CARIES DATA RECORDING FORM

Gender (please tick **one**): ☐ Male   ☐ Female

Date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy):

Examination: (please tick **one**)   ☐ Screening   ☐ 36 months

Date of Examination:
(dd/mm/yyyy)

UPPER											
RIGHT						LEFT					
6	E	D	C	B	A	A	B	C	D	E	6
												D
												O
												M
												B
												L

LOWER											
RIGHT						LEFT					
6	E	D	C	B	A	A	B	C	D	E	6
												D
												O
												M
												B
												L

Surface Codes

Sound	0
Arrested dentinal caries	1
Caries into dentine	2
Decay with pulpal involvement	3
Filled and decayed	4
Filled with no decay	5
Extracted caries	6
Extracted for Orthodontic reasons	7
Unerupted or missing other	8
Filled, needs replacement	R
Obvious sealant rest'n	N
Sealed surface type unknown	$
Crown	C
Trauma	T

Comments _____

_____

_____

Assessing Dentist:
(PRINT NAME) _____

Assessing Dentist:
(Signature) _____

Signature Date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Clinical Examination Processes and Procedures

Primary will be included in the examination. Probes must only be used for cleaning debris from the tooth surfaces to enable satisfactory visual examination and for defining fissure sealants as indicated below. Radiographic examination will not be undertaken.

The teeth will not be brushed, but may be rinsed prior to the dental examination. Where visibility is obscured, debris or moisture should be removed gently from individual sites with gauze, cotton wool rolls or cotton wool buds.

Data will be recorded by tooth surface

Dentition Status

The objective is for the examiner to record the present status of the teeth in terms of disease and treatment history.

Conventions

The following conventions will apply:

    a) A tooth is deemed to have erupted when any part of it is visible in the mouth. Unerupted surfaces of an erupted tooth will be regarded as sound.

    b) When collecting surface data, the demarcation line between adjacent surfaces should coincide with the line of maximum curvature at their junction.

    c) The presence of supernumerary teeth will not be recorded. If a tooth and a supernumerary exactly resemble one another then the distal of the two will be regarded as the supernumerary.

Teeth present

Before coding the status of individual surfaces, it may be useful to identify which deciduous and/or permanent teeth are present and which are absent. A staged examination is recommended as follows:-

a) the teeth are described :- mirror only

b) caries examination :- mirror + cotton wool (for drying)

c) fissure sealants are detected:-mirror + CPITN probe

Absent teeth

Code 6 - Extracted due to caries

Surfaces are regarded as missing if the tooth of which they were a part, has been extracted because it was carious. Surfaces which are absent for any other reason are not included in this category. If there has been an extraction and root remains have been left in place, this code should be used and not Code 3.

Missing deciduous canines and deciduous molars must be included in this category.

Missing deciduous incisors will not be counted and should be coded as Code 8 - Unerupted or missing other.

Obscured surfaces

All obscured surfaces are assumed sound (surface code 0 – sound) unless there is evidence of disease experience on the remaining exposed part of the tooth, in which case the tooth should be coded according to its classification for those exposed surfaces.

Caries Diagnostic Criteria and Codes

The diagnosis of the condition of tooth surfaces will be visual and the diagnostic criteria and codes will be strictly adhered to. Unless the criteria are fulfilled, caries will not be recorded as present. A single digit code, the descriptor code, will be used to describe the state of each surface. These codes, which are mutually exclusive, are as follows:-

Any surface exhibiting caries experience, as defined by the caries criteria, will be recorded with the appropriate caries experience code (code 1 - 5), irrespective of the presence of traumatic damage.

Surface Code 0 - Sound

Criteria - A surface is recorded as "sound" if it shows no evidence of treatment or untreated clinical caries at the "caries into dentine" threshold. The early stages of caries as well as other similar conditions are excluded. Surfaces with the following defects in the absence of other positive criteria should be coded as present and "sound":-

- *white or chalky spots*

- *discoloured or rough spots*

- *stained pits or fissures in the enamel that are not associated with a carious lesion into dentine.*

- *dark, shiny, hard, pitted areas of enamel in the tooth showing signs of moderate to severe fluorosis.*

All questionable lesions should be coded as sound.

Surface Code 1 - Arrested dentinal decay

Criteria - surfaces will fall into this category if there is arrested caries into dentine.

Surface Code 2 - Caries into dentine

Criteria - surfaces are regarded as decayed if after visual inspection there is a carious lesion into dentine. On incisors where the lesion starts mesially or distally then the buccal/lingual surface will normally be involved.

Surface Code 3 - Decay with pulpal involvement

Criteria - surfaces are regarded as falling into this category if there is a carious lesion that involves the pulp necessitating extraction or pulp treatment whether or not there is a filling in the surface. Retained roots following extraction should be recorded as Code 6.

Surface Code 4 - Filled and Decayed

Criteria - a surface that has a filling and a carious lesion fulfilling the criteria for code 2 (whether or not the lesion(s) are in physical association with the restoration(s)) will fall into this category unless the lesion is so extensive as to be classified as "decay with pulpal involvement", in which case the filling would be ignored and the surface classified Code 3.

Surface Code 5 - Filled with no decay

Criteria - surfaces which contain a satisfactory permanent restoration of any material will be coded under this category (with the exception of obvious sealant restorations which are coded separately as Code N).

Surface Code R - Filled, needs replacing (not carious)

Criteria - a filled surface is regarded as falling into this category if the restoration is chipped or cracked and needs replacing but there is no evidence of caries into dentine present on the same surface.

Lesions or cavities containing a temporary dressing, or cavities from which a restoration has been lost will be regarded as filled, needs replacing unless there is also evidence of caries into dentine in which case they will be coded in the appropriate category of "decayed".

Note: The number of teeth/surfaces scored R should be separately identified. However, if categories are to be combined later, Code R surfaces are to be considered as part of the "filled" component as no new caries is evident.

Surface Code C - Crown

Criteria - This code is used for all surfaces which have been permanently crowned irrespective of the materials employed or of the reasons leading to the placement of the crown.

Sealed surfaces

The ball-ended probe will be used to assist in the detection of sealants.   Care should be taken to differentiate sealed surfaces from those restored with tooth coloured materials used in prepared cavities which have defined margins and no evidence of fissure sealant. The latter are regarded as fillings and are

allocated the appropriate code, i.e. 4, 5 or R. Sealant codes should only be used if the surface contains evidence of sealant (including cases with a partial loss of sealant), is otherwise sound and does not contain an amalgam or conventional tooth coloured filling.

Surface Code $ - Sealed Surface, type unknown

Criteria - All occlusal, buccal and lingual surfaces containing some type of fissure sealant but where no evidence of a defined cavity margin can be seen (note: this category will inevitably include both preventive and therapeutic sealants.)

Where a clear sealant is in place and there appears to be a lesion showing through the material, the surface should still be coded Code $ - Sealed Surface, type unknown.

Surface Code N - Obvious Sealant Restorations

Criteria - All occlusal, buccal and lingual surfaces containing a sealant restoration where there is evidence of a defined cavity margin and a sealed unrestored fissure. If doubt exists as to whether a preventive sealant or a sealant restoration is present, the surface should be regarded as being preventively sealed - Code $.

When doubt exists about the classification of any condition, the lower category should always be recorded.