

ORAL APPLIANCE EFFICACY APPENDIX:

Appendix 1: Cephalometric terminology

ANB: A point, or “subspinale” is the maxillary apical base, or deepest concavity anteriorly on the maxillary alveolus. N point or “nasion” is the most anterior point of the frontonasal suture as seen from the lateral perspective on a head film. B point, or “supramentale” is the deepest concavity anteriorly on the mandibular symphysis. The ANB angle illustrates how the maxilla and mandible relate in position to one another.

WITS: Measures the severity or degree of anteroposterior jaw discrepancy by drawing perpendicular lines from points A and B on the maxilla and mandible to the occlusal plane. The distance between the two vertical lines on the occlusal plane illustrates the discrepancy. A positive WITS measure has the mandible behind the maxilla, whereas a negative WITS shows a protrusive mandibular base.

ODI: Describes a skeletal tendency toward open bite or deep bite. ODI is the sum of two angles showing correlation with incisor overbite, illustrating the difference between deep bite and normal overbite, and deep bite compared with open bite. It is the sum of two angles (AB-mandibular plane and palatal plane-Frankfort horizontal). For pictorial examples see reference below.

Middle pharyngeal muscle vector measure: The vector runs from the pharyngeal tubercle of the occipital bone, anterior to styloid process to the greater and lesser cornu of the hyoid at the posterior of the hyoid. (Figure 5, C)

Fatima F, Fida M, Shaikh A. Reliability of overbite depth indicator (ODI) and anteroposterior dysplasia indicator (APDI) in the assessment of different vertical and sagittal dental malocclusions: a receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis. *Dental Press J Orthod.* 2016;21(5):75–81. doi: 10.1590/2177-6709.21.5.075-081.oar