



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 >6 Year Olds			
Factors	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Protective
<p>Biological</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient is of low socioeconomic status • Patient has >3 between meal sugar-containing snacks or beverages per day • Patient has special health care needs • Patient is a recent immigrant 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	
<p>Protective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient receives optimally-fluoridated drinking water • Patient brushes teeth daily with fluoridated toothpaste • Patient receives topical fluoride from health professional • Additional home measures (eg, xylitol, MI paste, antimicrobial) • Child has dental home/regular dental care 			<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
<p>Clinical Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient has ≥ 1 interproximal lesions • Patient has active white spot lesions or enamel defects • Patient has low salivary flow • Patient has defective restorations • Patient wearing an intraoral appliance 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	

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