BOCL-04E: Bracket Placement And Final Positioning Checklist

Date: ___________________________  Name: ___________________________

Patient: ___________________________  TOTAL POINTS
41 to pass ___________________________

☐ 1. Lay the maxillary right central incisor bracket on the tooth, adjust the slot position to be perpendicular to the long axis of the root as seen on the panorex.

☐ 2. Lay the maxillary left central incisor bracket on the tooth, adjust the slot position to be perpendicular to the long axis of the root as seen on the panorex. Adjust the height to align the incisal edges if this is directed in the Treatment Plan.

☐ 3. Lay the maxillary right lateral incisor bracket on the tooth; adjust the slot position to be perpendicular to the long axis of the root as seen on the panorex; lay it about one half millimeter more INCISAL than the central incisor bracket.

☐ 4. Lay the maxillary left lateral incisor bracket on the tooth; adjust the slot position to be perpendicular to the long axis of the root as seen on the panorex; lay it about one half millimeter more INCISAL than the central incisor bracket. Adjust symmetry with the maxillary right lateral incisor.

☐ 5. Lay the maxillary right canine bracket on its tooth aligning the slot to be perpendicular to the long axis of the root as seen on the panorex. Adjust the slot height so that it is about three fourths of a millimeter more GINGIVAL than the slot of the bracket on the lateral incisor.

☐ 6. Lay the maxillary left canine bracket on its tooth aligning the slot to be perpendicular to the long axis of the root as seen on the panorex. Adjust the slot height so that it is about three fourths of a millimeter more GINGIVAL than the slot of the bracket on the left lateral incisor. Adjust symmetry with the maxillary right canine bracket.

☐ 7. Lay each mandibular incisor bracket on each tooth about 4 millimeters down from the incisal edge to align the incisal edges when the teeth are aligned. Position each wire slot to be perpendicular to the long axis of each root to align the roots at the completion of treatment.

☐ 8. Lay the mandibular right canine bracket on its tooth so the slot is about a millimeter more GINGIVAL than the slots on the incisor brackets. Position the wire slot to be perpendicular to the long axis of the root.

☐ 9. Lay the mandibular left canine bracket on its tooth so the slot is about a millimeter more GINGIVAL than the slots on the incisor brackets. Position the wire slot to be perpendicular to the long axis of the root. Check for symmetry with the mandibular right canine.

☐ 10. Press each bracket gently against the tooth surface and remove the flash.

☐ 11. Using direct vision adjust the slot HEIGHTS from the final incisal edge of all maxillary anterior brackets: 4mm for centrals, 3.5mm for laterals, 4.5mm for canines.

☐ 12. Using direct vision, adjust slot HEIGHTS of the mandibular anterior brackets. 4mm for incisors, 4.75 for canines.

☐ 13. Looking directly at each maxillary bracket and the panoramic radiograph, adjust the slot ANGLE for ideal root alignment.
14. Using indirect vision, site down the cingulum of the tooth, move your vision labially, site down the bracket, and adjust the ANGLE of the bracket to be perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth.

15. Still using indirect vision project a line out from the cingulum to the facial surface and position the maxillary anterior brackets MESIODISTALLY. Then check the final position directly.

16. Using direct vision position the mandibular anterior brackets MESIODISTALLY.

17. Press each bracket firmly against the tooth surface and carefully remove the excess flash from around each edge of the bracket without moving it.

18. Request that the orthodontist do final positioning.

19. Light cure each anterior bracket the appropriate amount of time.

20. Place sealant on all posterior mandibular MOLAR bracket pads.

21. Place a small amount of highly-filled bonding adhesive on each mandibular MOLAR bracket pad and press the adhesive into the pad with a micro-tip or quick-tip.

22. Check the mandibular bicuspids and molars for moisture contamination and rinse and dry if necessary. It is not necessary to re-etch and seal if you have already light cured the sealant. Dry each mandibular posterior tooth thoroughly.

23. Lay the brackets on the mandibular posterior teeth close to their final positions and gently press removing most of the excess flash.

24. Using indirect vision of each mandibular premolar, position the bracket MESIODISTALLY over the height of contour using the lingual cusps and fossa as reference points.

25. Using indirect vision of each mandibular premolar, sight down the long axis of the tooth and adjust slot ANGLE to be perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth.

26. Looking directly at the brackets on the mandibular second premolars, position the slot so it is parallel to a line drawn between the marginal ridges. You can also check root angle on the panorex.

27. Looking directly at the mandibular premolar brackets, position slot HEIGHT about 4mm down from the cusp tips. These slots should be about a half millimeter higher than the brackets on the canines.

28. Using indirect vision of the first molars, position the brackets MESIODISTALLY considering the size of the distal cusp.

29. Using indirect vision of the second molars, position the brackets MESIODISTALLY.

30. Looking directly at the molar brackets position the upper edge of the bracket pad (or slot ANGLE) parallel with the cusp tips, flat with the occlusal table, and down evenly from each marginal ridge. You can also check the panorex.

31. For slot HEIGHT on first molars, position the slot the same distance down from the cusp tips as that on the premolars.

32. On second molars, slot height is similar to the molars and premolars or a little closer to the buccal cusp tips, especially in a steep angle patient or an openbite patient.

33. Finally, site down all the bracket slots and estimate if the slot heights will align the cusp tips evenly.

34. Do a final press down and carefully remove excess flash without moving the brackets.
☐ 35. Request that the orthodontist do final positioning.

☐ 36. Light cure the appropriate amount of time.

☐ 37. Place sealant on all posterior maxillary molar bracket pads.

☐ 38. Place a small amount of highly-filled bonding adhesive on each molar bracket pad and press the adhesive into the pad with a micro-tip or quick-tip.

☐ 39. Check the maxillary premolars and molars for moisture contamination and rinse and dry if necessary. It is not necessary to re-etch and seal if you have already light cured the sealant. Dry each maxillary posterior tooth thoroughly.

☐ 40. Place each maxillary posterior bracket on the respective tooth, basically position it, and press gently extruding excess adhesive. Remove this flash.

☐ 41. Using direct vision, position the maxillary first molars and both premolar brackets’ slot height to align the facial cusp tip one half millimeter closer to the cusp tip than that of the canine. This will align all facial cusp tips facilitating canine rise, disclusion, and esthetics.

☐ 42. Using direct vision, position the maxillary second molar brackets’ slot heights about one half millimeter closer to the second molar’s facial cusp tips so this tooth will not hang down and extrude causing functional interferences.

☐ 43. Using indirect vision of each maxillary premolar, position the bracket slot at the facial surface height of contour. This should also position the bracket slot perpendicular to a line from the height of contour of the facial cusp to the palatal cusp tip.

☐ 44. Using indirect vision, site down the maxillary premolar bracket vertically and position the long axis of the bracket so it is perpendicular to the occlusal surface of the premolar.

☐ 45. Looking directly at the maxillary premolar bracket, position the slot so it is parallel with the occlusal surface and an even distance up on both sides from the mesial and distal marginal ridges.

☐ 46. Using indirect vision position the molar brackets mesiodistally. Focus on aligning the slot of the bracket parallel with the two palatal functional cusp tips. Some clinicians align the opening of the tube on the bracket with the mesiobuccal cusp height of contour.

☐ 47. Looking indirectly at the molar brackets site down the vertical axis of the bracket and position the slot angle so it is parallel with the occlusal table of the tooth.

☐ 48. Looking directly at the molar bracket, position the lower edge of the bracket parallel with the length of the facial cusp tips if they are not worn, flat to the occlusal table, and an even distance up from both marginal ridges.

☐ 49. Site down all maxillary posterior bracket slots and evaluate final bracket heights relative to estimated final cusp tip lengths.

☐ 50. Press firmly and remove excess flash without changing the position of the brackets.

☐ 51. Request that the orthodontist do final positioning.

☐ 52. Light cure the appropriate amount of time.

☐ 54. Finish other bonding procedures such as bonding bite buttons, lingual hooks, or other attachments.

☐ 55. Remove the retraction system. Instruct your patient to not bite together and have your patient rinse.