

9. Appendices

A. Appendix 1. Clinical examination form used in the Indian study

School Name _____ Year Month/Day Original/Duplicate

Identification number DEO AEO School No. Student No.

Father's occupation

Mother's occupation.....

DENTITION STATUS AND TREATMENT NEED

	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Status														
Treatment														

	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Status														
Treatment														

STATUS

- 0 Sound
- 1 Decayed
- 2 Filled, with decay
- 3 Filled, no decay
- 4 Missing, due to caries
- 5 Missing, any other reason
- 6 Fissure sealant
- 7 Bridge abutment special crown or veneer/implant
- 8 Unruptured tooth crown)/unexposed root
- T Trauma (fracture)
- 9 Not recorded
- P Primary tooth

TREATMENT

- 0 None
- P Preventive, caries-arresting care
- F Fissure sealant
- 1 One surface filling
- 2 Two or more surface fillings caries
- 3 Crown for any reason
- 4 Veneer or laminate
- 5 Pulp care & restoration
- 6 Extraction
- 7 Need for other care (specify)
- 9 Not recorded

DEBRIS INDEX

16	11	26
46	31	36

Debris

- 0 No debris or stains present
- 1 Soft debris covering not more than one third of the tooth surface being examined or the presence of extrinsic stains without debris regardless of surface area covered
- 2 Soft debris covering more than one third but not more than two thirds of the exposed tooth surface
- 3 Soft debris covering more than two thirds of the exposed tooth surface

CALCULUS INDEX

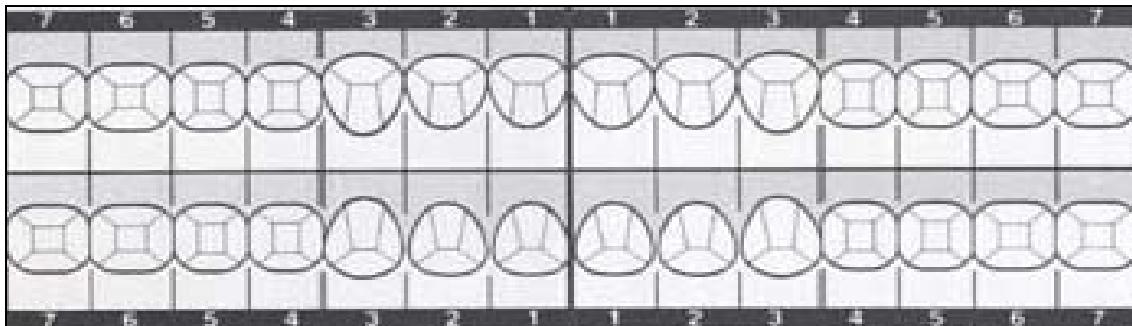
16	11	26
46	31	36

Calculus

- 0 No calculus present
- 1 Supragingival calculus covering not more than one third of the exposed tooth surface being examined
- 2 Supragingival calculus covering more than one third, but not more than two thirds of the exposed tooth surface, or the presence of individual flecks of subgingival calculus around the cervical portion of the tooth
- 3 Supragingival calculus covering more than two thirds of the exposed tooth surface or a continuous heavy band of sub-gingival calculus around the cervical portion of the tooth.

B. Appendix 2. Clinical examination form used in the Norwegian study

1. Name:..... 2. Registered No. :.....
3. Date of Birth:..... 4. Sex:.....
5. Clinic:..... 6. Examiner:.....
-



Tooth code

- M: Tooth missing due to caries
- A: Tooth absent due to other reasons (not erupted, agenesis, extracted for orthodontics)
- E: Tooth indicated for extraction
- Blank: Tooth present

Surface code

- Blank: No caries
- 1 – 5: Caries grades 1 – 5
- F: Filled without decay
- F1-F2: Filled with secondary caries grade 1 or 2
- F3-F5: Filled with decay grade 3 or more (secondary caries)

- OBS: Defects of fillings (discolorations, marginal gaps, fractures etc. are not recorded unless caries is present.
- OBS: If in doubt between two caries grades, select the lowest.

**C. Appendix 3. Diagnostic criteria used in the Norwegian study
Criteria for five-graded severity registration of caries on different surfaces.**

BUCCAL AND LINGUAL CARIES (CLINICAL RECORDINGS)



GRADE 1 (B1)

White or discoloured enamel.
No cavitation clinically.



GRADE 2 (B2)

Small cavitation in enamel.



GRADE 3 (B3)

Moderate sized cavity in
enamel with exposed dentin
(verified by probing).



GRADE 4 (B4)

Large cavity in enamel and
moderate cavity in dentin.



GRADE 5 (B5)

Extensive cavity in enamel
and substantial loss of dentin.

OCCLUSAL CARIES (CLINICAL RECORDINGS)



GRADE 1 (O1)

White or brown discoloration
in enamel. No clinical
cavitation. No radiographic
evidence of caries.



GRADE 2 (O2)

Small cavity formation, or
discoloration of the fissure with
surrounding grey/opaque
enamel and/or radiolucency in
enamel on radiograph.



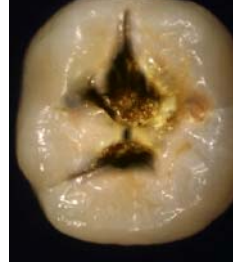
GRADE 3 (O3)

Moderate sized cavity and/or
radiolucency in the outer third
of dentin.



GRADE 4 (O4)

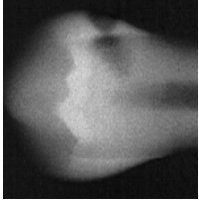
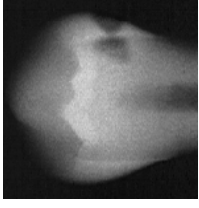
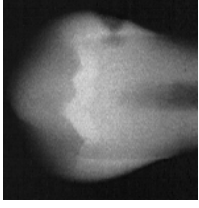
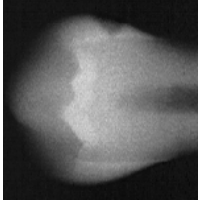
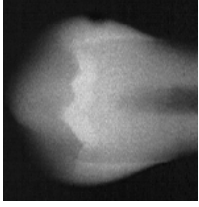
Big cavitation and/or
radiolucency in the middle third
of dentin.



GRADE 5 (O5)

Very big cavity and/or
radiolucency in the inner third
of dentin.

APPROXIMAL CARIES (RADIOGRAPHIC RECORDINGS)



GRADE 1 (A1)

Radiolucency in outer half of enamel.

GRADE 2 (A2)

Radiolucency in inner half of enamel.

GRADE 3 (A3)

Radiolucency in the outer third of dentin.

GRADE 4 (A4)

Radiolucency in the middle third of dentin.

GRADE 5 (A5)

Radiolucency in the inner third of dentin.

D. Appendix 4. Errata

Correction list

We deeply regret the errors seen in the following papers.

Paper 1: Dental caries and associated factors in 12-year-old schoolchildren in

Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India

- * Page 421, left column, paragraph 4, line 6: “Kerala has an area of 2192 km²”
corrected to “Thiruvananthapuram has an area of 2192 km²
- * Page 421, right column, paragraph 2, line 10 “...selected with probability proportional to the total number of schools within each area” **corrected to** “selected using a unified sampling fraction from the list of schools in the area.

Paper II: Prevalence and correlates of self-reported state of teeth among schoolchildren in

Kerala, India. BMC Oral Health 2006; 6(1): 10. (Provisional PDF format)

- * Page 6, Methods section, under subheading sample and data collection (line 8)
“...selected with proportional probability to size from the list of schools in the areas”
corrected to “selected using a unified sampling fraction from the list of schools in the area”.
- * Page 9, Results section the word “be” is included (paragraph 1, line 6). The intra-examiner reliability value for caries examination was considered to be almost perfect with a kappa value of 0.88 [34].

Paper 111: Caries increment and prediction from 12 to 18 years of age: A follow-up study.

European Archives of Paediatric Dentistry 2006; 7(1): 31-37.

- * Page 35, Table 7, PHR and AHR corrected to PTP (proportion of adolescents that tested positive) and ARG (actual proportion of adolescents in risk group).