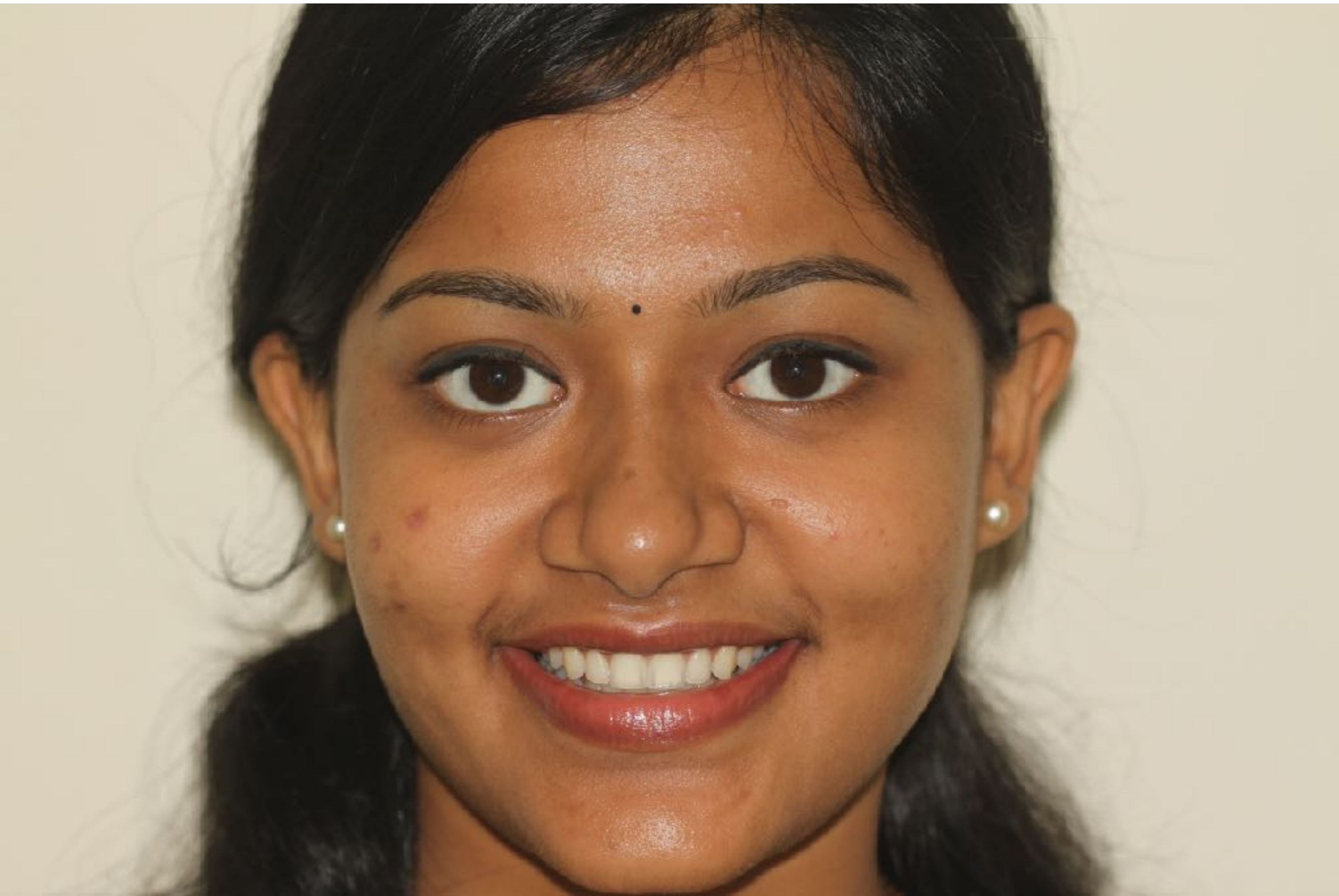


Required Views

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- Horizontal Orientation Only – do not turn camera for vertical orientation. The image should be framed with the chin near the lower border. The head, for most patients, should be in full view.
- The patient should exhibit a full natural smile with facial muscles relaxed.
- The patient's nose should be in the center of the image.

- Use the interpupillary line and vertical midline of the face to orient the camera. Do not use the lips or teeth to determine alignment as they are less reliable references for orientation.
- Position the patient so that no shadowing is apparent on the background. Shadows usually indicate the subject is too close to the background



- Show a full natural smile . Document the maximum amount of teeth and gingival the patient normally displays when laughing or broadly smiling. Facial muscles should appear relaxed.
- The vertical center of the slide should be the philtrum of the upper lip.
- Do not compensate for a midline discrepancy.

- The incisal plane of the upper teeth should be the horizontal midline of the image. If the patient has a canted plane as evident in the full face view, it should be duplicated in this view. Do not tilt the camera to compensate for canted teeth.
- Focus on the centrals and laterals. Proper depth of field (achieved with a high f-stop) will allow for the other visible to be in focus.





- The vertical midline of the image should be the lateral incisor.
- The horizontal midline of the image should be the incisal plane, perpendicular to the vertical midline.
- Focus on the lateral incisor. Proper depth of field should allow for the other visible teeth to be in focus.



- The upper and lower teeth should be slightly parted so the incisal edges are visible. This allows for evaluation of incisal plane and incisal embrasures.
- Show as much gingival as possible. Position the retractors symmetrically to avoid the appearance of a canted image. Pull the retractors out and away from the teeth before exposing the image.
- Minimize the appearance of lips and retractors in the image.

- The midline of the face should be used as the vertical midline of the image. The philtrum of the lip may be helpful, although retractors can cause some soft tissue distortion.
- The horizontal midline of the image should be the incisal plane of the upper teeth, perpendicular to the vertical midline.
- Position the camera directly in front and 90 degree to the subject. Avoid tilting the camera and vertical camera angle problems
- Focus on central and lateral incisors. Proper depth of field (high f-stop) will allow other visible teeth to be in focus.





- The upper and lower teeth should be slightly parted so the incisal edges are visible. This allows for evaluation of incisal plane and incisal embrasures.
- The vertical midline of the image should be the lateral incisor.
- The horizontal midline of the image should be the incisal plane, perpendicular to the vertical midline. Reproduce natural asymmetry.
- Focus on the lateral incisor. Proper depth of field (high f-stop) will allow other visible teeth to be in focus. Tongue should be positioned away from the teeth to avoid distraction.



- The maxillary anterior teeth should be centered in the view, using the midline and frenum as references, to bisect the image vertically. The philtrum of the lip will not be visible.
- Horizontally the midline of the image should bisect the central incisors (do not use the incisal plane as the horizontal midline).





- In the view, the lateral incisor should be centered to bisect the image vertically. Horizontally the midline of the image should bisect the lateral incisor (do not use the incisal plane as the horizontal midline).
- Take the image at 90 degrees to the facial of the lateral incisor.
- Rotate the image side retractor toward the posterior and the contralateral retractor slightly forward. Both retractors should be pulled out and away from the teeth.



- The occlusal view is always taken using a high quality mirror, resulting in an image of the reflected image.
- Do not attempt to take this image without retractors. The soft tissue will collapse around the mirror and obstruct the view.
- The facial surfaces of the central incisors should be visible near the edge of the image.
- Frame the image so mirror edges and lips are minimized. The patient's nose and unreflected teeth should not be visible.

- Eliminate fog on the mirror. A gentle stream of air will help or warm the mirror in a water bath.
- Take the image at approximately 45 degrees to the mirror surface. The mirror placement should allow for the facial and lingual surfaces to be seen equally.
- Show as much teeth as possible. The image should extend from the central incisors to the mesial of the second molars at minimum. The anterior teeth should always be clearly shown.
- The image should clearly show the incisal edge position of the maxillary anterior teeth and facial and lingual embrasures.



- This image can be taken from either in front of the patient (partially reclined with head tilted back). Taking this image from behind the patient is difficult and requires an inverted body position with the head tilted back.
- The patient's tongue should not obscure the teeth. It will be helpful if the patient's tongue can be moved to the posterior. It may also be possible to retract the tongue with the mirror.