

**Table 1: Physicians and Other Non-Dental 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 optimally 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 or fillings	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. 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 to 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 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 optimally 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 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 to 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 optimally 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 active white spot lesions or enamel defects	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](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 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