



# Fluoride Products for Oral Health: Professional Information

Risk assessment of low, moderate, or high is based on preponderance of factors for the individual. However, clinical judgement may justify the use of one factor (eg, frequent exposure to sugar-containing snacks or beverages; more than one dmfs) in determining overall risk.

Caries - Risk Assessment for 0-5 Year Olds			
Factors	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Protective
<p><b>Biological</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mother/primary caregiver has active cavities</li> <li>• Parent/caregiver has low socioeconomic status</li> <li>• Child has &gt;3 between meal sugar-containing snacks or beverages per day</li> <li>• Child is put to bed with a bottle containing natural or added sugar</li> <li>• Child has special health care needs</li> <li>• Child is a recent immigrant</li> </ul>	Yes Yes Yes  Yes	     Yes Yes	
<p><b>Protective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child receives optimally-fluoridated drinking water or fluoride supplements</li> <li>• Child has teeth brushed daily with fluoridated toothpaste</li> <li>• Child receives topical fluoride from health professional</li> <li>• Child has dental home/regular dental care</li> </ul>			Yes  Yes Yes Yes
<p><b>Clinical Findings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child has &gt;1 decayed/missing/filled surfaces (dmfs)</li> <li>• Child has active white spot lesions or enamel defects</li> <li>• Child has elevated mutans streptococci levels</li> <li>• Child has plaque on teeth</li> </ul>	Yes Yes Yes	   Yes	

From: Guideline on Caries-risk Assessment and Management for Infants, Children, and Adolescents. American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD) 2010 Reference Manual V32 #6