



STARSCANNER PARAMETERS STRONGLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE CHOA
CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION SCALE

PARAMETER	CLASSIFICATION	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
PSR Posterior Symmetry Ratio	1	.9088	1.0
	2	.8805	.9087
	3	.8291	.8804
	4	.7755	.8290
	5	Less than .7755	-
OSR Overall Symmetry Ratio	1	.9274	1.0
	2	.8951	.9275
	3	.8711	.8950
	4	.8479	.8710
	5	Less than .8479	-
RSI Radial Symmetry Index	1	Perfect symmetry	30.8048
	2	30.8150	46.3500
	3	46.3501	57.6500
	4	57.6501	70.7450
	5	More than 70.7451	-
CVAI Cranial Vault Asymmetry Index % Difference between Oblique Diagonals at 30 Degrees	1	0	3.4199
	2	3.4200	6.2660
	3	6.2661	8.7390
	4	8.7391	10.7850
	5	>10.7851	



CHILDREN'S HEALTHCARE OF ATLANTA
CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DEFORMATIONAL PLAGIOCEPHALY

CLASSIFICATION 1:

Clinical signs: All symmetry is within "normal" limits
Repositioning: Reinforce Tummy Time and alternate positioning
Orthotic management: None
Follow up: None

CLASSIFICATION 2:

Clinical signs: Minimal asymmetry confined to one posterior quadrant
No secondary changes
Minor cosmetic concerns if left untreated
Repositioning: Reinforce Tummy Time and alternate positioning
Orthotic management: None unless parents request orthosis

CLASSIFICATION 3:

Clinical signs: Two quadrant involvement
Moderate to severe posterior quadrant flattening
Minimal ear shift and/or anterior involvement
Repositioning: Reinforce Tummy Time, alternate positioning, and monitor head shape over time.
Orthotic management: If infant is younger than 6 months, monitor the infant monthly to follow shape progression.
If infant is older than 6 months without shape improvement, proceed to orthosis.

CLASSIFICATION 4:

Clinical signs: Two or three quadrant involvement
Severe posterior quadrant flattening
Moderate ear shift and anterior involvement including noticeable forehead and orbit asymmetry
Repositioning: Reinforce Tummy Time and alternate positioning
Orthotic management: Orthosis recommended if 3-12 months old
If infant is 13-18 months (corrected age), parents advised that results may not be as optimal, and may take longer.

CLASSIFICATION 5:

Clinical signs: Three or four quadrant involvement
Severe posterior quadrant flattening
Severe ear shift and bilateral anterior involvement including the forehead, orbit, and cheek asymmetry
Repositioning: Reinforce Tummy Time and alternate positioning
Orthotic management: Orthosis recommended if 3-12 months old
If infant is 13-18 months (corrected age), parents are advised that results may not be as optimal, and treatment may take longer.