

Caries risk assessment

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Carries risk assessment factors

Clinical	<u>Social and behavioural</u>	<u>Developmental</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ decalcification ■ considerable plaque ■ Irregular attendance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Multiple sugar intakes ■ Irregular attendance ■ Mother has high caries rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Appropriate for age?? ■ Symmetrical lesions ■ Teeth recently erupted. Teeth are at increased caries risk in the first year post eruption
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hypomineralized or hypoplastic teeth ■ primary dentition crowding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No fluoride/irregular brushing ■ prolonged breast feeding after tooth eruption 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ salivary factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ bottle-feeding during the night 	









ECC

- Frequent appearance
- Very small children
- Reason of visit: dental caries complications

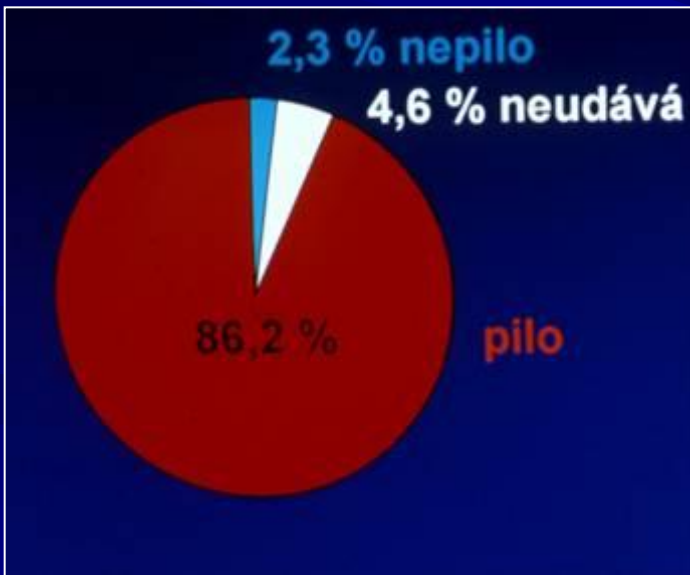


Examination

- Dental plaque
- Destruction of teeth by the dental caries
- More in the upper jaws , less in the lower jaws

Medical History

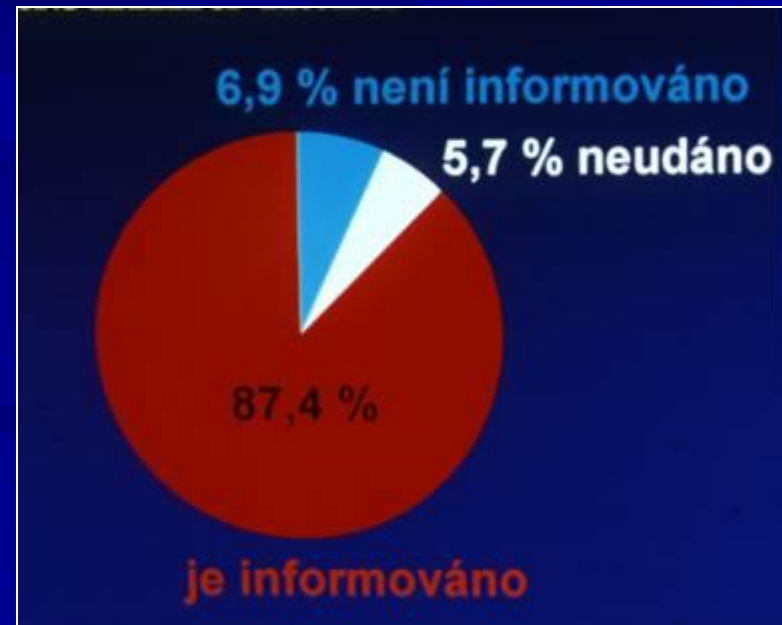
- Prolonged breast-feeding
- Sweet drink during the day and nights in suckling age
- Baby bottle in hand of the child



Sweet drinks on nights in the suckling age.

Medical History

- Baby bottle after one year or drinking with a straw from cartoons
- Information of mothers – 80% is informed about relation between sugar and dental caries





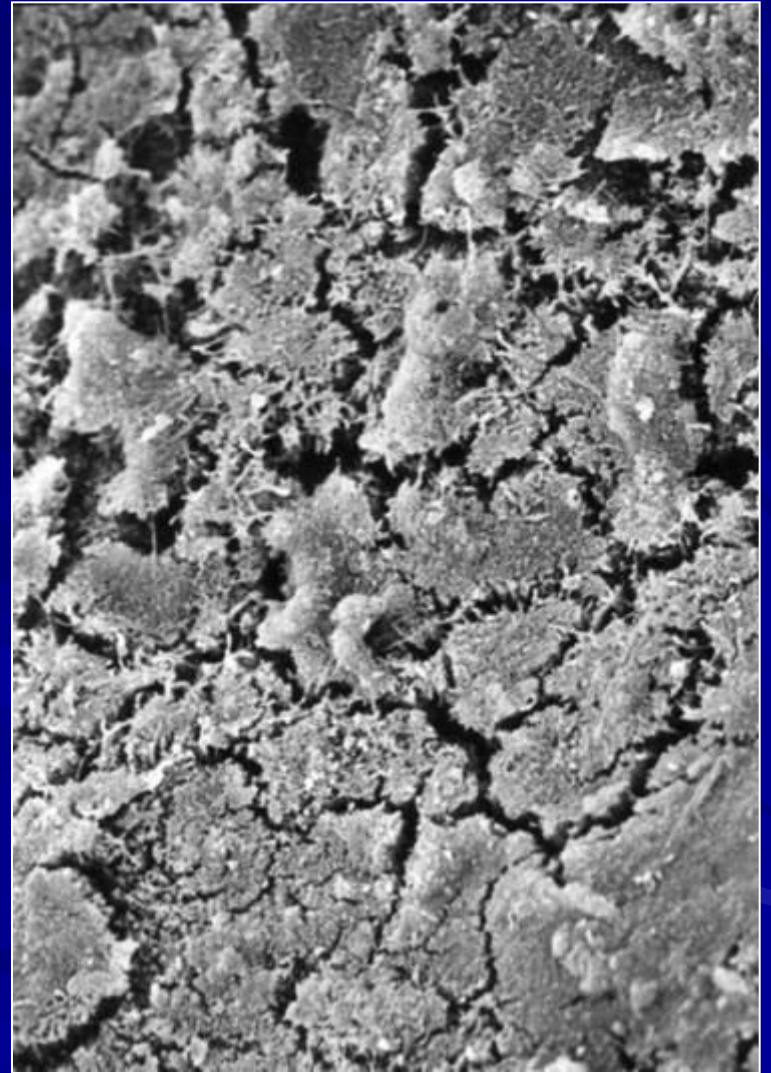


Finding



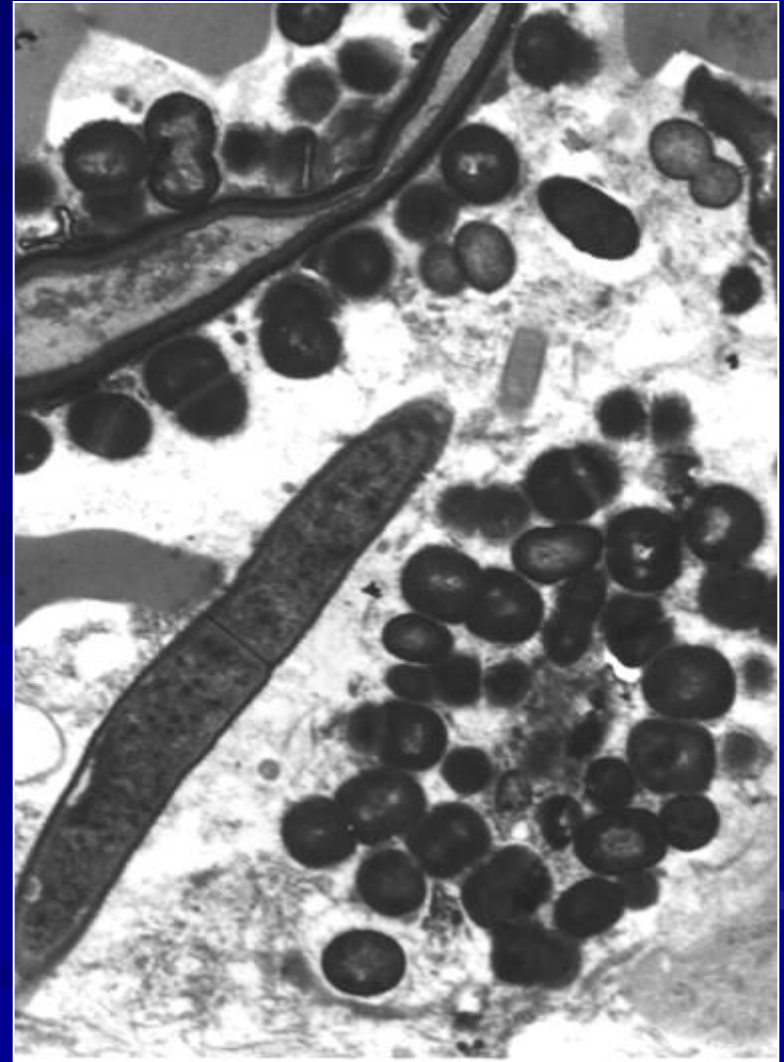
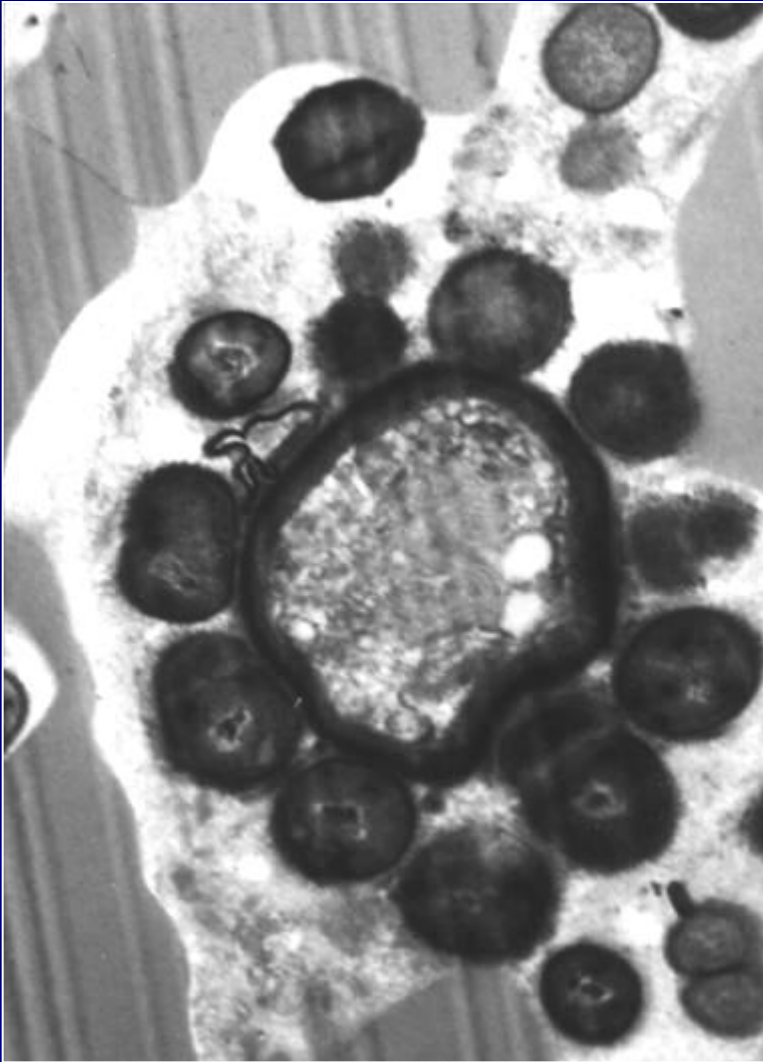
Microbial dental plaque of affected teeth

Finding



After plaque removal –large erosions ,penetration into the enamel

Finding

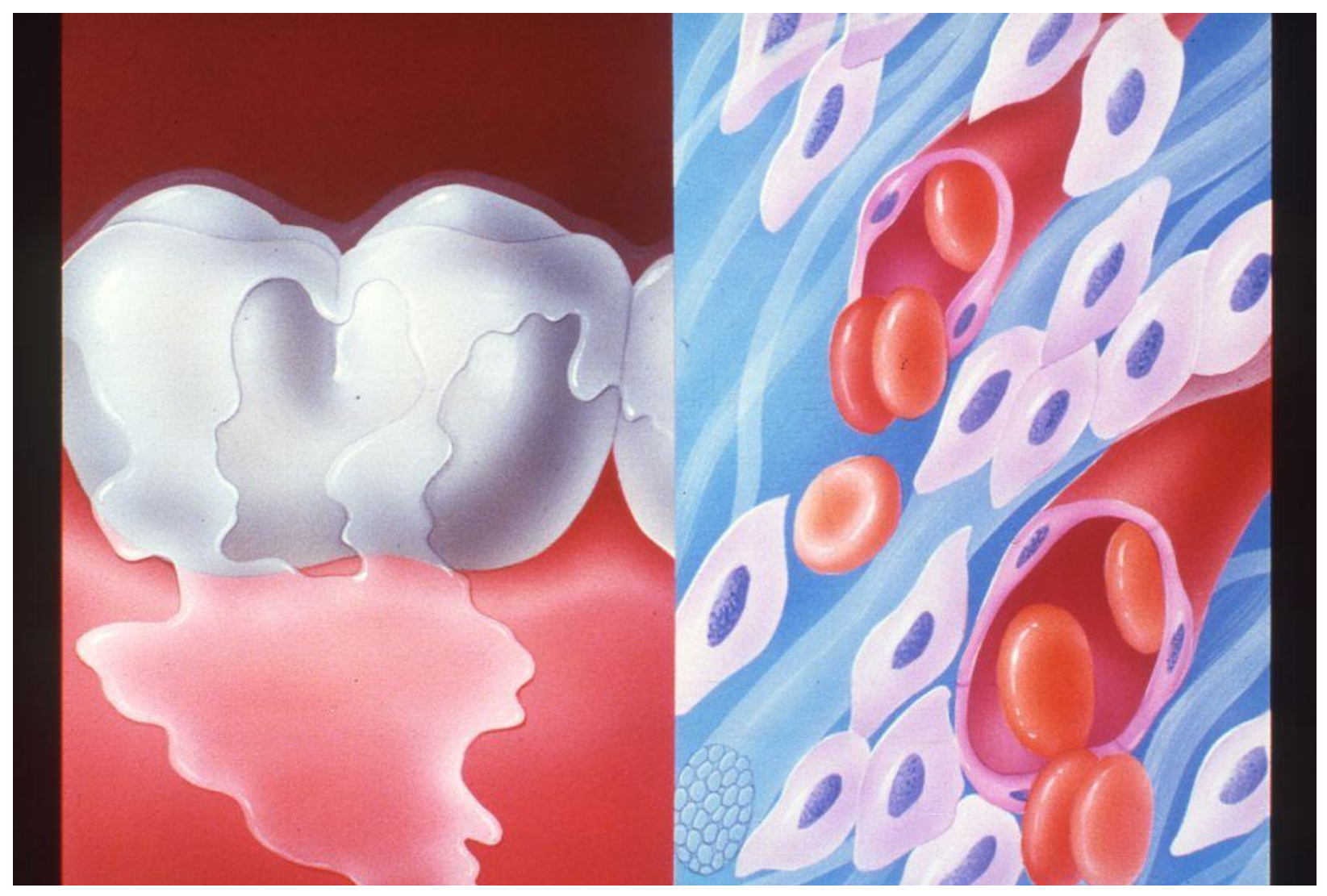


Dental plaque in transmission E.M

Finding



Transfer of infection to the permanent dentition



A young boy with short dark hair, wearing a dark blue t-shirt with red horizontal stripes, is smiling and holding a large white sign. The sign is the central focus of the image and contains text about the functions of saliva. The background behind the sign is a solid blue color with some faint white lines.

Saliva

- Protects tissue
- Enhances taste
- Lubricates food
- Speeds oral clearance of food
- Facilitates removal of carbohydrates

Saliva

- Neutralizes organic acids
- Inhibits demineralization/
enhances remineralization
- Recycles ingested fluoride
to the mouth
- Discourages bacterial growth
- Proteins sustain enamel surface



Conclusion

- Early childhood caries (ECC), is a serious situation
- Course is different
- Fast and large affection of tooth
- Consequence of poor oral hygiene, and improper diet
- Function of saliva



ECC(threatens child

- pain
- Problem with food intake
- Healthy development
- Inflammatory complications
- Perimandibular-permaxillary inflammation
- Treatment under general anaesthesia –health risks
- Focal infection
- Permanent tooth buds
- Premature loss of primary tooth
- Loss of space for permanent teeth
- Loss selfconfidence (esthetics)
- Negative attitude to dental treatment
- Transfer of cariogenic microflora to the permanent teeth

Caries risk assessment for 0 – 5 year olds

Factors	High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk
Biological Mother has active caries Parents/low socioec. status Child has more than 3 inbetween sugar containing snack/beverages In bed in a bottle/sugar child has special health care needs Child is recent imigrant	Yes Yes Yes Yes	 Yes yes	
Protecting Optimally fluoridated water or F supplement Brushing daily with fluoride cont. tooth paste topical fluoride from health professional home/regular dental care			Yes Yes Yes Yes

Caries risk assessment for 0 – 5 year olds

Factors	High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk
Clinical findings child has more than 1 dmft surfaces with active white spot lesions elevated mutans streptococci levels plaque on teeth	Yes Yes	Yes	

Caries risk assessment for 6 and more years olds

Factors	High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk
Biological Patients/low socioec. status Patient has more than 3 inbetween sugar containing snack/beverages Patient has special health care needs Patient is recent imigrant	Yes Yes	Yes yes	
Protecting Optimally fluoridated water or F supplement Brushing daily with fluoride cont. tooth paste topical fluoride from health professional Additional home measures (Xylitol)			Yes Yes Yes Yes

Caries risk assessment for 6 and more years olds

Factors	High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk
Clinical findings			
Patient has more than 1 interproximal lesions	Yes		
active white spot lesions	Yes		
Low salivary flow	Yes		
Defective restorations		Yes	
Intraoral appliance		Yes	