

## What is IOTN?

The Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need is now used by the NHS to decide which cases are severe enough to warrant treatment funded by the NHS

### Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need (IOTN)

The Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need (IOTN) must be used now to assess the need and eligibility of children under 18 years of age for NHS orthodontic treatment on dental health grounds. NHS orthodontic treatment to adults is not usually available.

The British Orthodontic Society believes that if treatment has to be rationed then the IOTN is an objective and reliable way for specialists to select those children who will benefit most from treatment and is a fair way to prioritise limited NHS resources.

A simplified summary of the IOTN assessment is provided below. A full and detailed explanation is available on a CD-ROM which can be ordered from the BOS.

The accurate use of IOTN requires specialist training. The assessment of dental health need for orthodontics should take place in a specialist practice. The consultation is an opportunity for a thorough check for other abnormalities. Problems requiring surgery or a combination of dental specialties can then be referred into the hospital service. Those who do not have a dental need for treatment will have had the reassurance of an expert opinion on their dental development.

The Dental Health Component (DHC) has 5 Grades.

Grade 1 is almost perfection,

Grade 2 is for minor irregularities such as:

- slightly protruding upper front teeth
- slightly irregular teeth
- minor reversals of the normal relationship of upper and lower teeth which do not interfere with normal function.

Grade 3 is for greater irregularities which normally do not need treatment for health reasons.

- upper front teeth that protrude less than 4 mm more than normal
- reversals of the normal relationship of upper teeth which only interfere with normal function to a minor degree; by less than 2 mm.
- irregularity of teeth which are less than 4 mm out of line
- open bites of less than 4 mm
- deep bites with no functional problems

Grade 4 is for more severe degrees of irregularity and these do require treatment for health reasons.

- upper front teeth that protrude more than 6 mm
- reversals of the normal relationship of upper teeth which interfere with normal function greater than 2 mm
- lower front teeth that protrude in front of the upper more than 3.5 mm
- irregularity of teeth which are more than 4 mm out of line
- less than the normal number of teeth (missing teeth) where gaps need to be closed
- open bites of more than 4 mm
- deep bites with functional problems
- more than the normal number of teeth (supernumerary teeth)

Grade 5 is for severe dental health problems

- when teeth cannot come into the mouth normally because of obstruction by crowding, additional teeth or any other cause.
- a large number of missing teeth.
- upper front teeth that protrude more than 9 mm
- lower front teeth that protrude in front of the upper more than 3.5 mm and where there are functional difficulties too
- cranio-facial anomalies such as cleft lip and palate.

The Aesthetic Component (AC).

The NHS does realise that some children need orthodontic treatment just because their teeth look really bad. The Aesthetic Component is a scale of 10 colour photographs showing different levels of dental attractiveness. The grading is made by the orthodontist matching the patient to these photographs. The photographs were arranged in order by a panel of lay persons.

In the NHS, the AC is used for border-line cases with Grade 3 DHC. If the case has a high AC score, NHS treatment is permissible.

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