ECC

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Dental caries in deciduous teeth is now referred as:

2. The National Institute of Craniofacial and Dental Research (NICDR) defines two categories for caries in children, these are: Early Childhood Caries and

_____

3. ECC is related to the early infection of the oral cavity and

_____

4. According to the text, what seems to be the primary source of infection?

_____

5. Evidence suggests that ECC has its etiological roots in _____ year of a child's life

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ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN, COMPLETE THE FORM AND MAKE AN ASSESSMENT FOR THE PATIENT

ABOUT THE PATIENT:

- Patient's name: Julio Lopez
- Birth date: February 2nd 2011
- 7-year-old patient (male)
- First visit to the dentist
- Patient is in primary school
- 2 brothers
- Patient doesn´t have allergies
- Patient doesn't take medication that affects salivary flow
- High consumption of sugary food/drinks
- Hyperactive child

- Family lives in rural area
- Socioeconomic status is mid-level
- Young parents, father is employed and mother is the caregiver in charge of the child
- Mother had 2 carious lesions in the past 24 months
- His parents are worried about the color and shape of his teeth
- Mother indicates that patient brushes his teeth three times a day with a fluoridated paste.



Patient's teeth

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Caries Risk Assessment Form (Age >6)

Patient Name:				
Birth Date:		**Date:**		
Age:		**Initials:**		

		Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
Contributing Conditions		**Check or Circle the conditions that apply**		
I.	**Fluoride Exposure** (through drinking water, supplements, professional applications, toothpaste)	☐ Yes	☐ No	
II.	**Sugary Foods or Drinks** (including juice, carbonated or non-carbonated soft drinks, energy drinks, medicinal syrups)	Primarily at mealtimes ☐		Frequent or prolonged between meal exposures/day ☐
III.	**Caries Experience of Mother, Caregiver and/or other Siblings** (for patients ages 6-14)	No carious lesions in last 24 months ☐	Carious lesions in last 7-23 months ☐	Carious lesions in last 6 months ☐
IV.	**Dental Home**: established patient of record, receiving regular dental care in a dental office	☐ Yes	☐ No	
General Health Conditions		**Check or Circle the conditions that apply**		
I.	**Special Health Care Needs** (developmental, physical, medical or mental disabilities that prevent or limit performance of adequate oral health care by themselves or caregivers)	☐ No	Yes (over age 14) ☐	Yes (ages 6-14) ☐
II.	**Chemo/Radiation Therapy**	☐ No		☐ Yes
III.	**Eating Disorders**	☐ No	☐ Yes	
IV.	**Medications that Reduce Salivary Flow**	☐ No	☐ Yes	
V.	**Drug/Alcohol Abuse**	☐ No	☐ Yes	
Clinical Conditions		**Check or Circle the conditions that apply**		
I.	**Cavitated or Non-Cavitated** (incipient) **Carious Lesions or Restorations** (visually or radiographically evident)	No new carious lesions or restorations in last 36 months ☐	1 or 2 new carious lesions or restorations in last 36 months ☐	3 or more carious lesions or restorations in last 36 months ☐
II.	**Teeth Missing Due to Caries in past 36 months**	☐ No		☐ Yes
III.	**Visible Plaque**	☐ No	☐ Yes	
IV.	**Unusual Tooth Morphology** that compromises oral hygiene	☐ No	☐ Yes	
V.	**Interproximal Restorations - 1 or more**	☐ No	☐ Yes	
VI.	**Exposed Root Surfaces** Present	☐ No	☐ Yes	
VII.	**Restorations with Overhangs** and/or **Open Margins; Open Contacts** with Food Impaction	☐ No	☐ Yes	
VIII.	**Dental/Orthodontic Appliances** (fixed or removable)	☐ No	☐ Yes	
IX.	**Severe Dry Mouth (Xerostomia)**	☐ No		☐ Yes

Overall assessment of dental caries risk: ☐ Low ☐ Moderate ☐ High

Patient Instructions:

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WHAT WOULD YOU TALK TO JULIO ABOUT:

Hazards associated with smoking and use of smokeless tobacco.

Oral Hygiene care

Etiology, consequences, and treatments for periodontal disease.

Nutritional advice

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