## Determining the Need For and Appropriateness of Sealants

### Clinical Training for School Dental Sealant Programs August 2023



## **Journal of the American Dental Association**

"The expert panel...concluded that sealants are effective in caries prevention and that sealants can prevent the progression of early noncavitated\* carious lesions" (JADA, 2008).

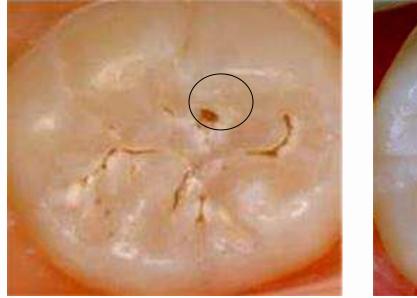
"SBSPs [are] an important and effective public health approach that complements clinical care systems in promoting the oral health of children and adolescents" (JADA, 2009).

\*Noncavitated: Demineralized tooth structure that has not yet collapsed into a cavity.

### **Cavitated vs. Non-Cavitated**

#### Cavitated

#### Non-Cavitated

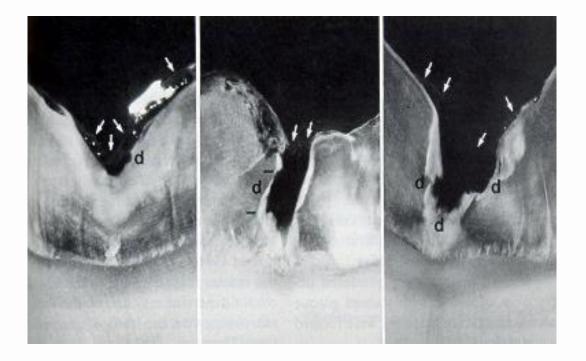




#### Photos courtesy of Margherita Fontana, DDS, PhD



### **Cavitation Caused by a Sharp Explorer**





### **Cavitation Caused by a Sharp Explorer**



Photos courtesy of Hafsteinn Eggertsson, DDS, MSD, PhD



# (JADA, 2010)

Clinicians may use an explorer to:

- Gently remove plaque and debris from the tooth surface.
- Detect changes or breaks in the surface contour by moving it gently in cases in which there is doubt about the presence of a cavitation.
- Evaluate the smoothness or roughness of the tooth surface to help determine lesion activity.
- Help in the assessment of a <u>resin</u> sealant's integrity and retention.

## ICDAS: International Caries Detection and Assessment System

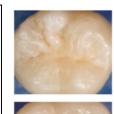




#### - ICDAS

- Use of a standardized system
- Based on best available evidence
- Early caries detection
- Later stage caries severity







Seal

Restore









- 0 = Sound; no caries change after air drying (5 sec); or non-carious change such as stain, hypoplasia, wear, erosion and other non-caries phenomena.
- 1 = First visual change in enamel, seen after air drying, or colored change limited to the confines of the pit and fissure area.
- 2 = Distinct visual change in enamel seen when wet, white or colored, wider than the fissure/fossa.
- 3 = Localized enamel breakdown, with no visible dentin, discontinuity of surface enamel, widening of fissure. Ball-end probe may confirm.
- 4 = Underlying dark shadow from dentin with or without localized enamel breakdown.
- 5 = Distinct cavity with dentin exposed at the base of the cavity.
- 6 = Extensive cavity with dentin visible at base and walls of the cavity (or ½ surface).

- "Sound, no caries"
- Preventive care advised (i.e. seal)





- "Early stage decay"
- First visual change in enamel
- Limited to the change of enamel color within the pit and fissure areas
- Preventive care advised (i.e. seal)





- "Early stage decay"
- Distinct visual change in enamel
- May be white or colored and wider than the fissure or pit
- May be incipient (non-cavitated) caries lesions
- Preventive care advised (i.e. seal)





- "Established decay"
- Localized enamel breakdown
- No visible dentin
- Discontinuity of surface
  enamel
- Widening of fissure or pit
- Operative care advised





- "Established decay"
- Shows an underlying dark shadow from dentin with or without localized enamel breakdown
- Operative care advised





- "Severe decay"
- Distinct cavity with visible dentin
- Extensive cavity with dentin visible at base and walls
- Operative care advised





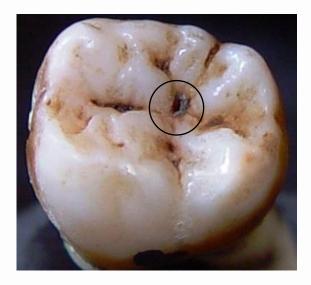
- "Severe decay"
- Extensive cavity with dentin visible at base and walls
- Operative care advised





## Cavitated Lesions – Don't Seal – Refer for Treatment





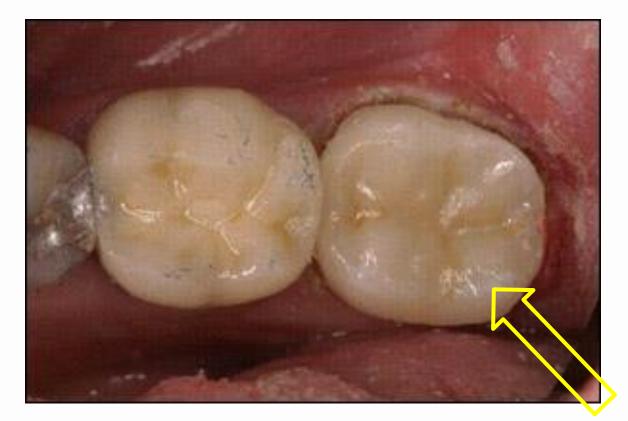
These two molars have cavitated lesions extending beyond the usual limits of the pit or fissure.



### To Seal or Not to Seal....



### **#1 Second Molar**









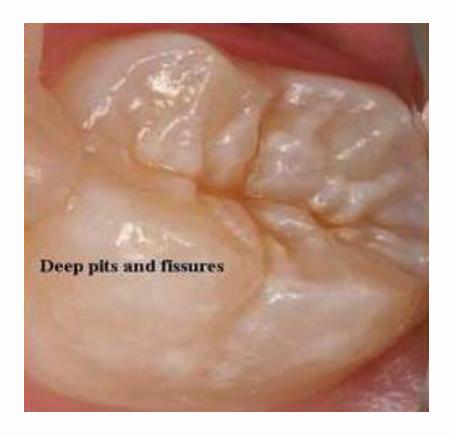


### **#3 Molar**





### **#4 Molar**



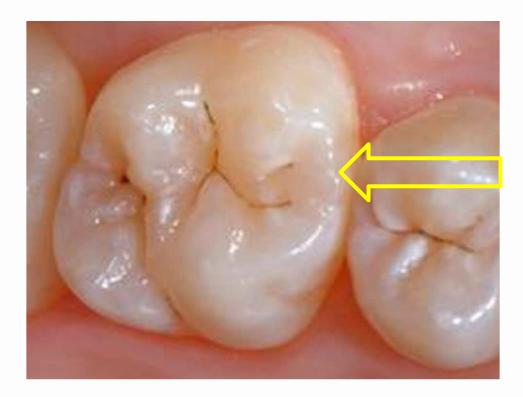


### **#5 Molar**



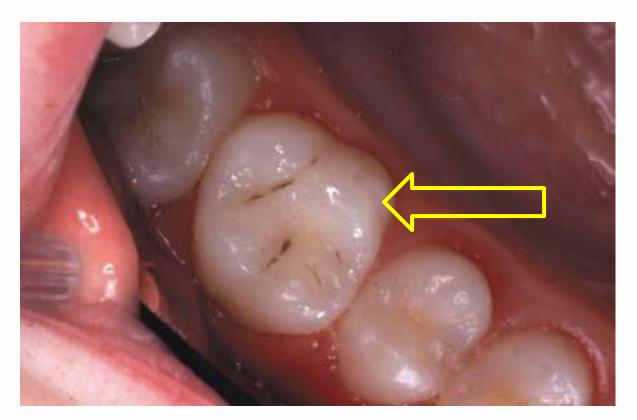


### **#6 Molar**



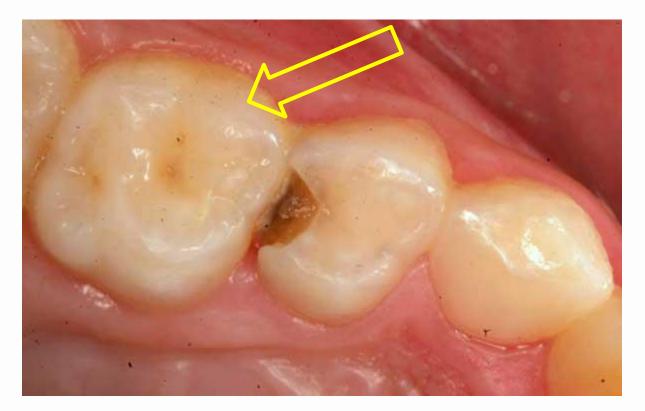






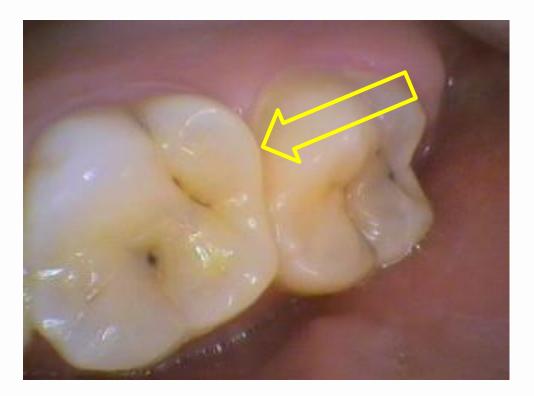


### **#8 Molar**



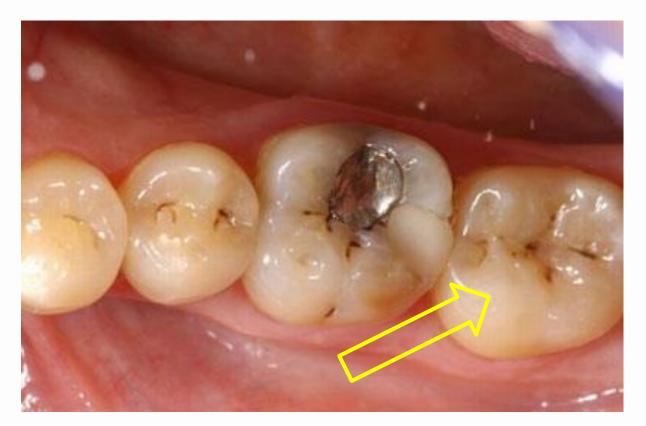


### **#9 Molar**





### **#10 Second Molar**





### **Questions?**

