Appendix 1

(1) OROFACIAL MIOFUNCTIONAL EVALUATION PROTOCOL FOR DENTAL PROSTHESIS USERS

I – Interview
1 - Identification:
Name:
Age:
Birthdate:
Date of Examination:
Gender:
Profession:
Responsible dentist surgeon:
2 - For how long has the patient lost teeth and for which reasons:
3 - Time without dental prosthesis:
4 - Time with dental prosthesis:
5 - Does the patient present difficulties in fitting the prosthesis? Which difficulties?
6 - Did the patient have speech problems before using the prosthesis? Which difficulties?
7 - Does the patient have speech problems today? Which difficulties?
8 - Does the patient have masticatory problems? Which difficulties?
9 - Does the patient have hearing problems? Which difficulties?
10 - Does the patient have habits like:
     Onicofagy ( ) Putting objects in the mouth ( ) Biting lips ( ) Biting the tongue ( )
     Biting the cheeks ( ) Gnashing of teeth ( )
Notes:

II - Examination:
1 - Observation Data:
Frontal and profile analysis of the face:
   a - tensions: frontal ( ) mentual ( ) cheeks ( ) lips ( ) peribucal region ( )
   Notes:
   b - symmetry ( ) asymmetry ( )
   Notes:

III - Craniofacial Characteristics (evident data):
1 - Face: short ( ) medium ( ) long ( )
   Upper third portion _____________ medium third portion _____________ lower third portion ____________
2 - Profile: straight ( ) concave ( ) convex ( ) biprotruso ( )
   Notes:

IV - Verification of structures and musculature:
1 - Lips
   ( ) closed, competent.
   ( ) semi-opened
   ( ) fully opened
   ( ) tightly closed
   ( ) upper lip protrusion
   ( ) lower lip protrusion
   ( ) contraction of the lower lip
   ( ) contraction of the upper lip
   ( ) symmetric
   ( ) asssymmetric
   ( ) marks on the mucosa
   Which? ____________________________________

Tensioned upper lip frenulum ( )  long extension ( )  normal extension ( )
Tensioned lower lip frenulum ( )  long extension ( )  normal extension ( )

2 - Orbicular of the mouth:
( ) satisfactory
( ) functional hypotonia
( ) functional hypertonia

Notes:

3 - Cheeks:
( ) symmetric
( ) assymmetric
( ) internal marks or wounds
( ) more enlarged on the right side
( ) more enlarged on the left side
( ) both sides equally enlarged
( ) right side of the face drooping
( ) left side of the face drooping
( ) both sides drooping
( ) compressed

4 - Buccinator:
( ) Balanced contraction of both sides
( ) Functional hypotonia of the left side
( ) Functional hypotonia of the right side
( ) Functional hypotonia of both sides
( ) Functional hypertonia of the left side
( ) Functional hypertonia of the right side

Notes:

5 - Masseter:
( ) Balanced contraction of both sides
( ) Functional hypotonia of the left side
( ) Functional hypotonia of the right side
( ) Functional hypotonia of both sides
( ) Functional hypertonia of the left side
( ) Functional hypertonia of the right side

Notes:

6 - Jaw: in normal position ( ) retruded ( ) protruded ( )

7 - Jaw: normal ( ) narrow ( )

8 - Mentual: without contraction ( ) with contraction ( )

9 - Tongue:
( ) normal
( ) extended
( ) without tip
( ) presence of marks on the sides
( ) presence of marks on the palatal papilla
( ) presence of marks in the inferior alveolar region
( ) compressed
( ) between the teeth
( ) between gingival ridges
( ) normal frenulum
( ) short frenulum
( ) filling edentulous areas

10 - Hard palate: normal ( ) ogival ( ) low ( )

11 - Soft palate: good mobility ( ) anterior vomit reflex ( )

12 - Tonsils: present ( ) absent ( ) increased ( )

13 - Intraoral space: normal ( ) increased ( ) decreased ( )
V - Mobility:
1 - Lips:
Protrusion ( ) Retraction ( ) Lateralization: R ( ) L ( ) Elevation ( )
Notes:
2 - Tongue:
Protrusion ( ) Retraction ( ) Lateralization: R ( ) L ( ) Snap ( )
Notes:

VI - Mandibular movements: (measures, deviations, limitations, noises, pain)
1 - Opening: deviation R ( ) deviation L ( ) limitations ( ) noises ( ) pain ( )
Notes:
2 - Closure: deviation R ( ) deviation L ( ) noises ( )
Notes:
3 - Maximum aperture: measure: _______________
Notes:
4 - Laterality L: measure: _______________
increased ( ) decreased ( ) relative to the right;
with stability of the prosthesis ( ) without stability of the prosthesis ( )
Notes:
Laterality R: measure: _______________
increased ( ) decreased ( ) relative to the right;
with stability of the prosthesis ( ) without stability of the prosthesis ( )
Notes:
5 - Protrusion: measure: _______________
present ( ) absent ( ) with deviation ( )
Notes:

VII - Stomatognathic Functions:
1 - Breathing: nasal mode ( ) predominantly oral ( ) difficult nasal breathing ( )
Notes:
2 - Mastication: bilateral ( )
left unilateral predominance ( )
right unilateral predominance ( )
presence of previous cut: yes ( ) no ( )
presence of coalescing movement ( )
Notes:
3 - Swallowing:
with labial tightening ( ) with visible projection of the tongue ( )
with liquid leakage ( ) with head movement ( )
Notes:
Filmed ( ) Date: ________ Photographed ( ) Date: ________
Diagnosis:
Conduct:

Adapted from KALIL, M.T.A.C.; CAVALCANTI, R.V.A. & BIANCHINI, E.M.G.
(2) LIST OF PHRASES: SPEECH ANALYSIS

1. Karina has class in the morning
2. Rats hide from cats
3. Plínio crashed the car in a block
4. The wrapping paper is large
5. The clown was crying in the rain
6. A good smell was coming from the kitchen
7. I looked at the fat cat and laughed
8. James was dancing with Janice
9. Tomorrow we will leave without fail
10. I got the potato in the truck
11. The food never ends


(3) PRONUCIABILITY OF PHRASES

Directions:
This experiment will take 30 minutes or less of your time and you will be collaborating with our research. The results will not reveal the name of any participant. The task you will perform will not be difficult to complete. But if at any point you wish to interrupt the experiment, let us know and it will be stopped and suspended.
We are interested in studying how people find it difficult to say a few sentences. You should give a maximum score (10) for the sentence that was the most difficult to pronounce. Then you must give a score for each sentence, according to the difficulty to pronounce them, compared to the previous most difficult sentence.
This score can range from 0 to 10. For example, if you find that a sentence is the most difficult to pronounce, rate it 10. If you find you have minimal difficulty, rate it 0. You can use any of the scores (1, 2...) and fractions (1.5; 2.25...)
If you find that two sentences have the same difficulty to pronounce, you can repeat the scores.
Remember that score 10 indicates the most difficult pronunciation and 0 indicates least difficult pronunciation.

WORD LIST:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHRASES</th>
<th>MOST DIFFICULT PHRASE TO PRONOUNCE</th>
<th>DIFFICULTY SCORE FOR EACH PHRASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dad asked for popcorn</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The armadillo dwells in the lair</td>
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<td>3. Cacá wants cokes</td>
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<td>4. The nanny kisses the baby</td>
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<td>5. Didi's finger hurt</td>
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<td>6. Gugu likes the cat</td>
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<td>7. Filó made a tape</td>
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<td>8. The saci knows how to whistle</td>
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<td>9. The kettle is full of tea</td>
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<td>10. Grandma dressed the dress</td>
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<td>11. Zizi landed at Zezé's house</td>
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<td>12. The jeep belongs to Juca</td>
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<td>13. Mom ate papaya</td>
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<td>14. The baby swims in the pool</td>
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<td>15. The little bird ate the worm</td>
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<td>16. Roberto drives the car fast</td>
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<td>17. Lili licked the lemon</td>
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<td>18. The tree bears fruit and flowers</td>
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<td>19. Dislon drives by day</td>
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