

Subgingival Calculus

- Of the twelve (12) subgingival surfaces, at least eight (8) surfaces must be on posterior teeth; four (4) of these posterior surfaces must be interproximal.
- The candidate must indicate the presence of subgingival calculus on the selected tooth surfaces by placing an “X” in the appropriate box on the Treatment Selection Evaluation Form.
- Subgingival calculus must be present on each tooth listed in the treatment selection grid and be charted for removal. (mesial, facial, distal, or lingual).
- If subgingival calculus is on the line angles of the tooth, it must be marked on the interproximal surface, e.g., a deposit on the disto-facial line angle would be marked on the distal.

The image shows a screenshot of the 'TREATMENT SELECTION FORM' (TSF). It features a grid for recording treatment selections for various teeth. The grid is organized into columns for different tooth types (e.g., Maxillary 1-8, Mandibular 1-8) and rows for different surfaces (e.g., Mesial, Facial, Distal, Lingual). A legend on the right side of the form explains the symbols used in the grid, including 'X' for subgingival calculus and 'P' for pocket depth measurement. The form also includes sections for patient information, examiner information, and a 'TREATMENT EVALUATION' section at the bottom.

3. Subgingival Calculus Detection

The presence of explorer-detectable subgingival calculus on the twelve (12) surfaces of the selected teeth must be accurately recorded. **Only twelve (12) surfaces of subgingival calculus should be recorded.** Explorer-detectable subgingival calculus is defined as a distinct deposit of calculus which one can feel with a #11/12 explorer as it passes over the calculus.

Qualified deposits may exhibit such characteristics as:

- a definite “jump” or “bump” felt by the explorer, with the rough surface characteristic of calculus
- ledges or ring formations
- spiny or nodular formations

Qualified deposits must be apical to the gingival margin and may occur with or without associated supragingival deposits.

4. Scaling

The subgingival surfaces of the selected teeth must be smooth, with none of the selected deposits detectable with an #11/12 explorer. Air may be used to deflect the tissue to locate areas for tactile confirmation.

5. Pocket Depth Measurement

Pocket depths are accurately assessed and recorded on four (4) assigned teeth. Teeth assigned for probing will be teeth that are in the Treatment Selection Grid and will include at least two (2) posterior teeth.