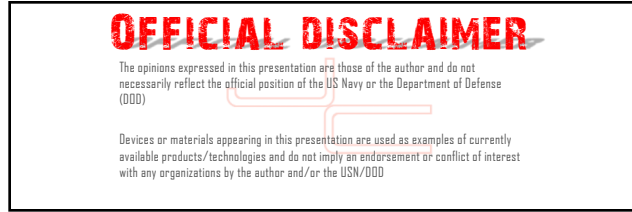


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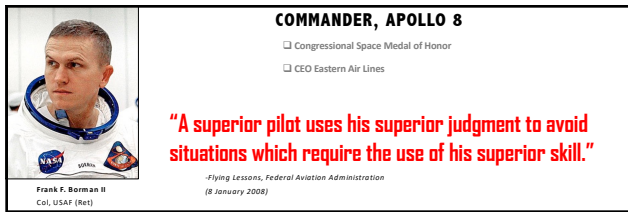
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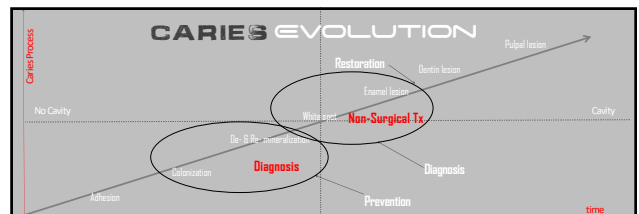
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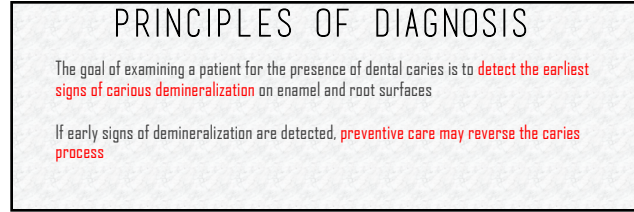
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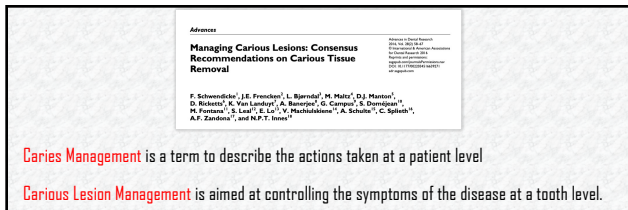
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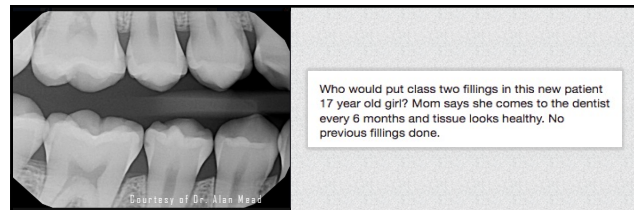
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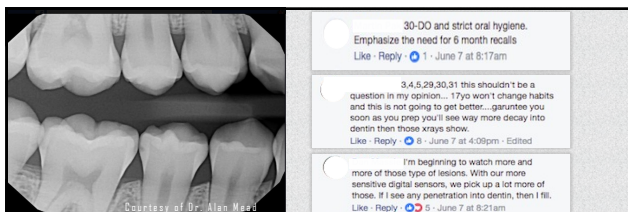
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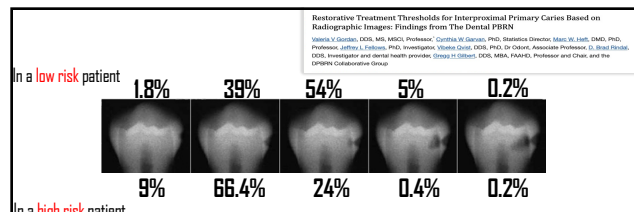
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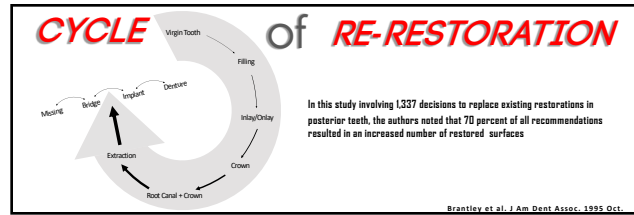
INDICATIONS FOR TOOTH RESTORATION

Aid plaque control and thereby manage caries activity at this specific location

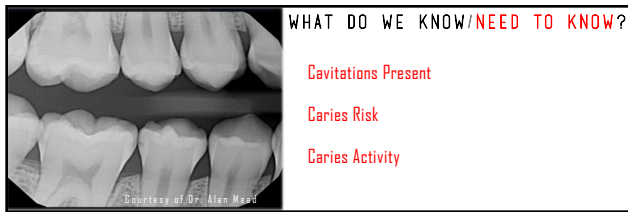
Protect the pulp-dentin complex and arrest the lesion by sealing it

Restore the function, form, and aesthetics of the tooth

19



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21

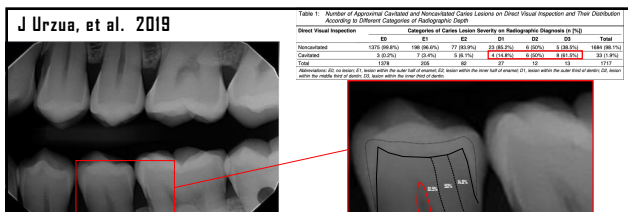
Detection of Approximal Caries Lesions in Adults: A Cross-Sectional Study

Table 1: Number of Approximal Cavitated and Noncavitated Caries Lesions on Direct Visual Inspection and Their Distribution According to Different Categories of Radiographic Depth

Direct Visual Inspection	Categories of Caries Lesion Severity on Radiographic Diagnosis (%)						Total
	E0	E1	E2	D1	D2	D3	
Noncavitated	1375 (89.8%)	188 (86.6%)	77 (83.3%)	23 (88.2%)	6 (50%)	5 (38.5%)	1684 (86.1%)
Cavitated	3 (0.2%)	7 (3.4%)	4 (4.3%)	1 (3.8%)	6 (50%)	8 (61.5%)	31 (16.9%)
Total	1378	205	82	27	12	13	1717

Abbreviations: E0, no lesion; E1, lesion within the outer half of enamel; E2, lesion within the inner half of enamel; D1, lesion within the outer third of dentin; D2, lesion within the middle third of dentin; D3, lesion within the inner third of dentin.

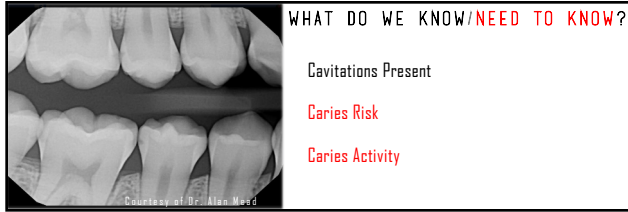
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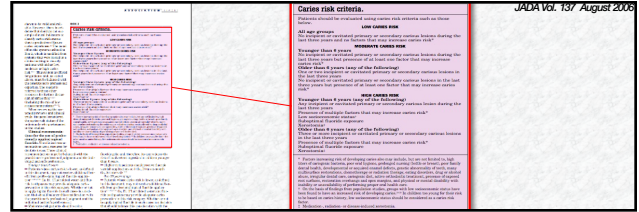
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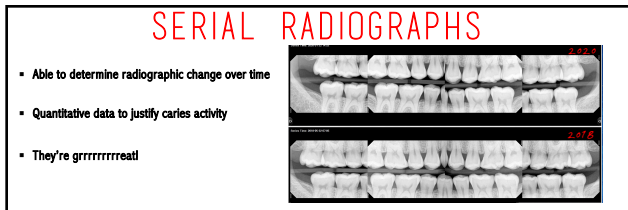
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INTERNATIONAL **CARIES CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

	Activity	Inactivity
PSA	PSA	Non PSA
Visual Color Luster	White Loss of Luster	Brown Shiny
Tactile	Rough	Smooth and Hard
Visual/Tactile	Surface Breakdown	Surface Intact

30



31



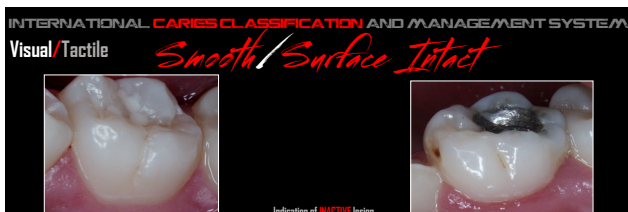
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COMMUNITY DENTISTRY AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Radiographic assessment of proximal surface carious lesion progression in Chilean young adults

Isabelle Phillips, Fabiana Domínguez, Alejandra Sánchez

First published: 16 June 2020 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdoe.12502>

Funding Information: This work was supported by Internal funding of Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

OE → OD OD → D

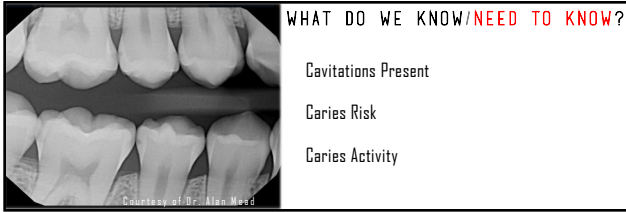
TABLE 2 Survival estimates for carious lesions progressing from outer enamel (OE) to outer dentine (OD) and those progressing from OD to dentine (D)

	OE → OD	OD → D
Participants	107	12
Eight surfaces	107	12
Events	90	18
Incidence 95% CI, %	84.9 (33.4-99.9)	84.1 (60.7-94.0)
Median at risk	1,065 (2)	171 (2)
Surface area†	6.4 (5.4-8.2)	44.1 (21.3-99.1)
IPK CI, per 100 surface area	4.4 (3.0-6.4)	2.0 (1.3-3.7)
Mean survival time, years	4.4 (3.0-6.4)	2.0 (1.3-3.7)
Median survival time, years	1.0 (0.5-1.7)	1.0 (0.5-1.7)

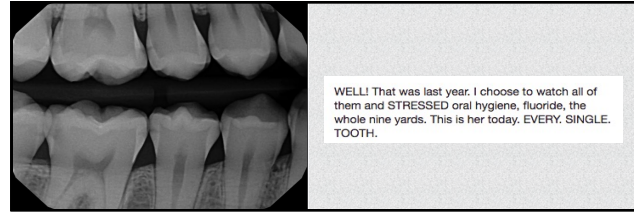
OD (outer dentine), radiolucency at dentine-enamel junction but without obvious spread in dentine

D (den-tine), radiolucency in outer part of dentine

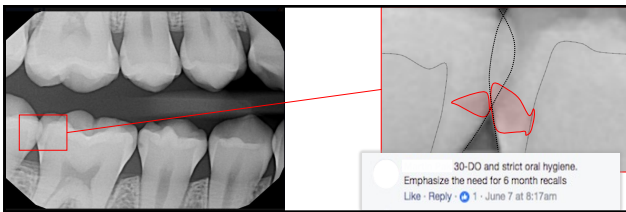
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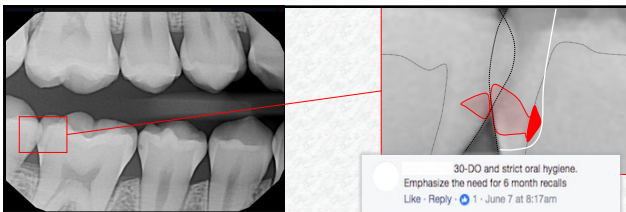
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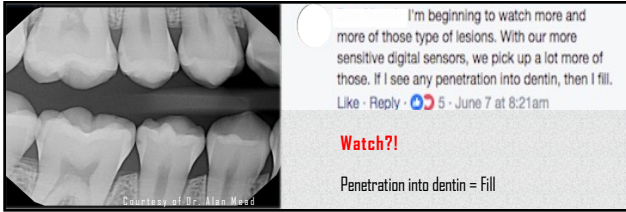
40



41



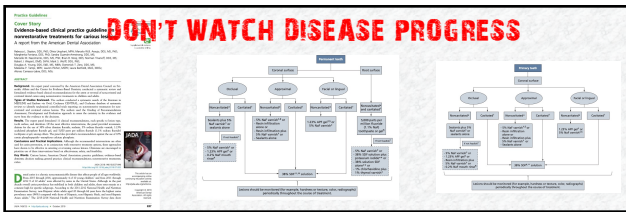
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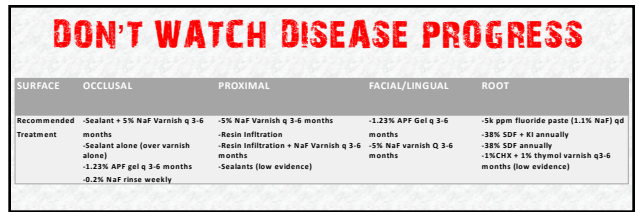
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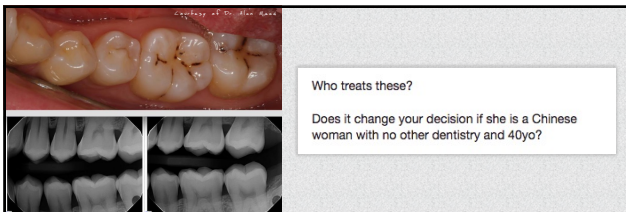
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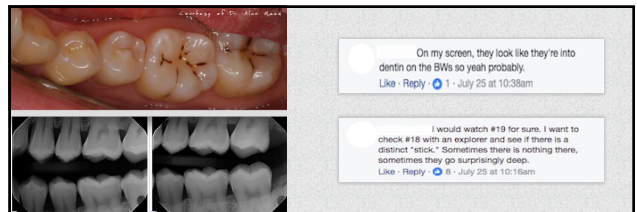
47



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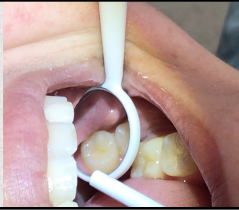
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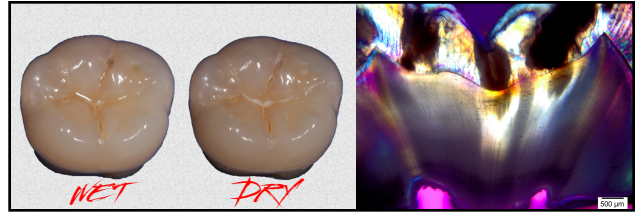
50

TEETH EXAMINED SHOULD BE:

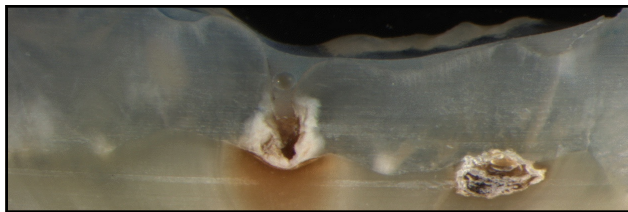
- Cleaned and Air Dried for 5 Seconds
- Dental Light, Mirror, and a WHO probe as needed
- Magnification Encouraged!



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ICDAS SCORING CRITERIA

no evidence of caries after air drying



ICDAS 0

No Evidence of Caries

<http://www.icdas.org/courses/english/index.html>

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ICDAS SCORING CRITERIA

seen only after drying; restricted to pit and fissure



ICDAS 1


First Visual Change

<http://www.icdas.org/courses/english/index.html>

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ICDAS SCORING CRITERIA

carious opacity or discoloration

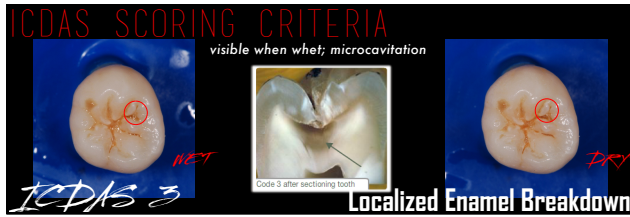


ICDAS 2

Distinct Visual Change

<http://www.icdas.org/courses/english/index.html>

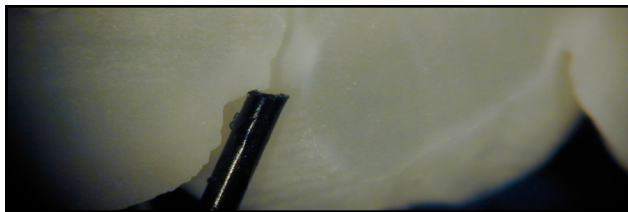
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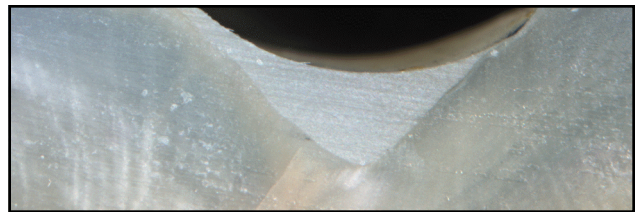
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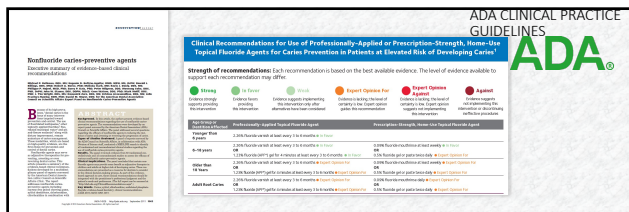
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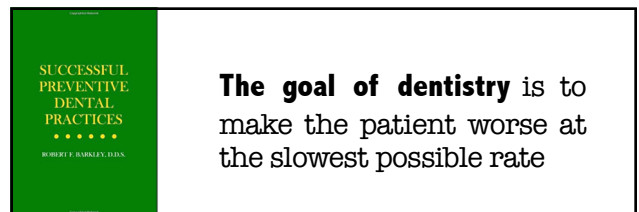
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SUMMARY

Indications for carious tissue are evident prior to the indication for surgical intervention

Lesion size, lesion activity, and caries risk are integral in the restorative treatment planning process

There is a large evidence base supporting non-surgical intervention for non-cavitated lesions

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Questions?

Thank You!

joshua.e.cohen2.mil@mail.mil



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