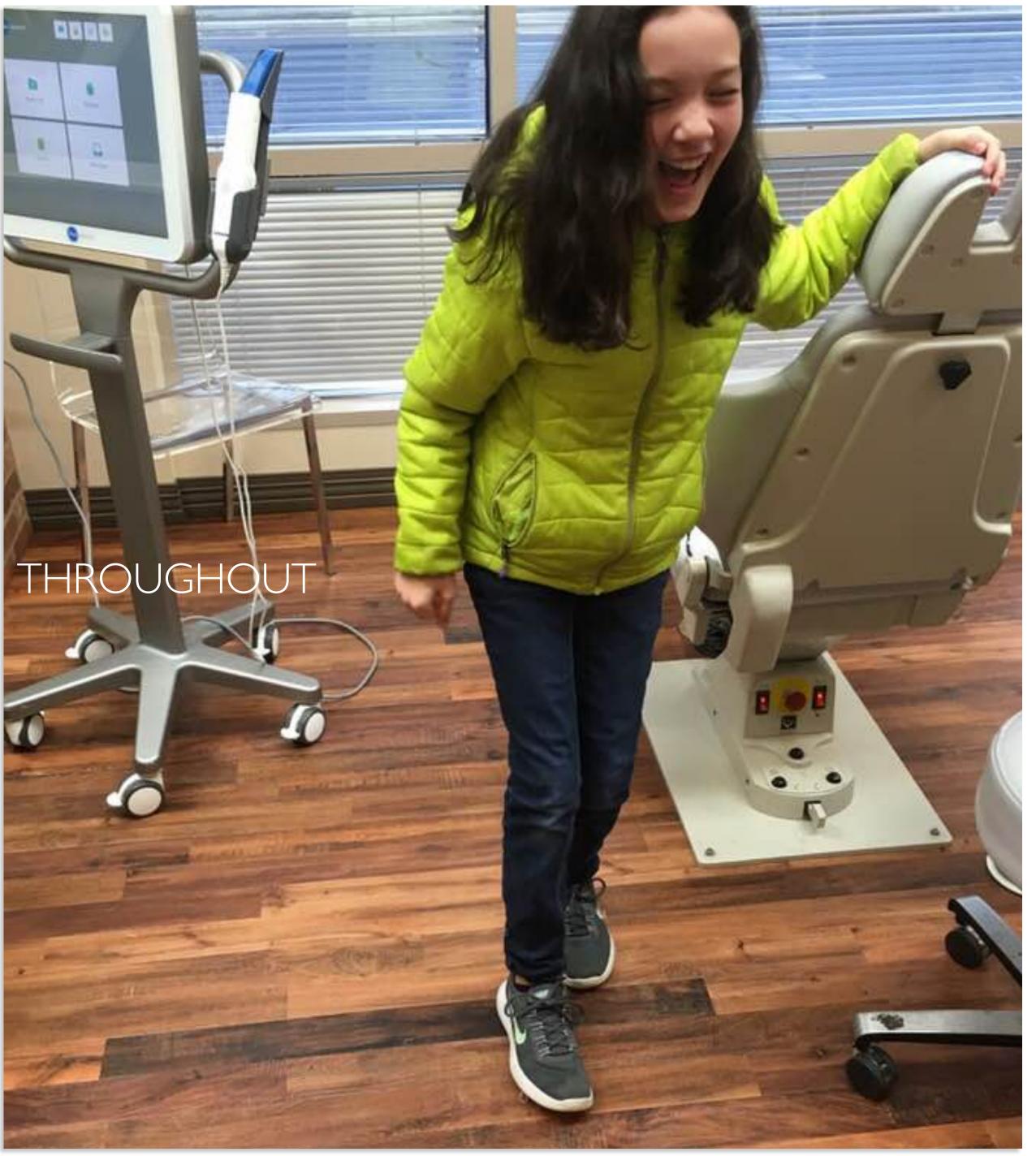
Phase I Means a Potential Phase 2

Congratulations for starting Phase I Treatment! Phase I is an early interceptive treatment to take advantage of skeletal growth, particularly the maxilla, and correct a traumatic malocclusion. It is important to understand that the braces will come off before all the adult teeth erupt. Therefore, a short second phase at a separate expense is anticipated to make sure the smile is absolutely perfect.

I understand that Phase I treatment may entail Phase 2 treatment at a separate expense.

Signature:		
Date:		





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Signature: _____

Date:_____

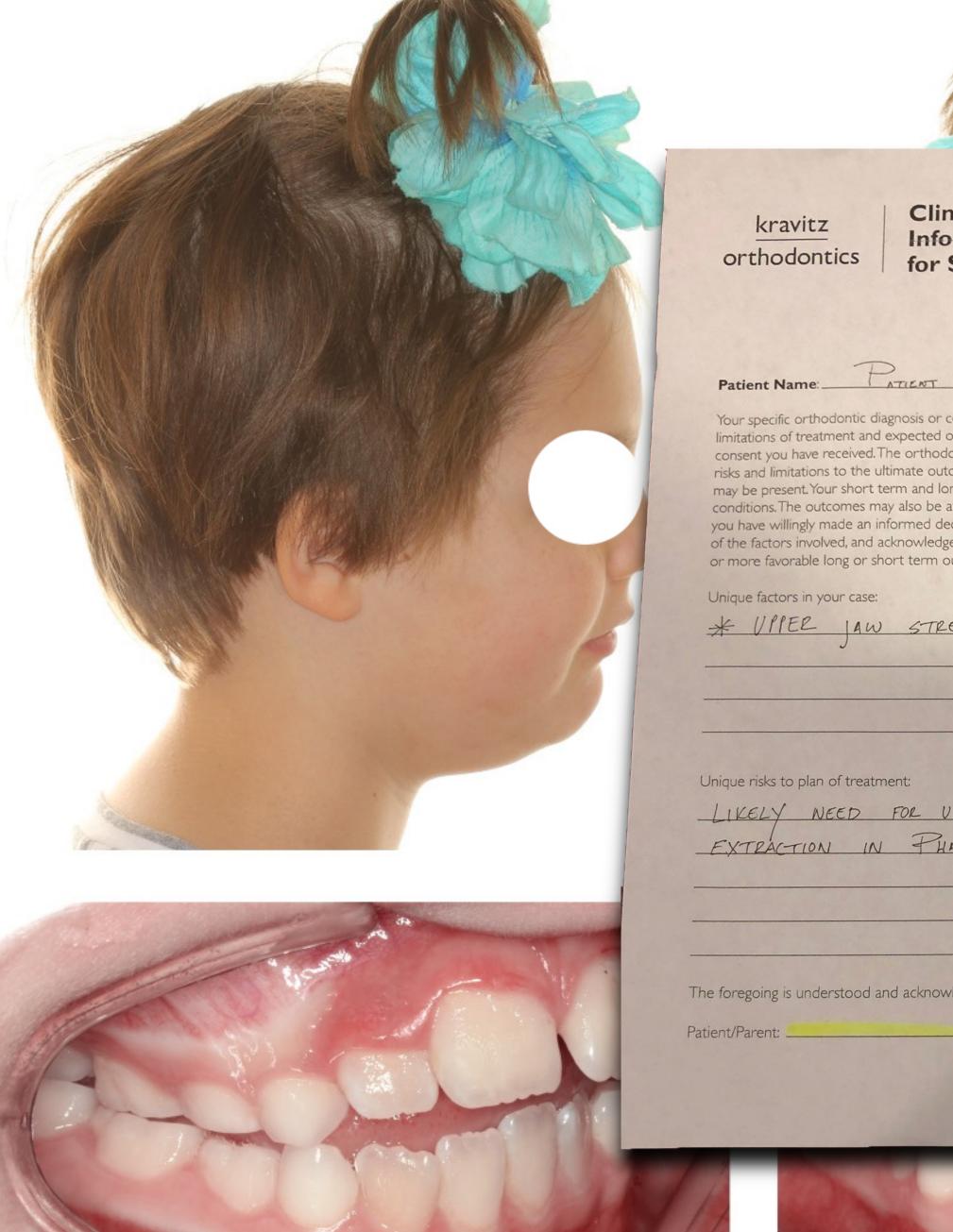
"DO WE REALLY HAVE TO DO A PHASE 2?"

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Clinical Orthodontic Treatment Information and Consent for Special Circumstances

Patient Name:	Date:
---------------	-------

Your specific orthodontic diagnosis or condition warrants additional information regarding risks and limitations of treatment and expected outcomes in addition to the general orthodontic information and consent you have received. The orthodontic issues unique to your case are listed below along with any risks and limitations to the ultimate outcome. You should be aware that other inherent risks and limitations may be present. Your short term and long term orthodontic and dental outcome may be affected by these conditions. The outcomes may also be affected by your choice of treatment plan. You acknowledge that you have willingly made an informed decision to pursue the chosen treatment course, understanding all of the factors involved, and acknowledge that other treatment plans may be available, leading to a different or more favorable long or short term outcome. You also understand that no treatment is an option.





Date: 1.31.19

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Your specific orthodo	ntic diagnosis or condition warrants additional inform
limitations of treatmer	nt and expected outcomes in addition to the genera
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	nes may also be affected by your choice of treatmen
	e an informed decision to pursue the chosen treatn
of the factors involved	, and acknowledge that other treatment plans may b
	g or short term outcome. You also understand that

Unique factors in your case:

* UPPER	IAW	STRETCHED	FORWARD.

Unique risks to plan of treatment:

LIKELY NEED FOR UPLER BICUSPID EXTRACTION IN PHASE 2

The foregoing is understood and acknowledged, and I/we willingly conser

Patient/Parent:

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Neal D. Kravitz, DMD, MS Monica Dinh, DDS, MS • Helena Kilic, DMD, MS

SPECIALISTS IN ORTHODONTICS FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS DIPLOMATES OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF ORTHODONTICS

PATIENT'S NAME	PATIENT.	DATE	1.31.19
DOCTOR'S NAME	PEDIATRIC DENTIST		
DELLARUS			

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25055 Riding Plaza, Suite 110 South Riding , Virginia 20152 T 703.722.2900

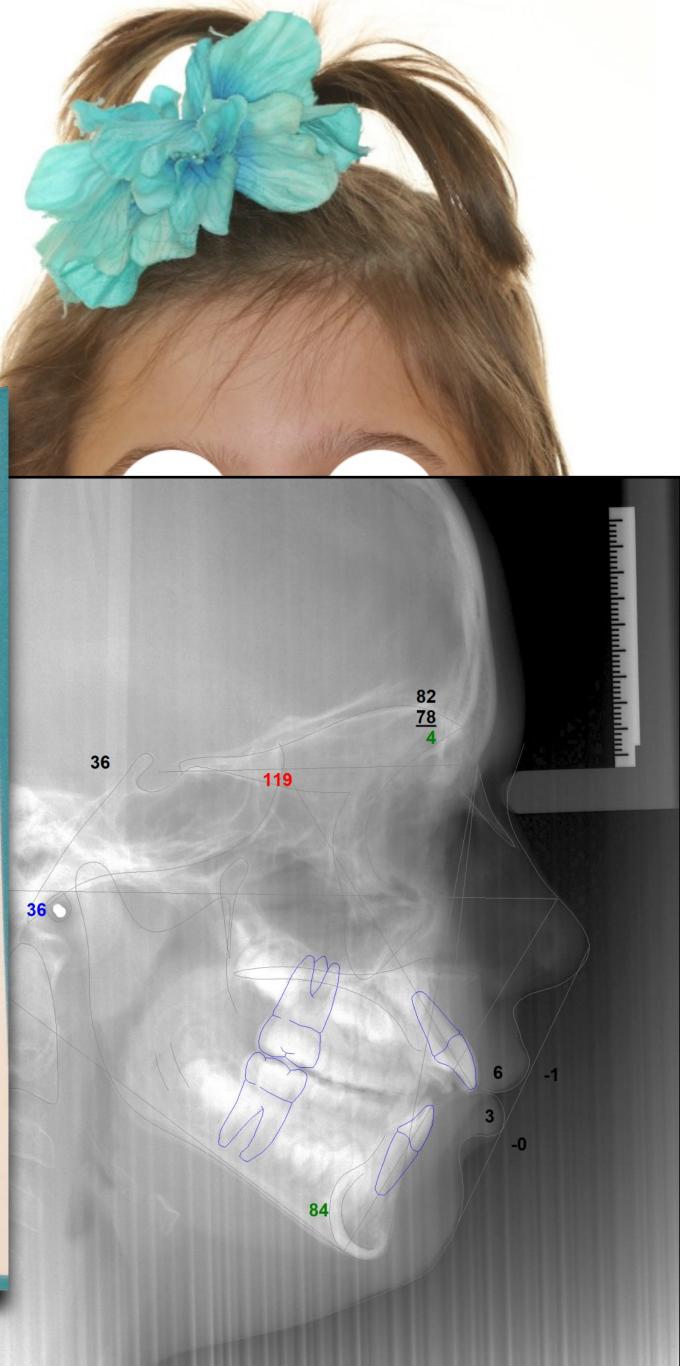
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CREATE WHATEVER YOU NEED

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Interproximal Reduction (IPR) and Enameloplasty

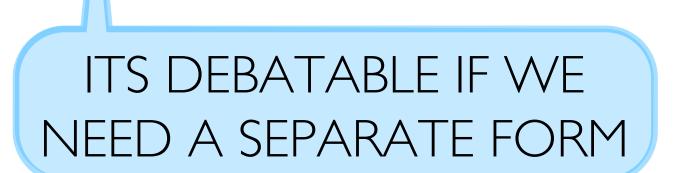
The shape of teeth prior to starting orthodontic treatment is often less than ideal. Some teeth are too wide or too sharp, while others are chipped, bumpy (i.e. still have their mammelons) or asymmetrical. To improve the bite and the esthetics, the orthodontist may need to do a little interproximal enamel reduction or enameloplasty.

Interproximal enamel reduction, or "IPR", is a procedure where the orthodontist will remove very small amounts of enamel from the sides of one or more teeth with a thin strip or disk. IPR is typically performed on larger front teeth with excess enamel in order to create additional space.

Enameloplasty is the reshaping of the tooth with a bur into its ideal form. This is commonly performed on the incisal edges, cusp tips, and the thick ridges behind the teeth.

I understand that interproximal reduction and enameloplasty may be needed during treatment.

Signature _____ Date ____



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Appointments Needed During School

We understand that it is never easy to miss school for an orthodontic appointment. This is particularly true if your child is at a magnet school further away, such a Nysmith, Thomas Jefferson, The Loudoun Academy of Science, or others. **However, in order to accommodate all our families, each child will need approximately 3-4 appointments, during the week in the morning.** These appointments are reserved for placing the braces, inserting orthodontic appliances, removing the braces, and sometimes for special appointments when the office is quieter. We will do our best to complete these appointments within an hour and get your child back to school as quickly as possible.

I understand that my child will have to miss some school during their orthodontic treatment.

The remainder of appointments can be scheduled for afternoons and weekends.

Signature	Date
Signature	Date



THESE ARE ALL CONSENT FORMS



kravitz orthodontics

Braces Removal and Retainer Consent Form

DEBOND CONSENT GIVEN BY MOTHER!

Congratulations!	, today is the day that your braces are coming off
to unveil your beautiful smile! You are now entering a	n important phase of your treatment—the
Retention Phase.	

Completed orthodontic treatment does not guarantee perfectly straight teeth for the rest of your life. Teeth have a memory and often try to move back to their original positions. Retainers are required to keep your teeth in their new positions. Regular retainer wear is often necessary for lifetime as your body is continually undergoing growth and maturation. Minor irregularities, particularly in the lower front teeth may occur. In summary, you need your retainers to keep your teeth as straight as possible, but even with good retainer wear your teeth may move slightly.

Consent for Braces Removal

I am pleased with my/my child's smile and consent to removal of the braces/appliances. _____ (initial)

DO NOT RUSH THE CONSENT! IT IS YOUR ONLY PROTECTION OTHER THAN



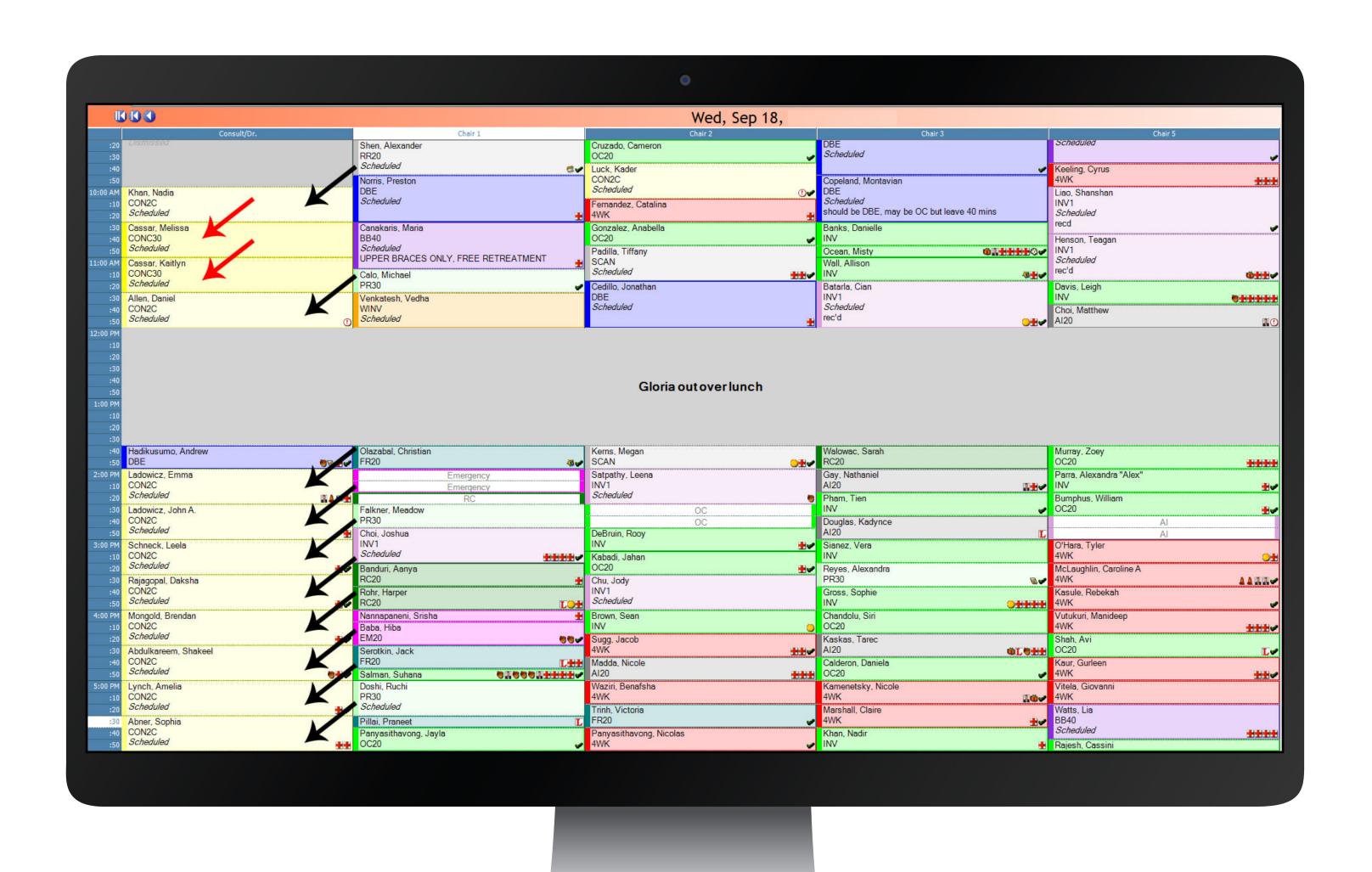
SCHEDULE & NOTES



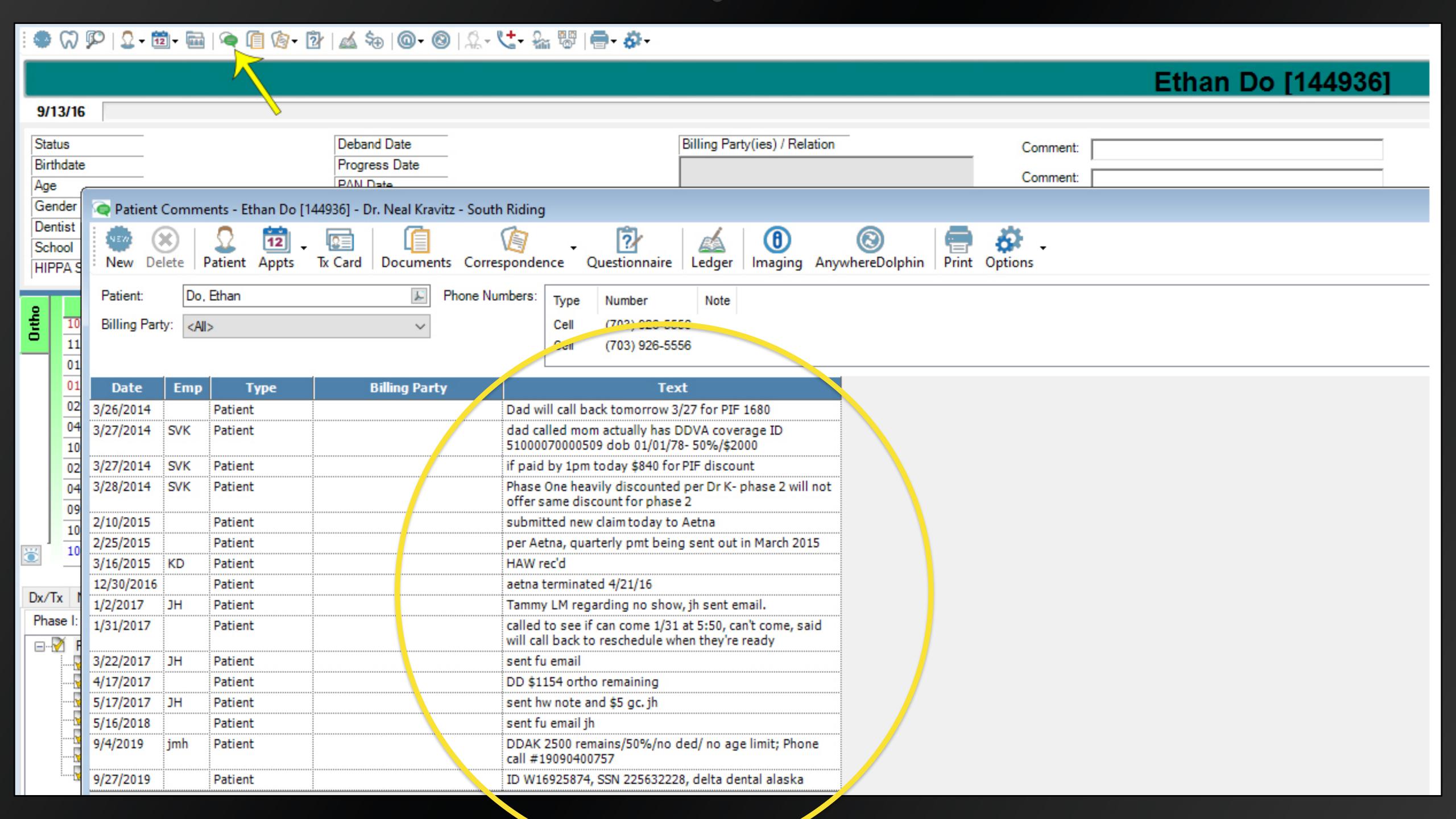
HAVE A SEPARATE WIFI FOR PATIENTS



CONC AND CON2C







PREPARE FOR FOUR SLOW MONTHS

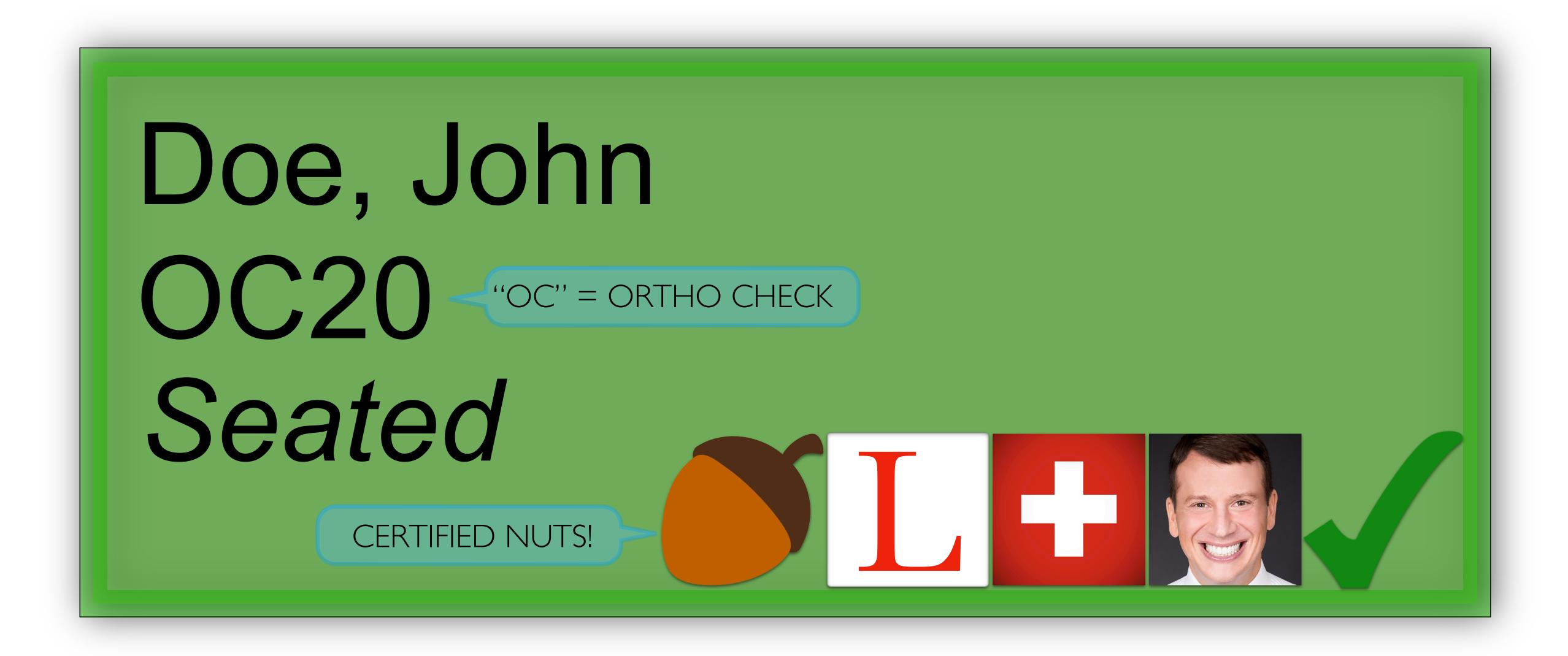


- I. SEPTEMBER (SCHOOL)
- 2. DECEMBER (CHRISTMAS)
- 3. FEBRUARY (28 DAYS)
- 4. MAY (AAO MEETING)

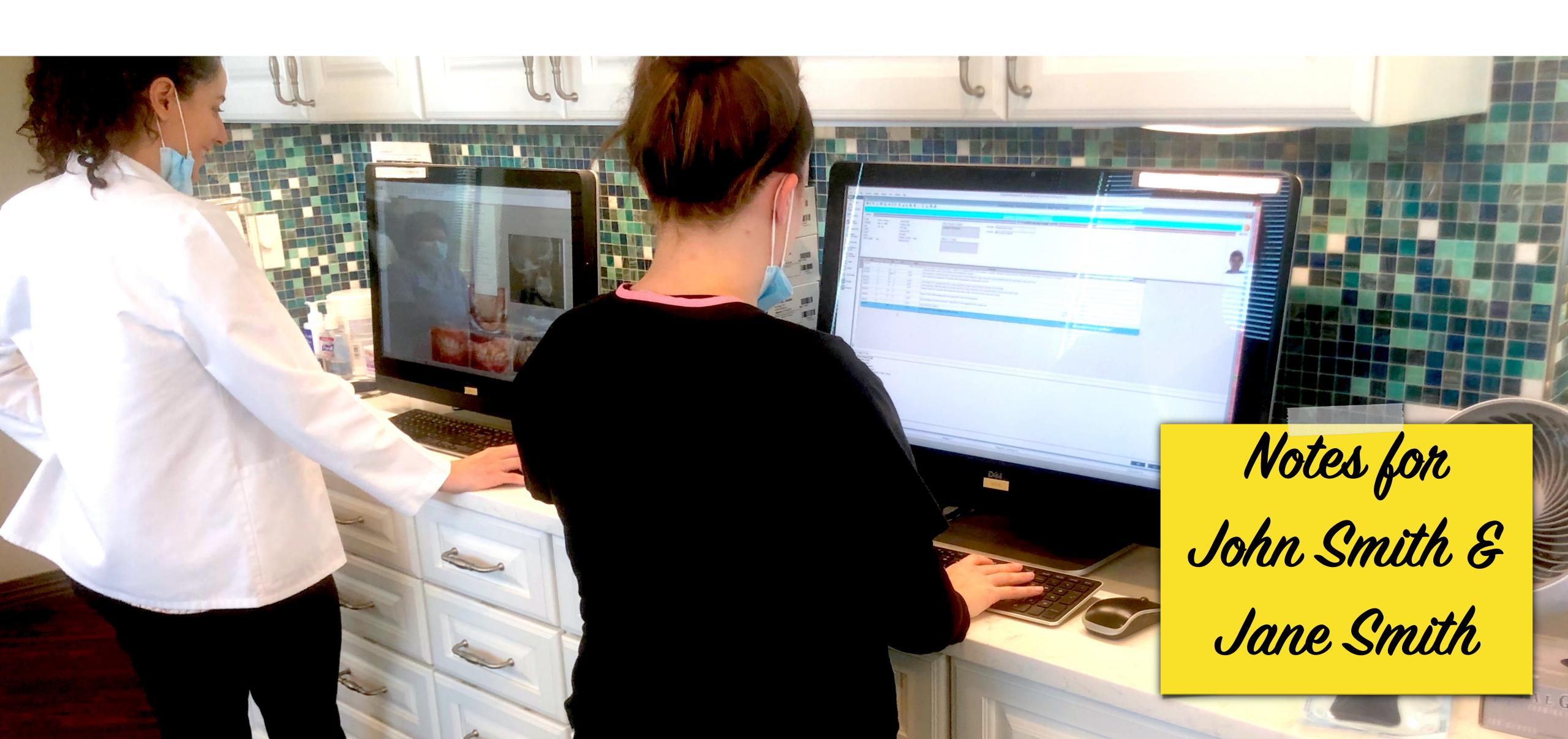
NOT ALL PATIENTS ARE EQUAL



CUSTOMIZE YOUR ALERTS



STAFF TYPES NOTES IMMEDIATELY



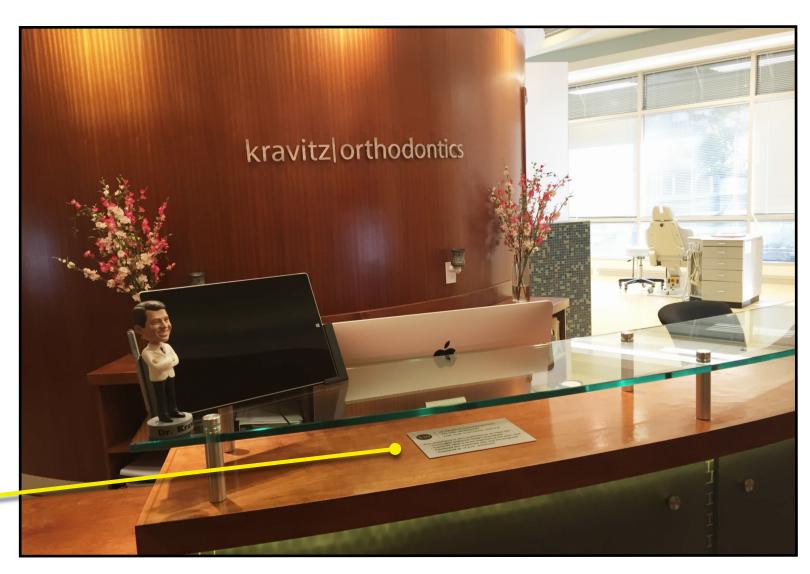
"OID WE ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS?"



AT KRAVITZ ORTHODONTICS,
WE ARE LEGENDARY
FOR OUR CUSTOMER SERVICE.

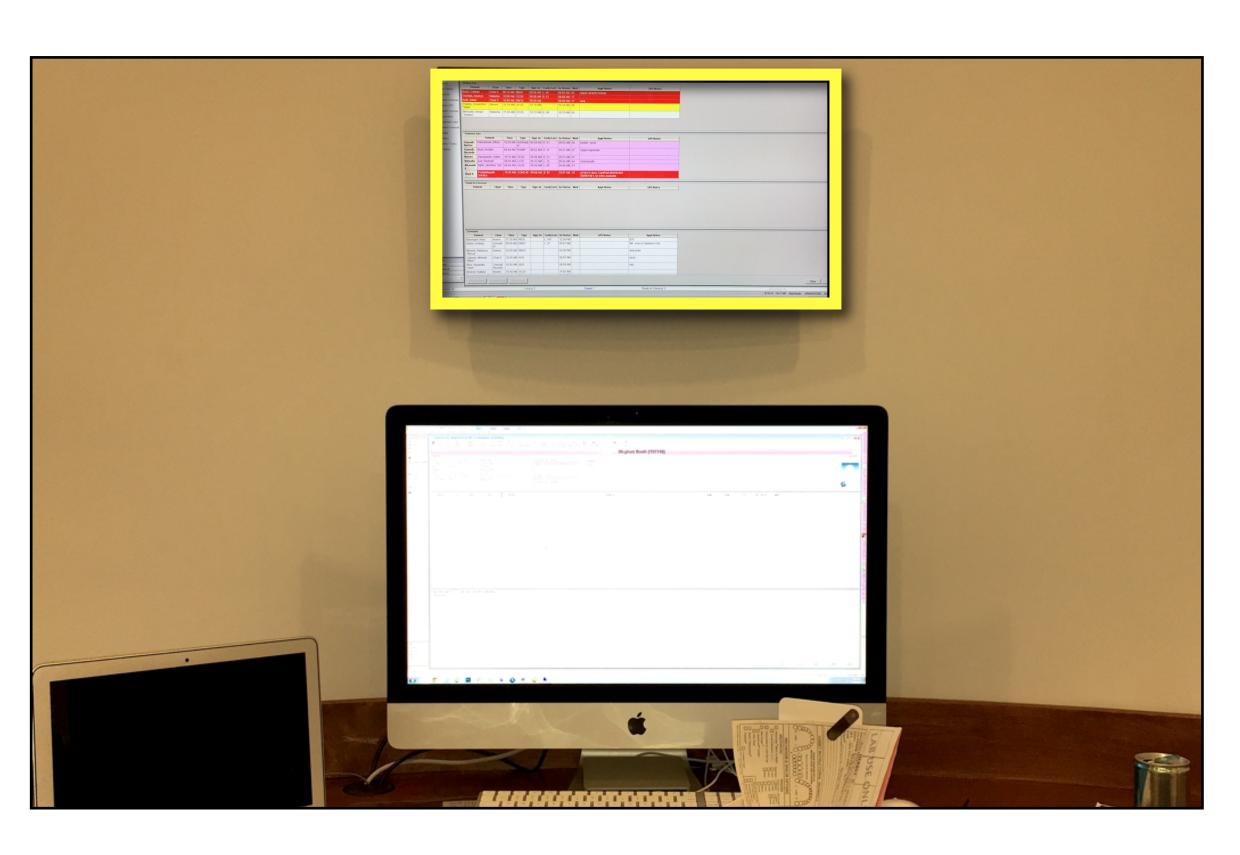
Your experience is very important to us. Have we:

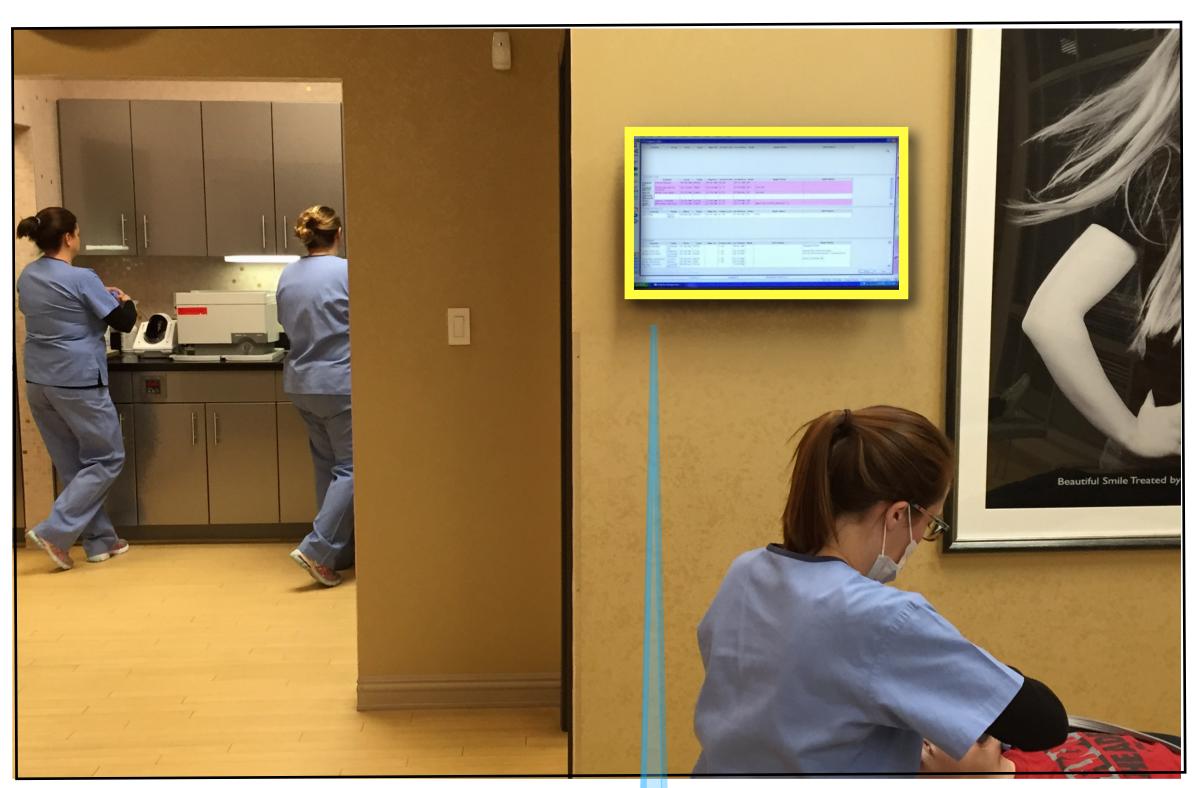
- · Thoroughly explained today's procedure?
- Explained what is to be expected at the next visit?
- · Reviewed the treatment plan and the progress?
- Answered all of your questions?





GPS STATIONS THROUGHOUT OFFICE





THESE SCREENS KEEP UPS FROM RUNNING MORE THAN 10 MINUTES BEHIND

	SUMMARY OF SCHEDULING IN MY OFFICE
MY DAY	8 AM - 6 PM (2 HOUR LUNCH)
# PATIENTS	50-60 PER DOCTOR (2 DOCTOR DAYS HAVE 110)
# CONSULTS	8-10 CONSULTS PER DAY (COUNTING CON2)
TEMPLATE	LONG APPOINTMENTS IN AM. *4WKS IF OVER
EMERGENCY	BEFORE WORK OR "ON CALL" IN PM
PEARL	I AM MAKING SMALL ADJUSTMENTS EVERY DAY

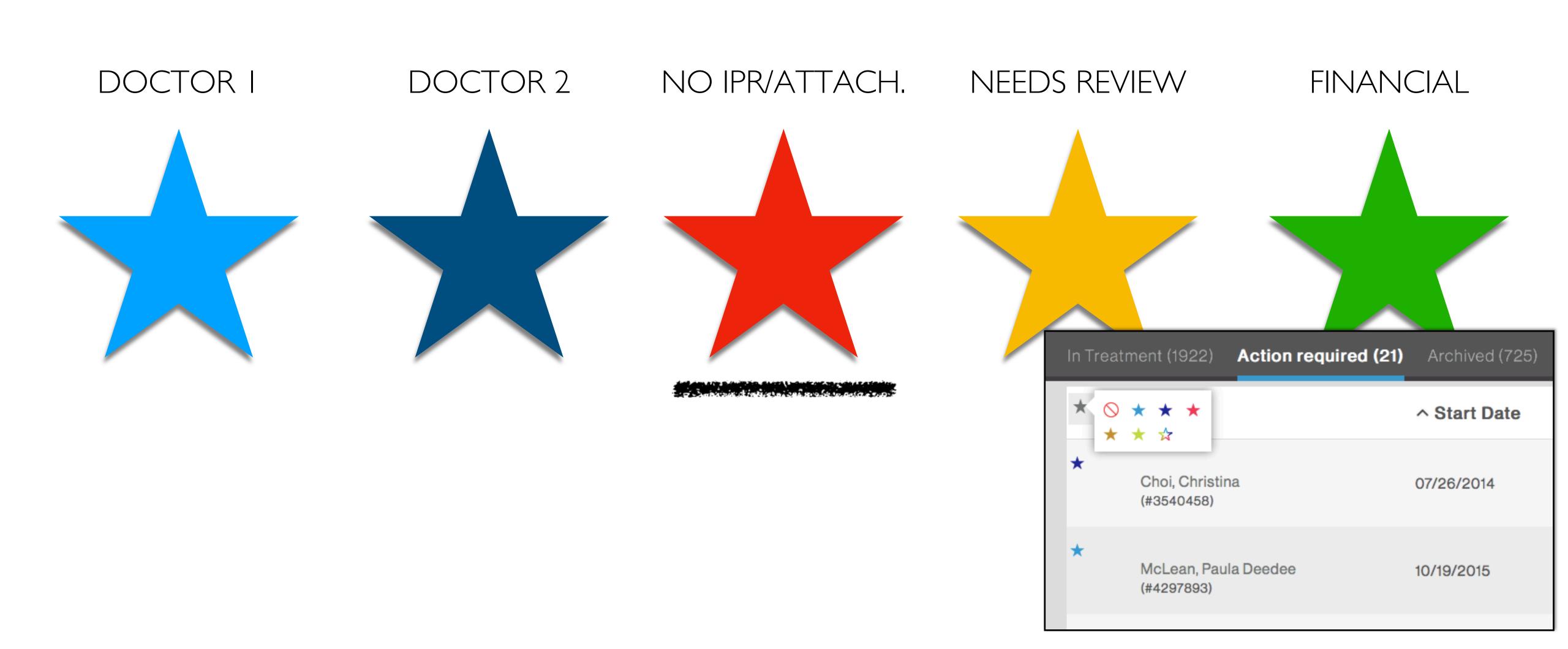
YOU EITHER CONTROL YOUR SCHEDULE OR YOUR SCHEDULE CONTROLS YOU.



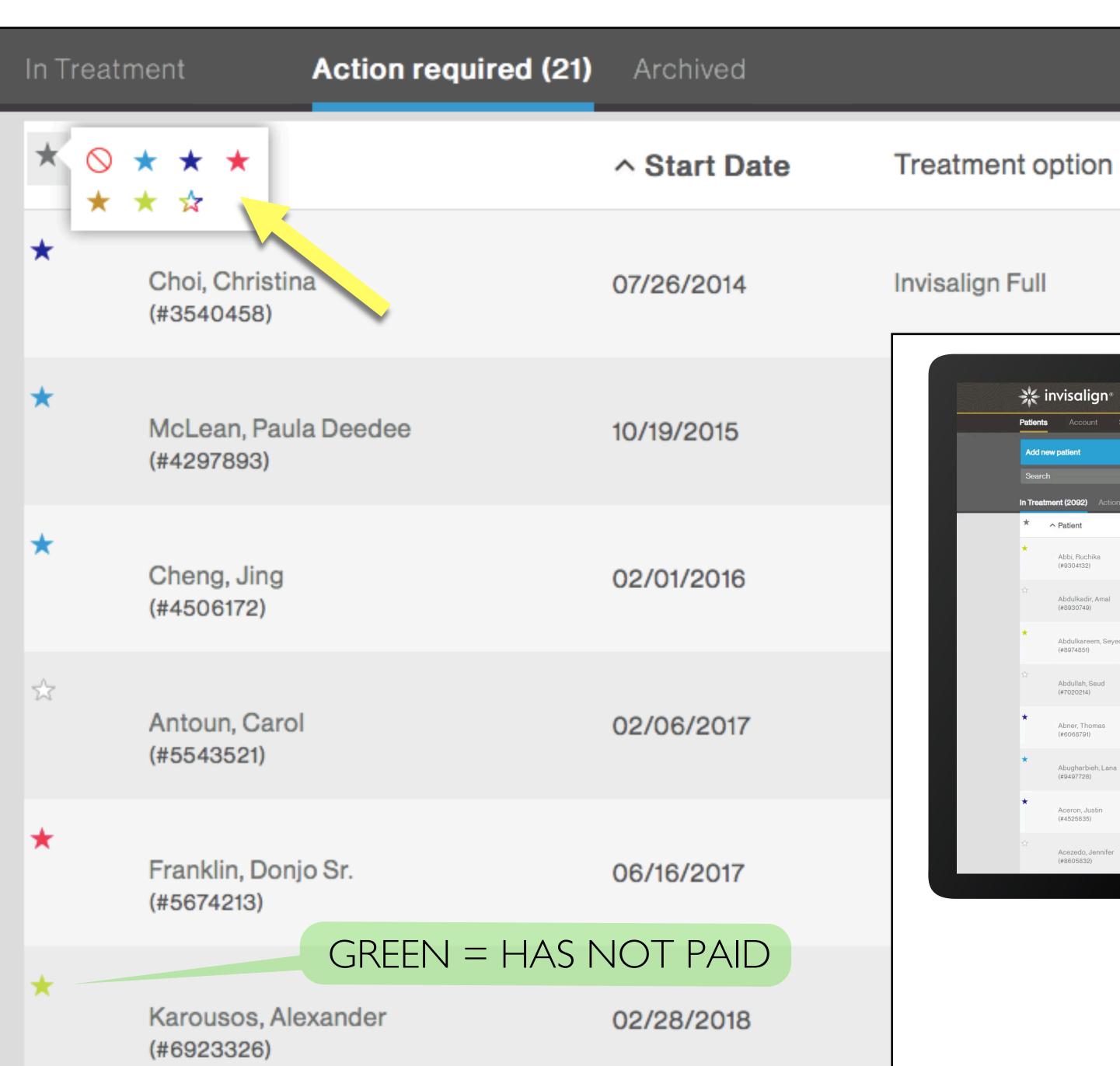
INVISALIGN RECORDS



USE YOUR INVISALIGN STARS



In Trea	tment Action required (21) Archived			
* 0	* * *	^ Start Date	Treatment option	Status	Notes
*	Choi, Christina (#3540458)	07/26/2014	Invisalign Full	Preview ClinCheck treatment plan (Additional Aligners) (02/26/2019)	
*	McLean, Paula Deedee (#4297893)	10/19/2015	Invisalign Full	Preview ClinCheck treatment plan (Additional Aligners) (02/26/2019)	
*	Cheng, Jing (#4506172)	02/01/2016	Invisalign Full	Review ClinCheck treatment plan (Additional Aligners) (02/26/2019)	
**	Antoun, Carol (#5543521)	02/06/2017	Invisalign Full	Preview ClinCheck treatment plan (Additional Aligners) (02/26/2019)	
*	Franklin, Donjo Sr. (#5674213)	06/16/2017	Invisalign Full	Preview ClinCheck treatment plan (Additional Aligners) (02/26/2019)	NO ATTACHMENT
*	GREEN = HA Karousos, Alexander (#6923326)	02/28/2018	Invisalign Full	Proview ClinCheck treatment plan (Additional Aligners) (02/26/2019)	

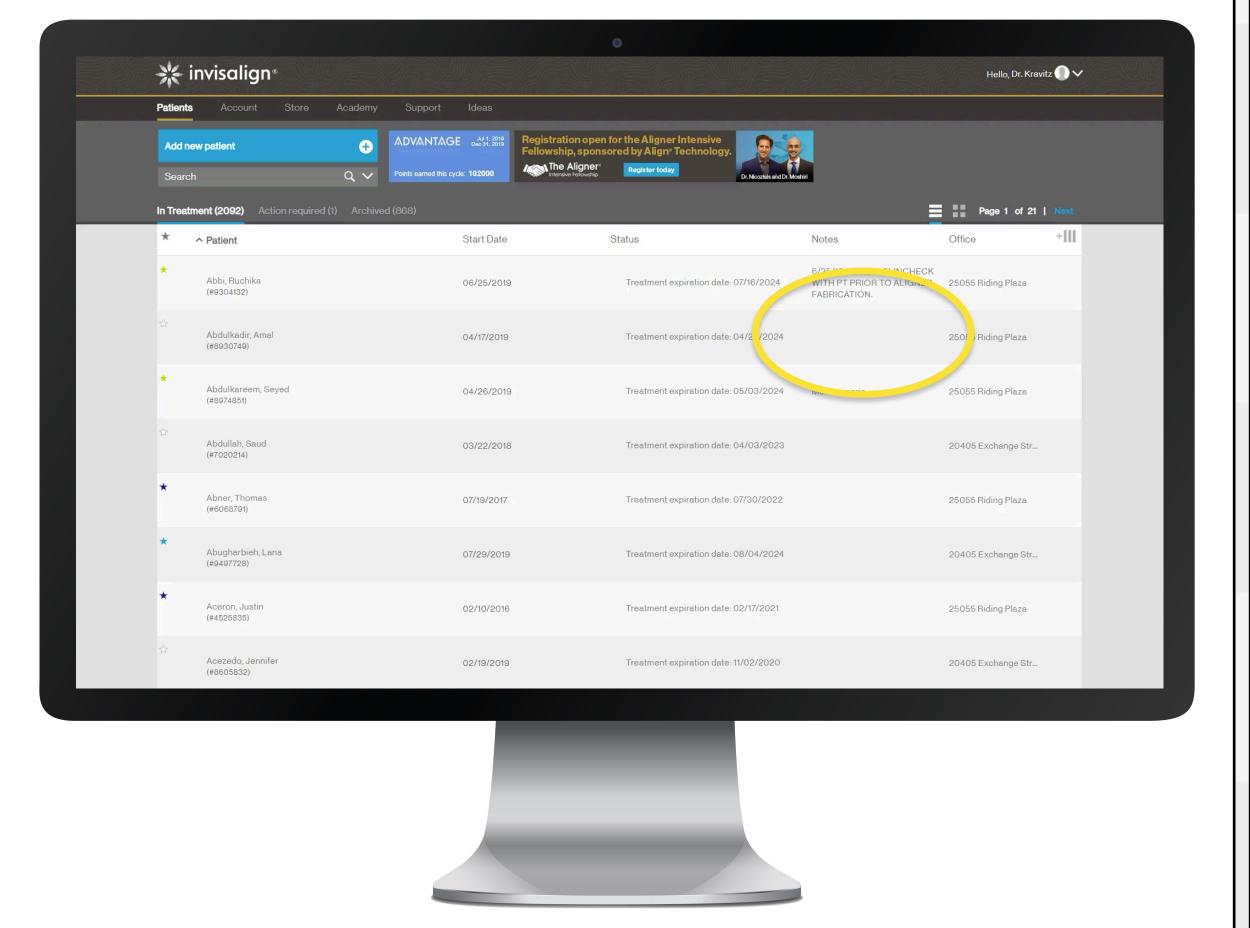


Status

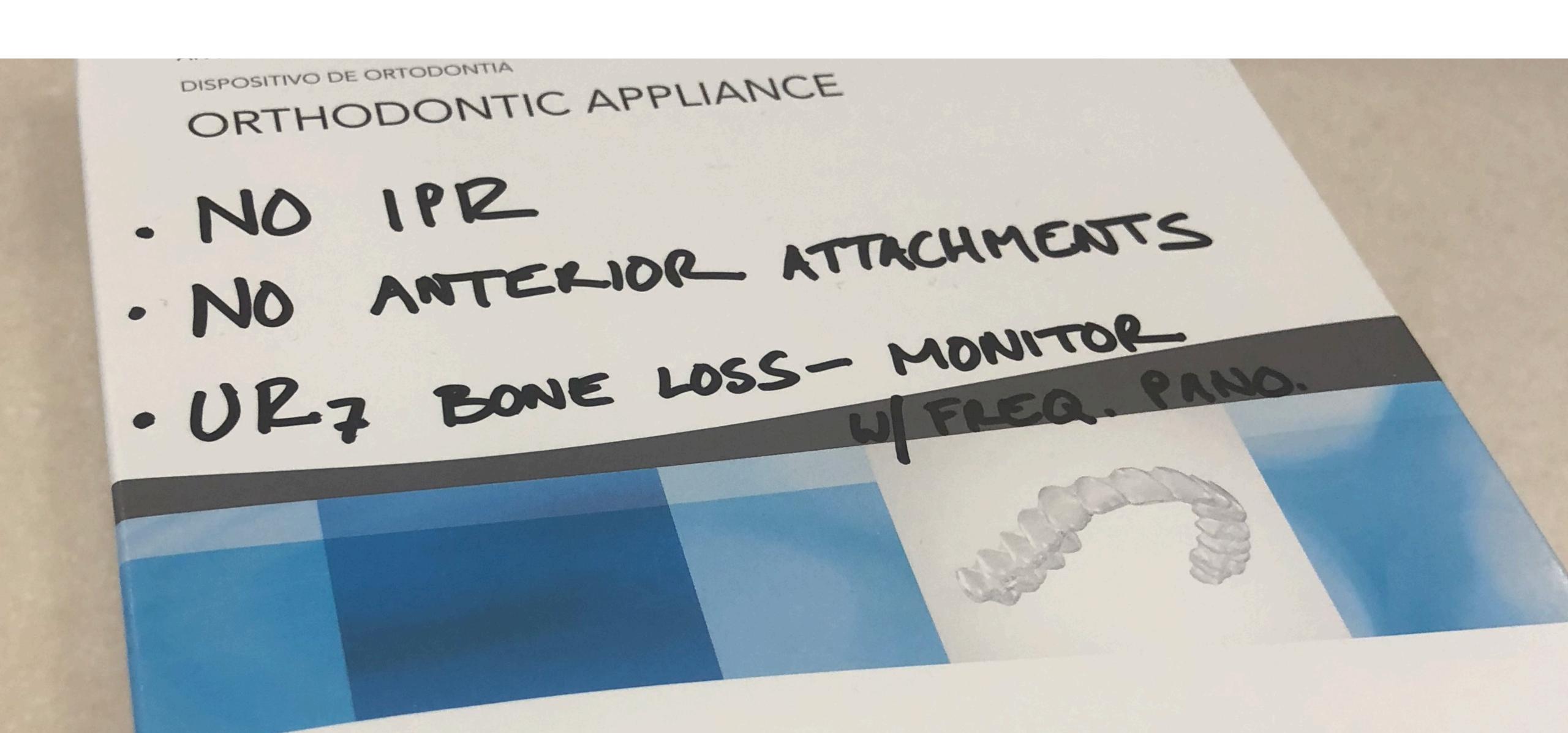
Notes

Invisalign Full

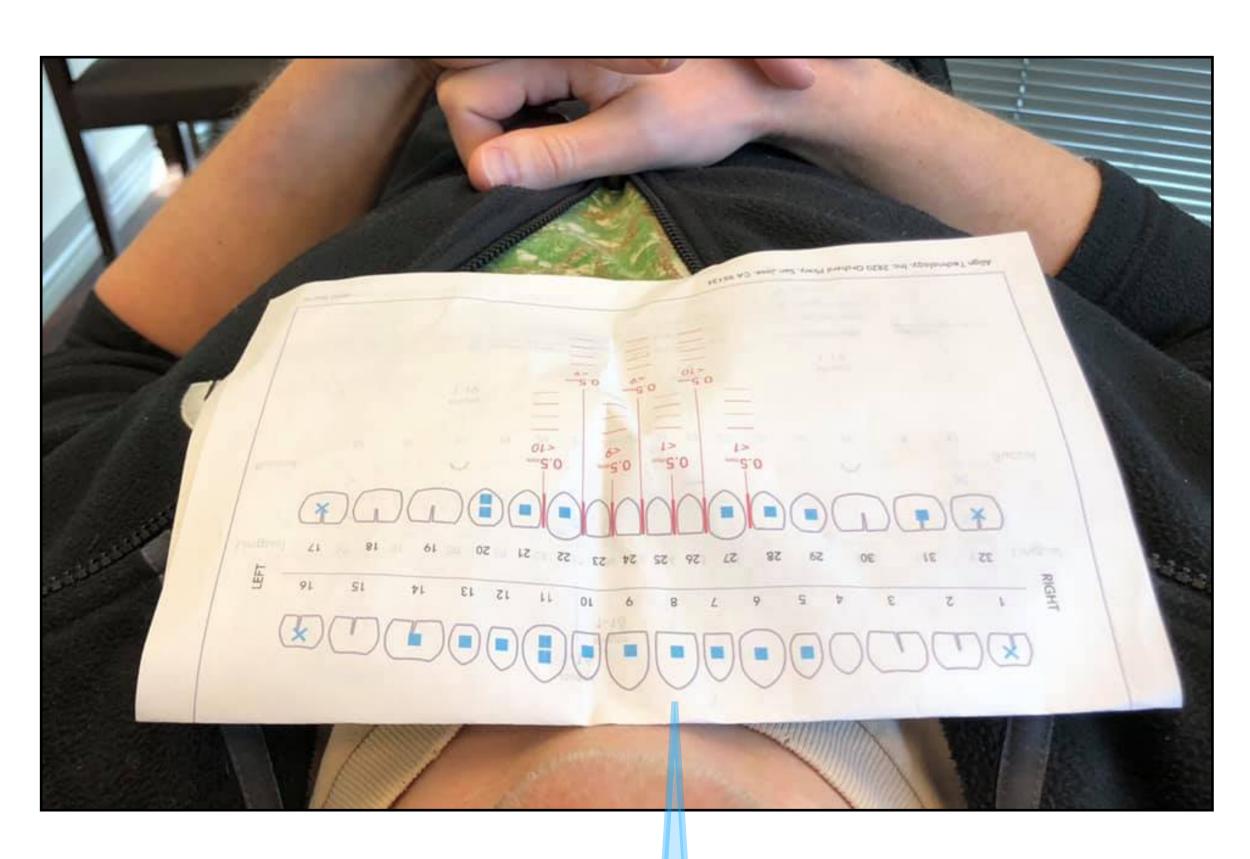
Review ClinCheck treatment plan (Additional Aligners) (02/26/2019)

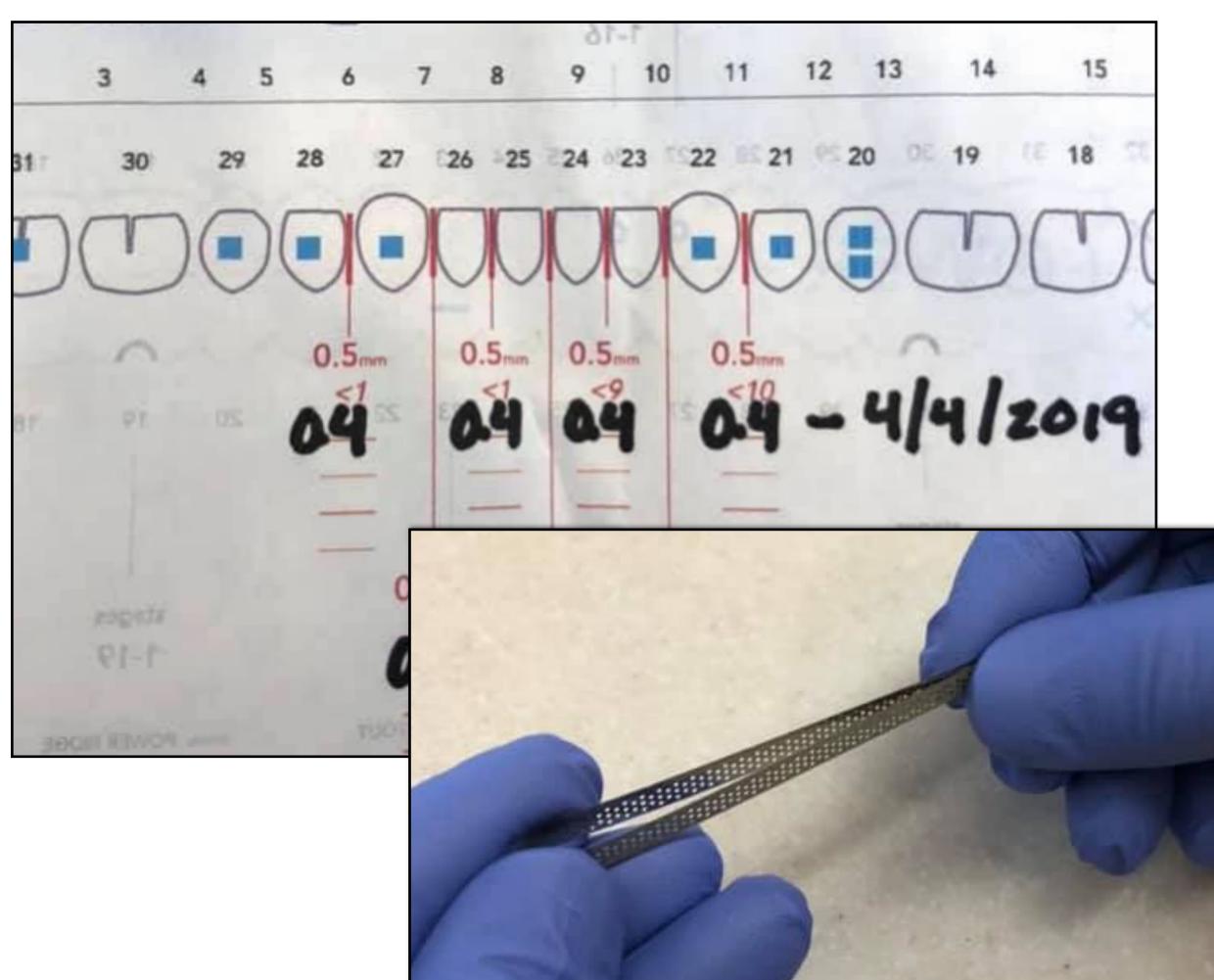


LABEL YOUR INVISALIGN BOXES



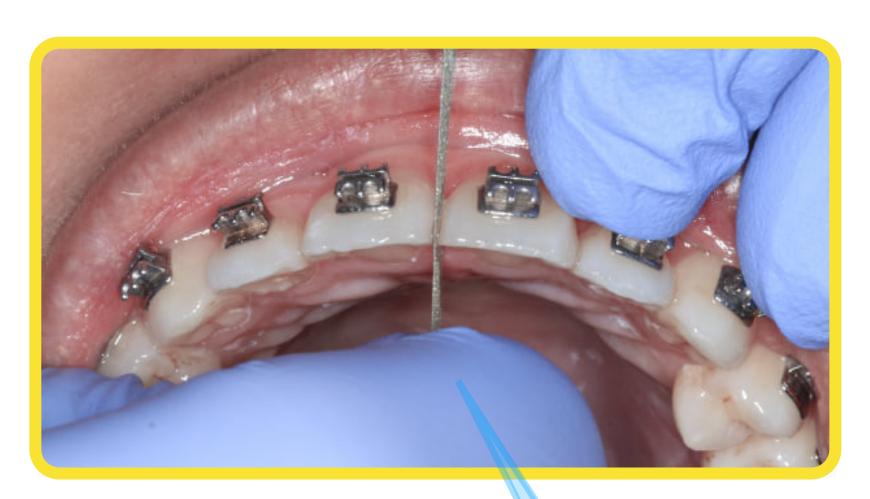
LABEL YOUR IPR SHEET ACCURATELY

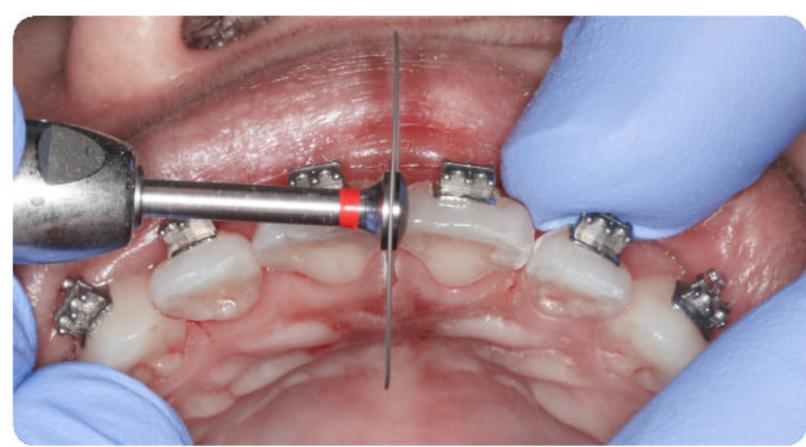


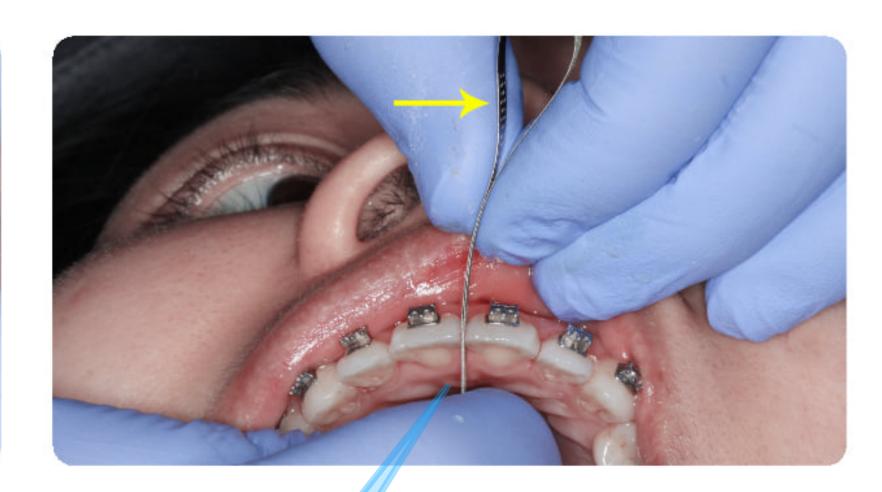


FLIP FOR ORIENTATION

PEARL: STRIP-DISC-DOUBLE STRIP



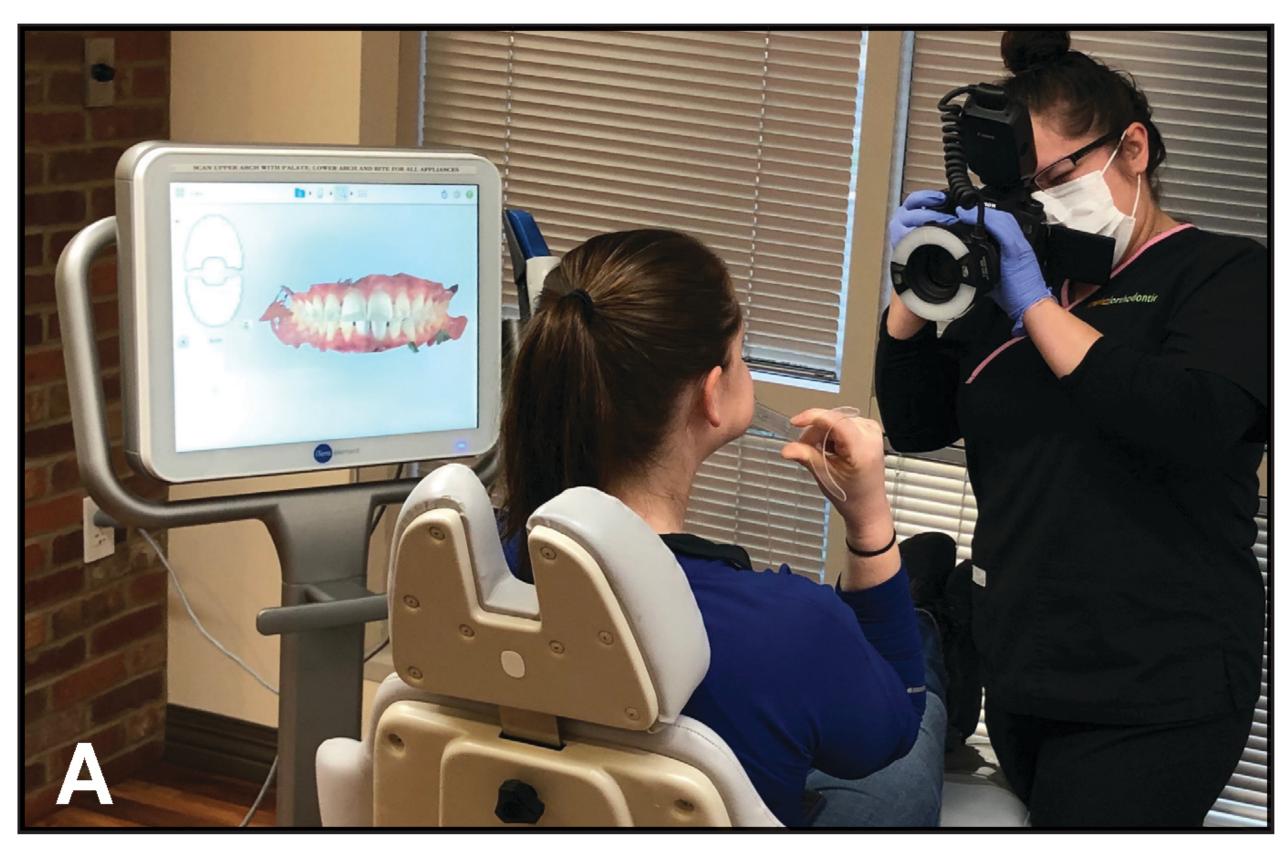


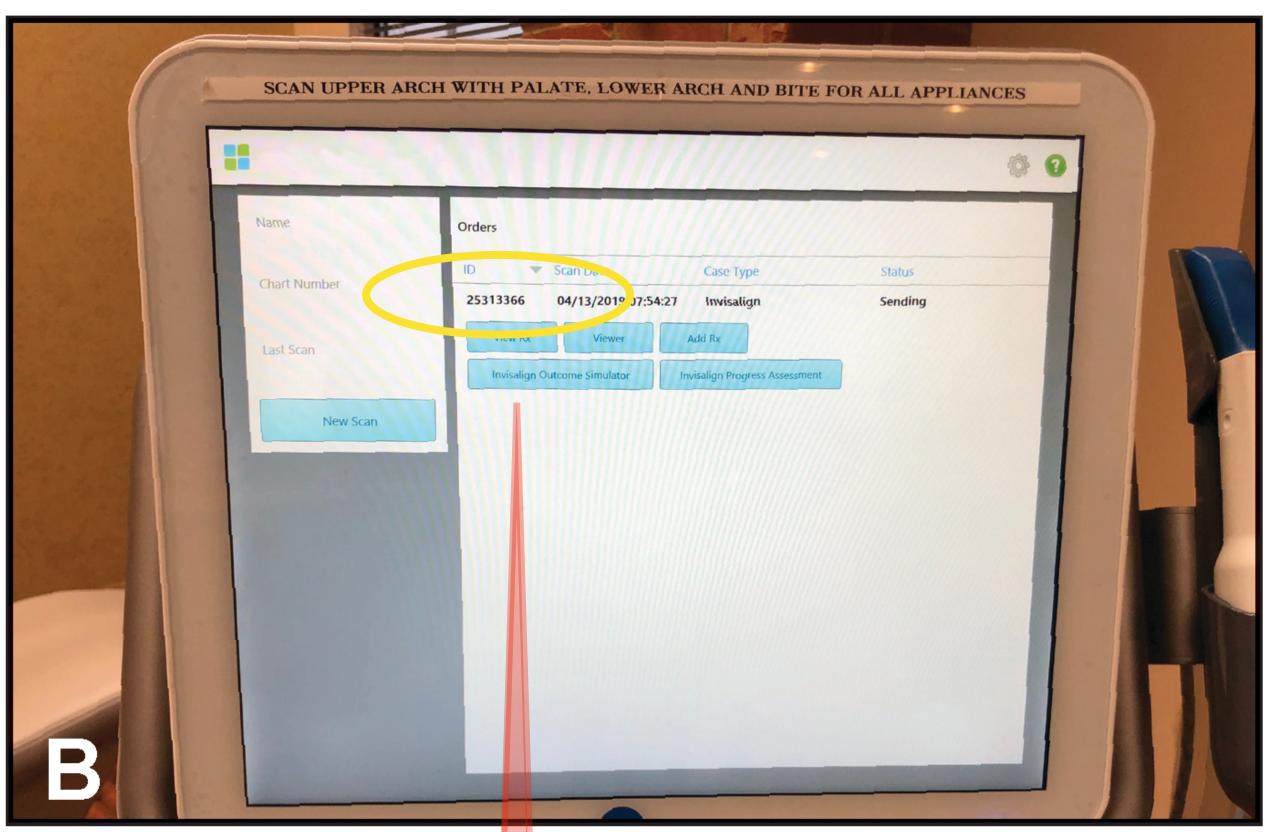


USING THE STRIP FIRST PREVENTS LEDGES AND DISC CATCHING

THE IPR STRIP IS
FOLDED ON ITSELF TO
USE BOTH SIDES

TRANSFER AN INVISALIGN SCAN

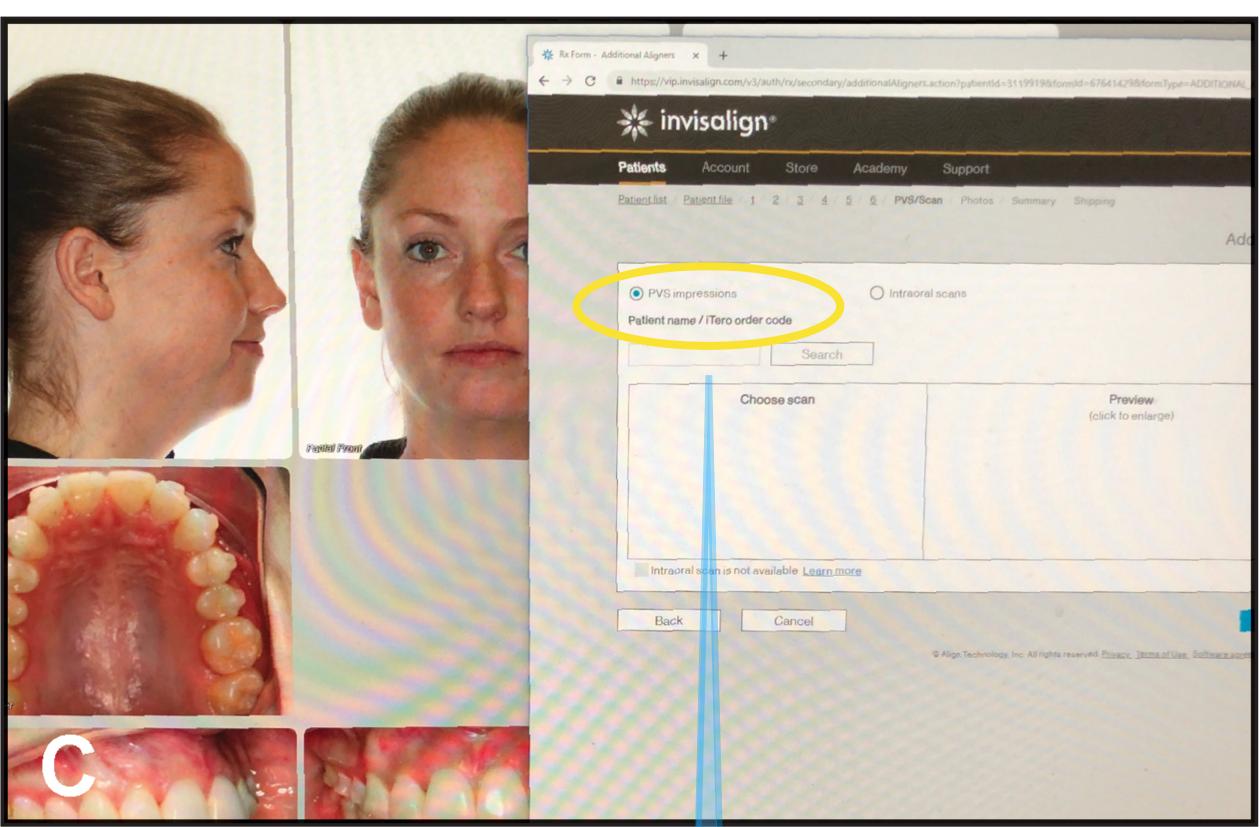




RECORD SCAN ID NUMBER

TRANSFER AN INVISALIGN SCAN

SCAN UPPER ARCH WITH PALATE, LOWER ARCH AND BITE FOR ALL APPLIANCES Chart Number 04/13/2019 07:54:27 Sending Last Scan New Scan



THE TREATING ORTHODONTIST SUBMITS REFINEMENT AND SELECTS "PVS IMPRESSION"

A HIGH VOLUME INVISALIGN OFFICE REQUIRES SYSTEMS WITH CHECKS AND BALANCES



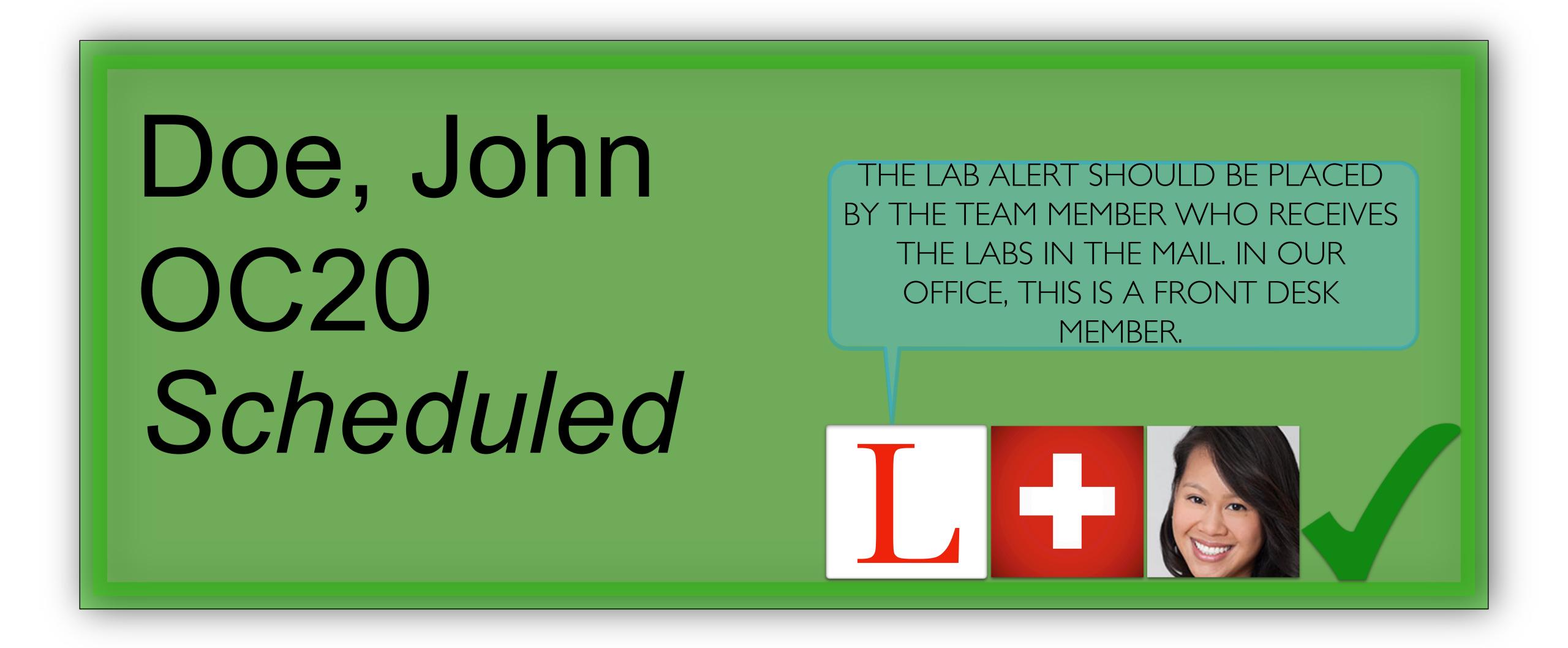
STAFF DUTIES



STAFF PULLS LABS AT END OF DAY



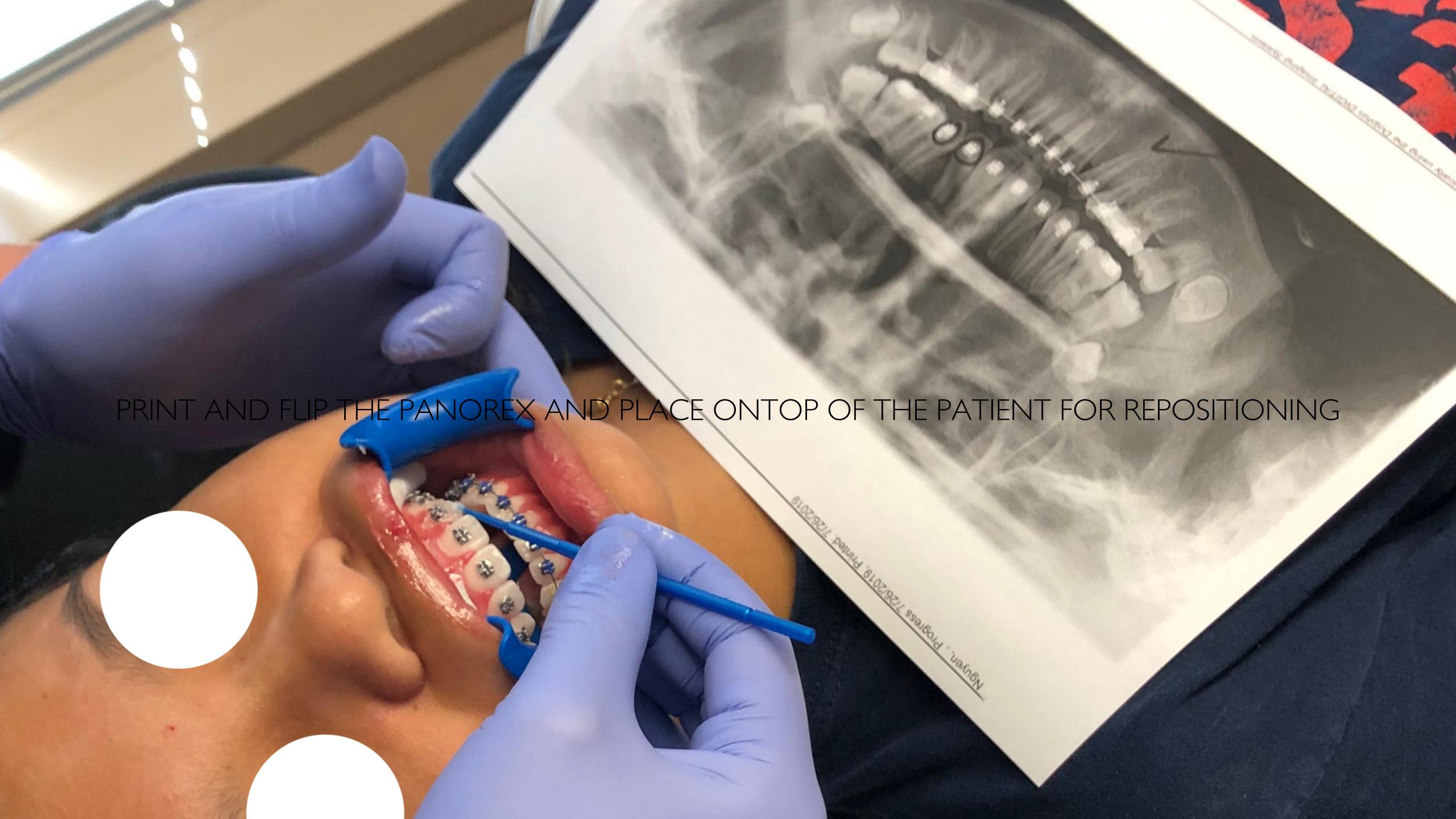
ADD THE LAB ALERT

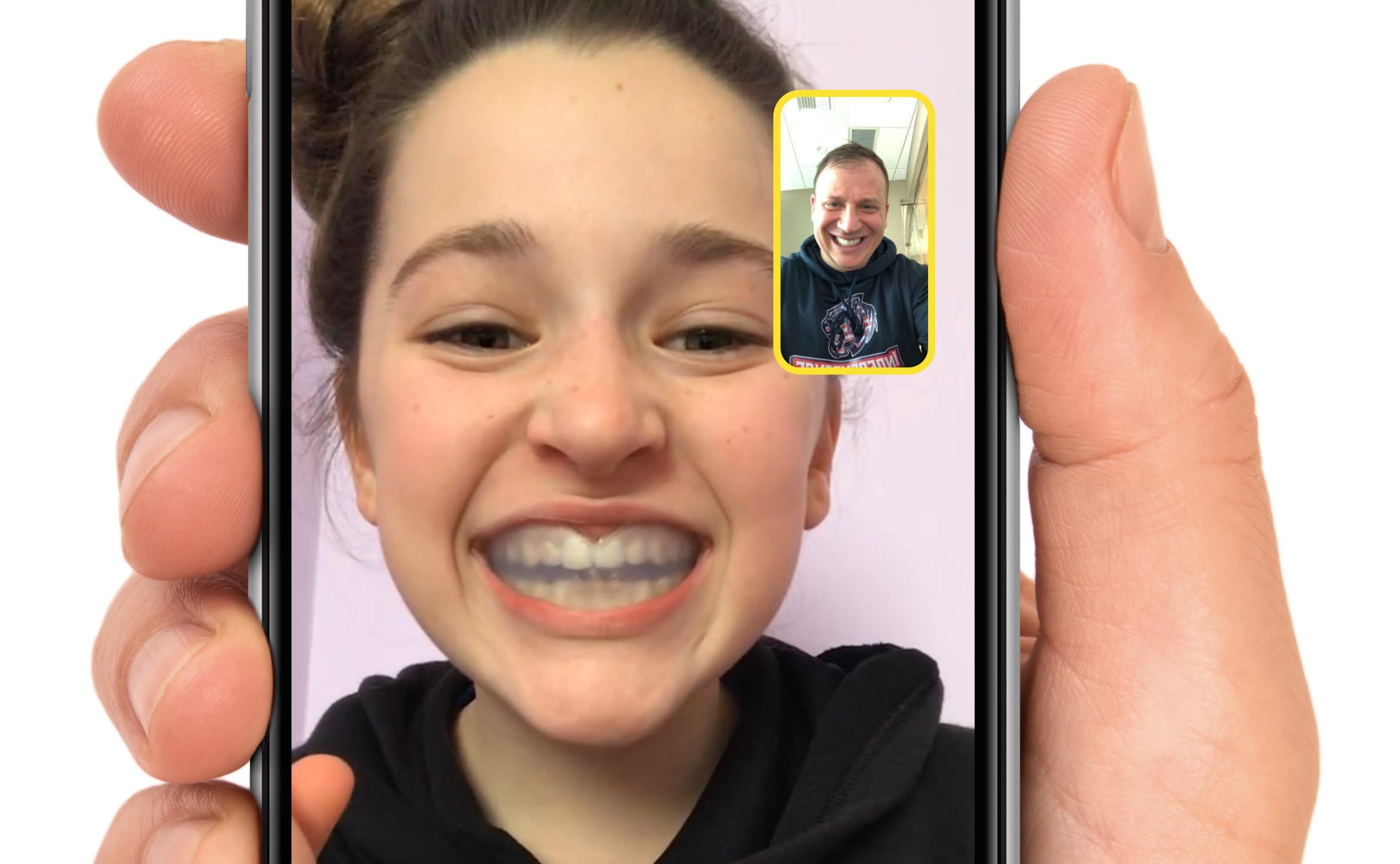


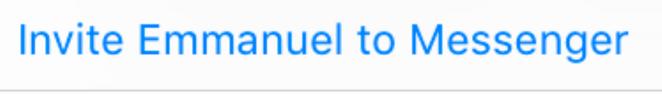
REPOSITIONING APPOINTMENT





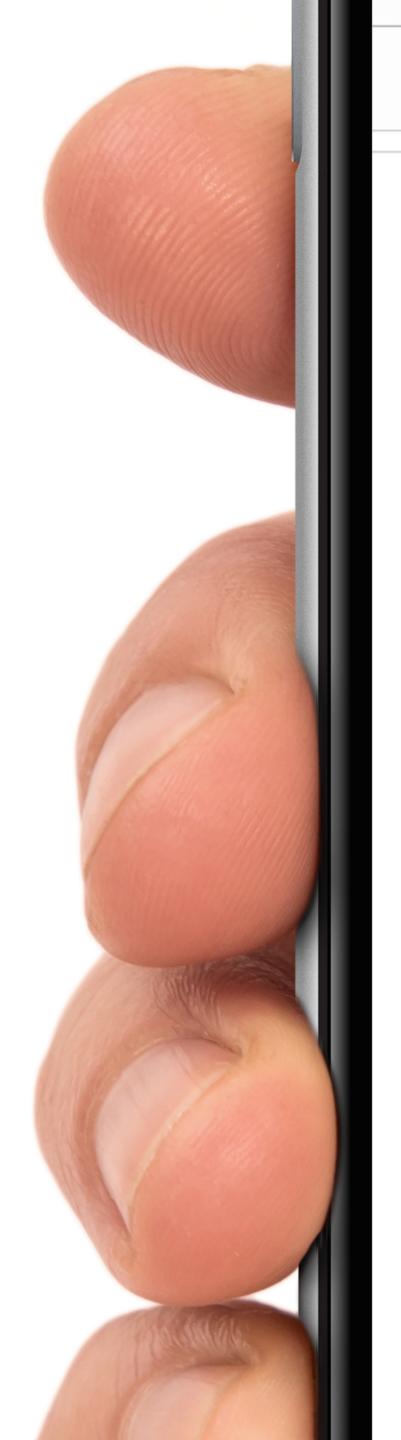


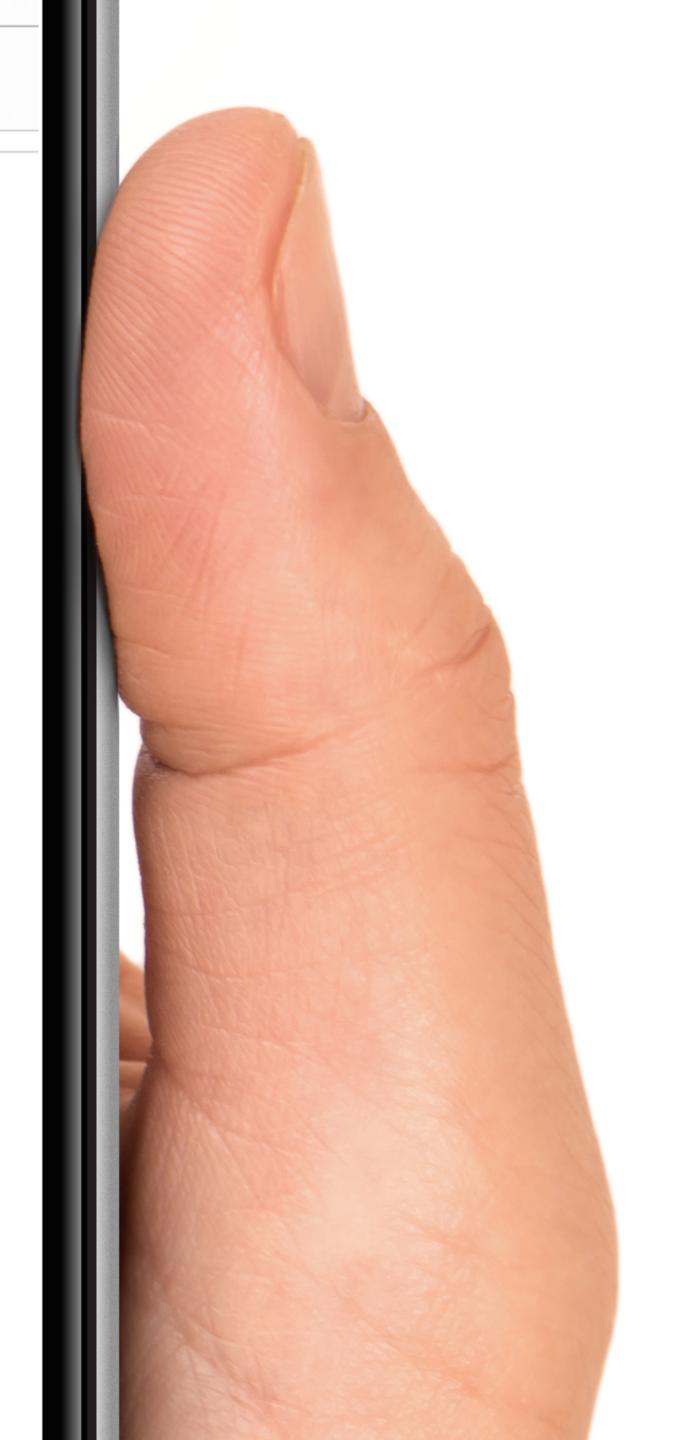




AUG 9, 9:09 AM

Thank you for referring the Blake girls! Great family. Alexandria does not need a Phase I but she has early early signs of a bilateral MxCP1 canine-premolar transposition. During her observation over the next 1.5 years, I may refer for sequential extraction of Bs, and then C's to try to correct these teeth during eruption.











to shaykayamboo, me 🔻

Dr. Kravitz says your smile is absolutely gorgeous and no orthodontic treatment is needed. First priority should be the cavity and third molars.

Jessica Thai, DDS MS

On Wed, Oct 2, 2019 at 1:39 PM Shay Kayamboo <shaykayamboo@gmail.com> wrote:

Hi Jennifer,

Thank you for your referral! So will doing the Invisalign not be helpful in my case? Just asking for clarification :)

Thanks,

Shay Kayamboo

On Wednesday, October 2, 2019, Jessica Thai <jessica.thai.dds@gmail.com> wrote:

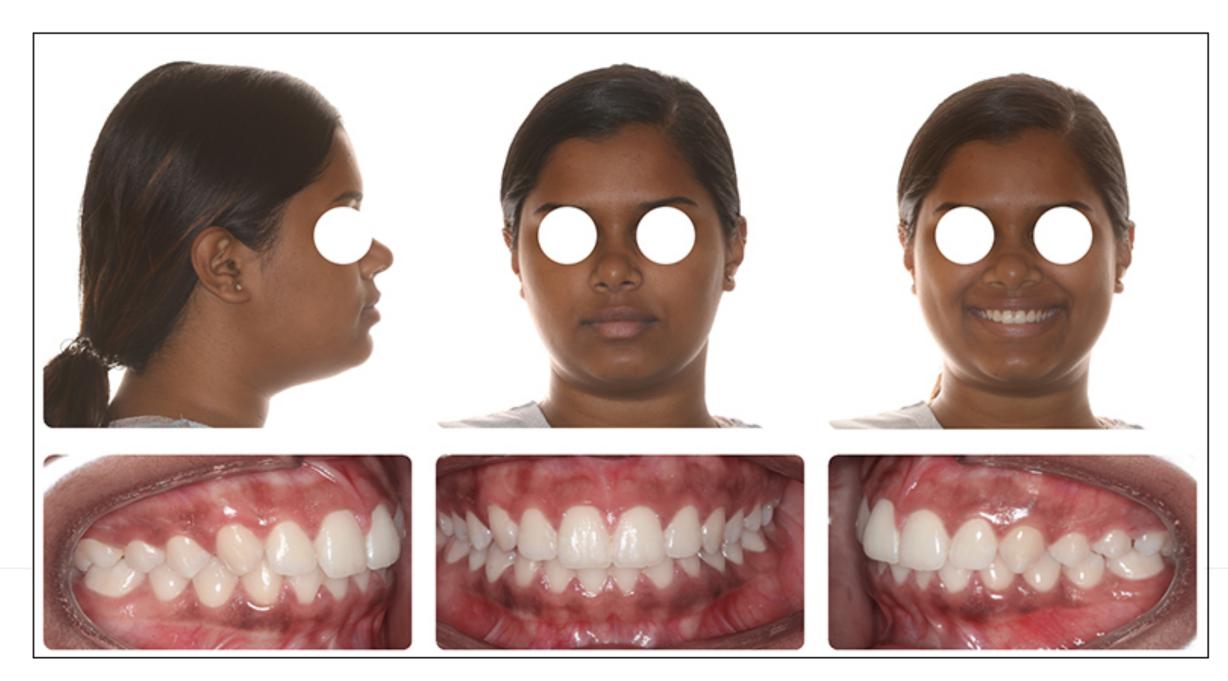
Dear Shay,

It was a pleasure meeting you yesterday to discuss your orthodontic concerns. I have reviewed your case with Dr. Kravitz and no treatment is necessary orthodontically. We do recommend a comprehensive oral exam with your general dentist and to have an oral surgeon evaluate your third molars (wisdom teeth) within the next 2-3 months to address the developing dentigerous cyst. I have attached copies of both referrals from yesterday below along with your panoramic x-ray. If you should have any questions, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Jessica Thai, DDS MS









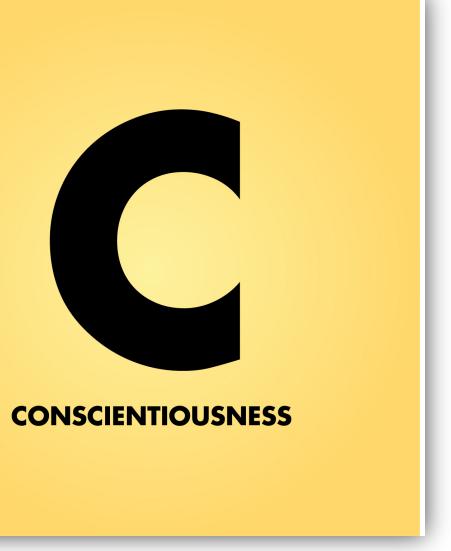
to Jonelle 🔻

Please save to chart



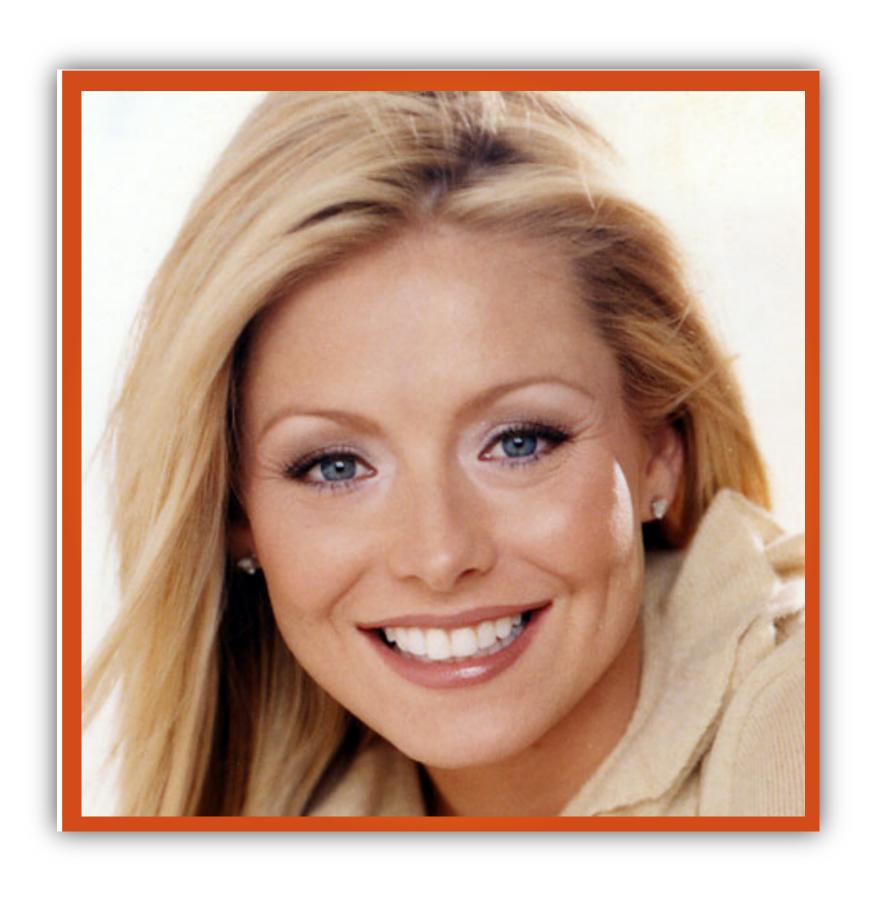




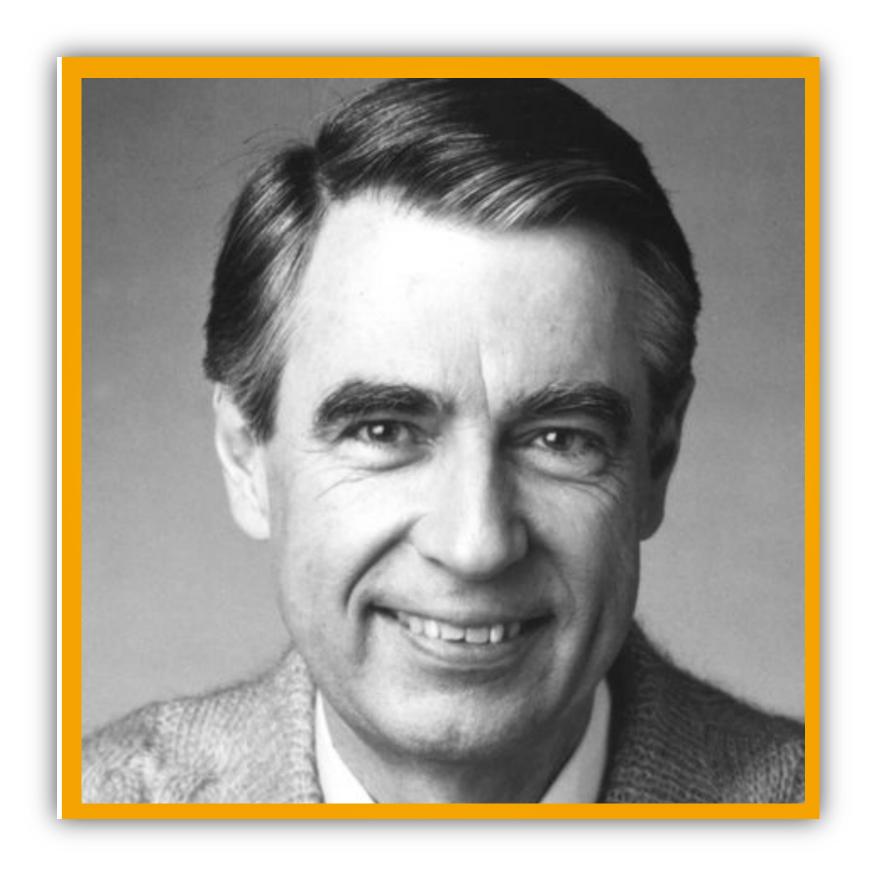




- DECISIVE AND DRIVEN
- COMPULSIVE, COMPETITIVE, STUBBORN
- * READY-FIRE-AIM
- FOCUSED ON RESULTS



- INSPIRING AND INTERACTIVE
- ENTHUSIASTIC, EXPRESSIVE, FUN
- SUPER READY (YAY!)-AIM-FIRE
- FOCUSED ON RELATIONSHIPS



- STABLE AND STATUS-QUO
- ACCOMODATING, HARMONIZING
- READY-AIM-FIRE, (SIR!)
- FOCUSED ON RELATIONSHIPS



- . CRITICAL AND CAREFUL
- RESEARCHER AND PERFECTIONIST
- IM NOT QUITE READY-AIM-AIM-AIM...
- FOCUSED ON RESULTS

YOU'VE SEEN THIS BEFORE



SPECIAL ARTICLE

AJO-DO

Body dysmorphic disorder: A screening guide for orthodontists

Mario Polo

San Juan, Puerto Rico

Body dysmorphic disorder is a psychiatric condition that affects about 2% of the population. The objective of this article was to create awareness among orthodontists of this disorder and offer guidelines for its detection. As clinicians providing cosmetic services, orthodontists are likely to have patients with body dysmorphic disorder requesting treatment. (Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 2011;139:170-3)

dysmorphophobia and eventually recognized as a disorder by the American Psychiatric Association in 1987, body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) is a mental con-

Adolescents with BDD first sought nonpsychiatric treatment at a mean age of 14.8 years (SD, \pm 1.5 years; range, 13-17 years). Among the 528 procedures or treatments sought, the most frequently requested were

Body dysmorphic disorder in adult orthodontic patients

Sarah Hepburn^a and Susan Cunningham^b

London, United Kingdom

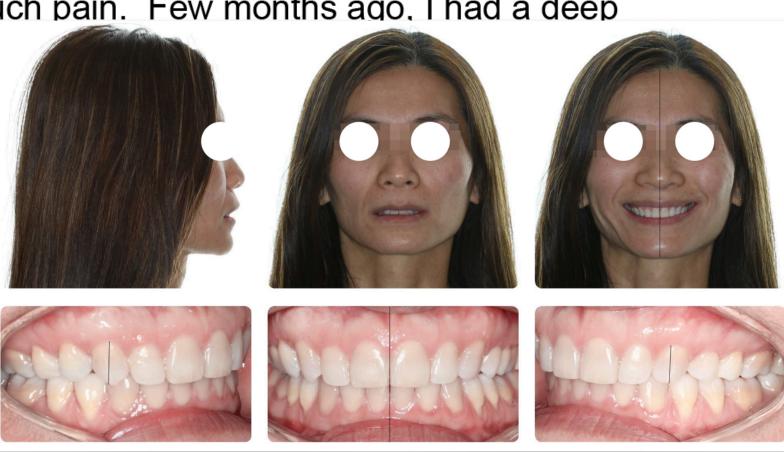
Introduction: Body image plays an important role for patients seeking orthodentic treatment. It affects how patients feel about their physical appearance and, in extreme cases, can lead to subjective fears of ugliness. When there is a physical defect that, although within normal limits, seems far more noticeable to the patient, this may be diagnosed as body dysmorphic disorder (BDD). This interview-based study was designed to assess BDD in adults attending the Orthodontic Department at the Eastman Dental Hospital in London for their initial consultations for orthodontic treatment and also in the general public. **Methods:** A total of 70 members of the general public and 40 patients, all over 18 years of age, were assessed. The BDD modification of the Yale-Brown obsessive compulsive scale was used for diagnosis of BDD. **Results:** BDD was diagnosed in 2 members of the general public (2.86%) and 3 patients (7.5%). **Conclusions:** It is important to have an understanding of body image and to be able to identify orthodontic patients who have BDD. These patients are rarely satisfied with the results of treatment and it is therefore important to recognize them to avoid unnecessary treatment and to refer them for appropriate management. (Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 2006;130:569-74)



On Thu, Nov 1, 2018, 7:18 PM gmail.com> wrote:

I went to see my primary doctor and he said I have TMJ. Now I'm having another issue. My tongue is pushing my top teeth. Very uncomfortable. I feel my face is still tilted. When i look at the mirror in my car, I can't see my whole face because it's tilted. I'm having a problem turn my left side espically when I'm driving. One night i couldn't sleep because my left rib shoulder hurt so bad and still does. I feel so much pain today while i was in a meeting. And the right side of my face is a slight higher than my left. Can we not tweet my left to be the same like my right side? Just move the teeth around espeiclaly I'm having TMJ issue. And we can tweet afterward if needed. I really don't want to go through so much pain. Few months ago. I had a deep

cleaning for my gums. And I can see my two fror permanent retainer else it takes more force to m



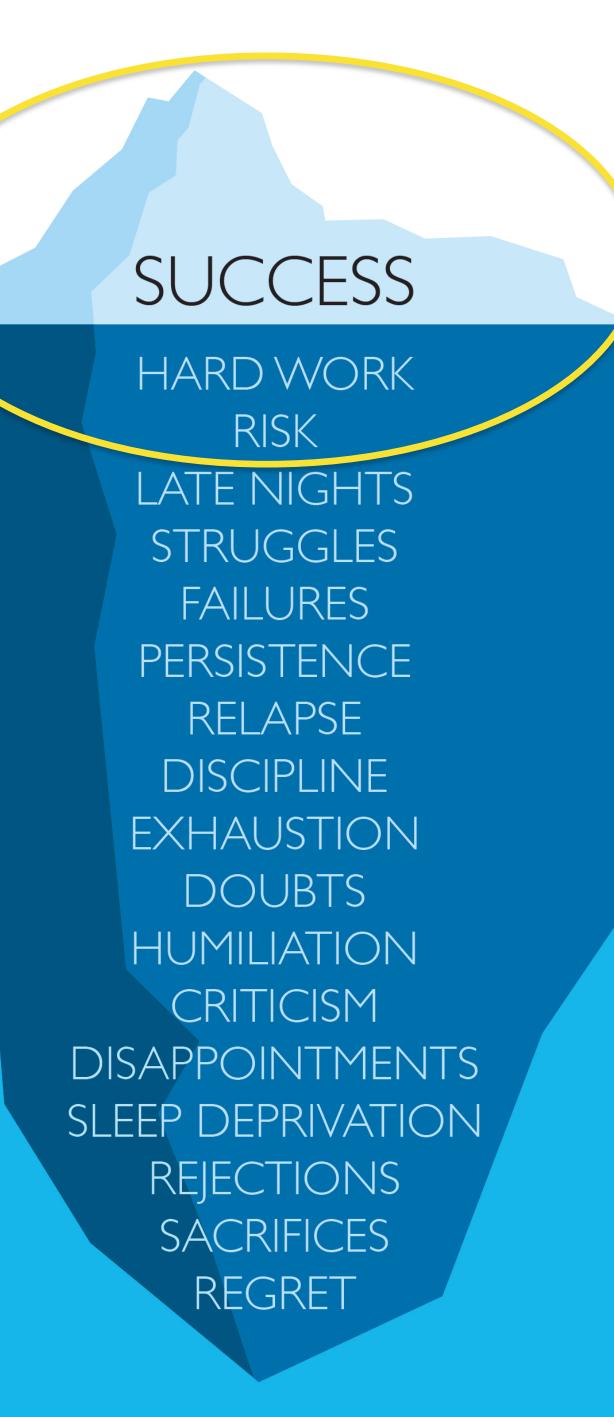


YOUR STAFF'S BEHAVIORS AND COMMENTS ARE RECORDED BY THE PATIENT

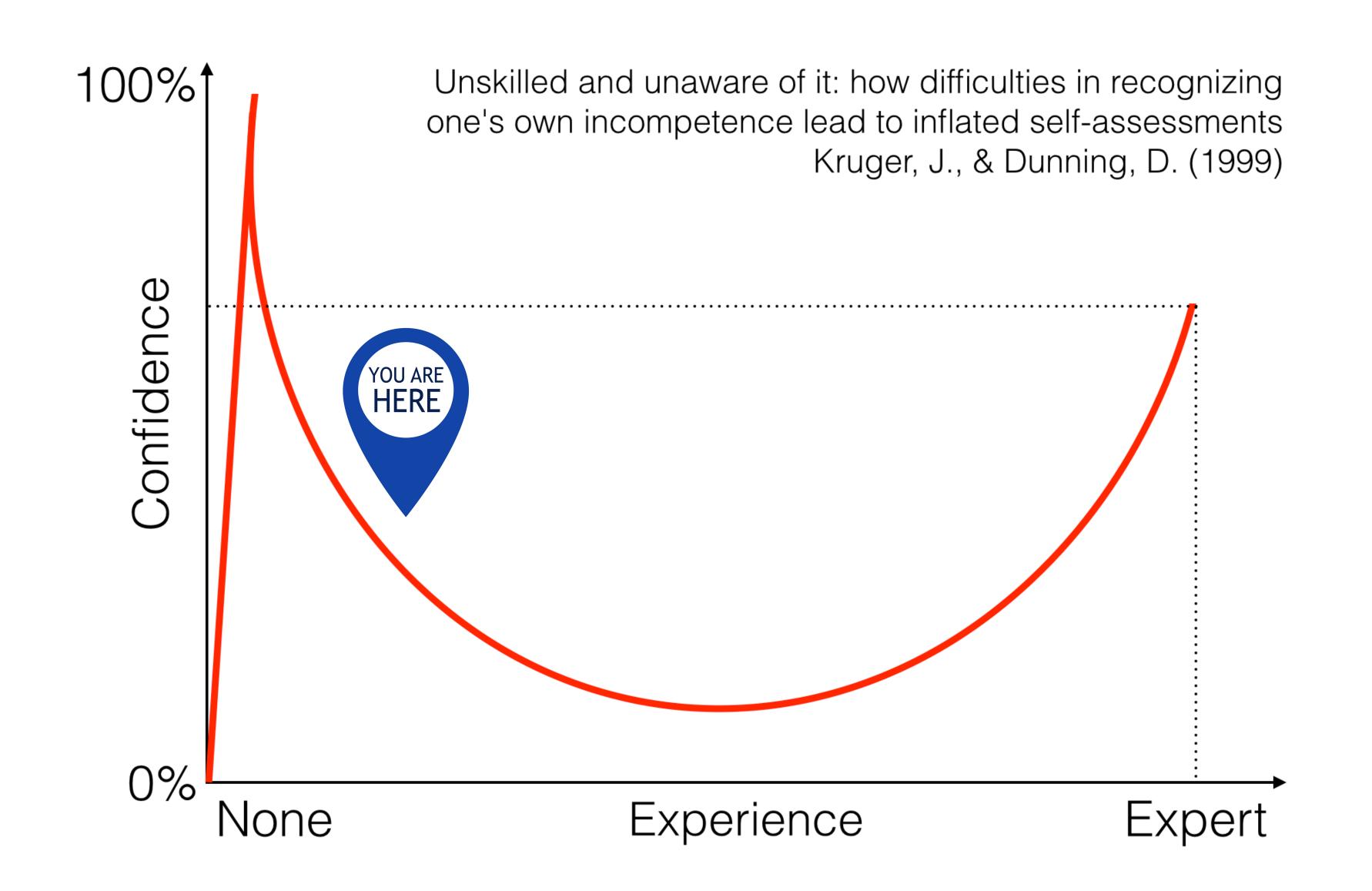


	SUMMARY OF RECORDS		
PHOTOS	PR30 APPOINTMENT EVERY 3 MONTHS		
CONSENT	SEPARATE CONSENT: PHASE I, PERIO, SPECIAL		
SCHEDULE	PROPER APPOINTMENT LABELS AND ALERTS		
INVISALIGN	USE STARS AND NOTES		
STAFF	EVERYTHING COUNTS AS RECORDS (GOOD/BAD)		
SUMMARY	QUALITY RECORDS = QUALITY TREATMENT		

WHAT REALLY HAPPENS



DUNNING-KRUGER EFFECT





THANKYOU

NEALKRAVITZ@GMAIL.COM

