

**Table 1: Physicians and Other Non-Dental Health Providers
Caries Risk Assessment Form for 0-3 Year Olds****

| Biological Factors | High Risk Factors | Moderate Risk Factors | Protective Factors |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Mother/primary caregiver has active cavities | Yes | | |
| Parent/caregiver has low socioeconomic status | Yes | | |
| Child has >3 between meal sugar containing snacks or beverages per day | Yes | | |
| Child is put to bed with a bottle containing natural or added sugar | Yes | | |
| Child has special health care needs | | Yes | |
| Child is a recent immigrant | | Yes | |
| Protective Factors | | | |
| Child receives fluoridated drinking water or fluoride supplements | | | Yes |
| Child has teeth brushed daily with fluoridated toothpaste | | | Yes |
| Child receives topical fluoride from health professional | | | Yes |
| Child has dental home/regular dental care | | | Yes |
| Clinical Findings | | | |
| Child has white spot lesions or enamel defects | Yes | | |
| Child has visible cavities | Yes | | |
| Child has elevated mutans streptococci | Yes | | |
| Child has plaque on teeth | | Yes | |

** Modified from Ramos-Gomez et al., CDA Journal 2007;35:687-702; and ADA Caries Risk Assessment Forms.
www.ada.org/prof/resources/topics/topics_caries_under6.doc and [over6.doc](http://www.ada.org/prof/resources/topics/topics_caries_over6.doc). Accessed Feb. 30, 2009.

Circling those conditions that apply to a specific patient helps the health care worker and parent understand the factors that contribute to or protect from caries. Risk assessment categorization of low, moderate or high is based on preponderance of factors for the individual. However, clinical judgment may justify the use of one factor in determining overall risk, for instance, frequent exposure sugar containing snacks or beverages, or visible cavities.

Overall assessment of the child's dental caries risk High Moderate Low

**Table 2: Dental Providers
Caries Risk Assessment Form for 0-5 Year Olds****

| Biological Factors | High Risk Factors | Moderate Risk Factors | Protective Factors |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Mother/primary caregiver has active caries | Yes | | |
| Parent/caregiver has low socioeconomic status | Yes | | |
| Child has >3 between meal sugar contain snacks or beverages per day | Yes | | |
| Child is put to bed with a bottle containing natural or added sugar | Yes | | |
| Child has special health care needs | | Yes | |
| Child is a recent immigrant | | Yes | |
| Protective Factors | | | |
| Child receives fluoridated drinking water or fluoride supplements | | | Yes |
| Child has teeth brushed daily with fluoridated toothpaste | | | Yes |
| Child receives topical fluoride from health professional | | | Yes |
| Child has dental home/regular dental care | | | Yes |
| Clinical Findings | | | |
| Child has more than one dmfs | Yes | | |
| Child has active white spot lesions or enamel defects | Yes | | |
| Child has elevated mutans streptococci | Yes | | |
| Child has plaque on teeth | | Yes | |

** Modified from Ramos-Gomez et al., CDA Journal 2007;35:687-702; and ADA Caries Risk Assessment Forms.
www.ada.org/prof/resources/topics/topics_caries_under6.doc and [over6.doc](http://www.ada.org/prof/resources/topics/topics_caries_over6.doc). Accessed Feb. 30, 2009.

Circling those conditions that apply to a specific patient helps the practitioner and parent understand the factors that contribute to or protect from caries. Risk assessment categorization of low, moderate or high is based on preponderance of factors for the individual. However, clinical judgment may justify the use of one factor in determining overall risk, for instance, frequent exposure sugar containing snacks or beverages, or more than one dmfs.

Overall assessment of the child's dental caries risk High Moderate Low

**Table 3: Dental Providers
Caries Risk Assessment Form for >6 Years Olds ****

| Biological Factors | High Risk Factors | Moderate Risk Factors | Protective Factors |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Patient has >3 between meal sugar containing snacks or beverages per day | Yes | | |
| Patient is of low socioeconomic status | Yes | | |
| Patient has special health care needs | | Yes | |
| Patient is a recent immigrant | | Yes | |
| Protective Factors | | | |
| Patient receives fluoridated drinking water | | | Yes |
| Patient brushes teeth daily with fluoridated toothpaste | | | Yes |
| Patient receives topical fluoride from health professional | | | Yes |
| Additional home measures (xylitol, MI paste, antimicrobial) | | | Yes |
| Patient has dental home/regular dental care | | | Yes |
| Clinical Findings | | | |
| Patient has one or more interproximal lesions | Yes | | |
| Patient has low salivary flow | Yes | | |
| Patient has defective restorations | | Yes | |
| Patient wearing an intraoral appliance | | Yes | |

** Modified from Featherstone et al., CDA Journal 2007;35:703—713; and ADA Caries Risk Assessment Forms.
www.ada.org/prof/resources/topics/topics_caries_under6.doc_and_over6.doc. Accessed Feb. 30, 2009.

Circling those conditions that apply to a specific patient helps the practitioner and patient understand the factors that contribute to or protect from caries. Risk assessment categorization of low, moderate or high is based on preponderance of factors for the individual. However, clinical judgment may justify the use of one factor in determining overall risk, for instance, one or more interproximal lesion or low salivary flow.

Overall assessment of the dental caries risk High Moderate Low