

PREPARATION: *POSTERIOR COMPOSITE*

DENTAL THERAPY EXAM

Tooth #: _____

MO

DO

MOD

CRITICAL ERRORS

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-----|
| Wrong Tooth/Surface Treated | No | Yes |
| Unrecognized Exposure | No | Yes |

NOTE: Those SUBs that are highlighted are part of the 3-SUB Rule

ACC = Adheres to Criteria SUB= Marginally Substandard DEF= Critically Deficient

EXTERNAL OUTLINE FORM

Proximal Clearance

| | |
|-----|---|
| ACC | Proximal contact is either closed or visibly open, and, at the height of contour, proximal clearance may extend ≤ 1.0 mm beyond either one or both proximal walls. |
| SUB | Proximal clearance at the height of contour extends > 1.0 mm but ≤ 2.0 mm beyond either one or both proximal walls. |
| DEF | Proximal clearance at the height of contour extends > 2.0 mm beyond either one or both proximal walls. |

Gingival Clearance

| | |
|-----|---|
| ACC | The gingival clearance is visually open but ≤ 1.0 mm. |
| SUB | A. The gingival clearance is > 1.0 mm but ≤ 2.0 mm. |
| DEF | A. The gingival clearance is > 2.0 mm. B. The gingival contact is not visually open. |

Outline Shape/Continuity/Extension

| | |
|-----|---|
| ACC | The outline form may be sharp and irregular. |
| SUB | A. The outline form is inappropriately over-extended, compromising the remaining marginal ridge and/or cusp(s). |
| DEF | A. The outline form is grossly over-extended, compromising and undermining the remaining marginal ridge to the extent that the cavosurface margin is unsupported by dentin. B. The width of the marginal ridge is ≤ 1.0 mm. |

Isthmus

| | |
|-----|---|
| ACC | The isthmus may be between 1.0 mm - 2.0 mm in width but $\leq 1/3$ the intercuspal width. |
| SUB | The isthmus is $> 1/3$ the intercuspal width but $\leq 1/2$ the intercuspal width. |
| DEF | The isthmus is $> 1/2$ the intercuspal width or the isthmus width is < 1.0 mm. |

Cavosurface Margin

| | |
|-----|--|
| ACC | The external cavosurface margin meets the enamel at 90° ; The gingival floor is flat, smooth, and perpendicular to the long axis of the tooth. |
| SUB | The proximal cavosurface margin deviates from 90° and is likely to jeopardize the longevity of the tooth or restoration. This would include unsupported enamel and/or excessive bevel(s). |

Sound Marginal Tooth Structure

| | |
|-----|---|
| ACC | The cavosurface margin terminates in sound tooth structure. There is no previous restorative material, excluding sealants, at the cavosurface margin. |
| SUB | The cavosurface margin does not terminate in sound natural tooth structure. |
| DEF | A. There is explorer-penetrable decalcification remaining on the cavosurface margin. B. There are large or multiple areas of unsupported enamel which are not necessary to preserve facial aesthetics. |

| INTERNAL FORM | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Axial Walls | |
| ACC | MOLARS: The depth of the axial wall extends beyond the DEJ \leq 1.5 mm. PREMOLARS: The depth of the axial wall extends beyond the DEJ \leq 1.0 mm. |
| SUB | MOLARS: The axial wall extends beyond the DEJ $>$ 1.5 mm but \leq 2.5 mm. PREMOLARS: The axial wall extends beyond the DEJ $>$ 1.0 mm but \leq 1.5 mm. |
| DEF | A. MOLARS: The axial wall extends beyond the DEJ $>$ 2.5 mm. A. PREMOLARS: The axial wall extends beyond the DEJ $>$ 1.5 mm B. MOLARS & PREMOLARS: The axial wall is entirely in enamel. |
| Pulpal Floor | |
| ACC | The pulpal floor depth is \geq 0.5 mm but \leq 3.0 mm in all areas; there may be remaining enamel. |
| SUB | A. The pulpal floor depth is $>$ 3.0 mm but \leq 4.0 mm from the cavosurface margin. |
| DEF | A. The pulpal floor is $>$ 4.0 mm from the cavosurface margin. B. The pulpal floor depth is $<$ 0.5 mm. |
| Caries/Remaining Material | |
| ACC | All caries and/or previous restorative material are removed. |
| DEF | A. Caries has not been accessed and/or remains in the preparation. B. Previous restorative material remains in the preparation. |
| Retention | |
| ACC | Retention, when used, is well defined, in dentin, and does not undermine enamel. |
| SUB | Retention, when used, undermines the enamel. |
| Proximal Box Walls | |
| ACC | The proximal walls are parallel or convergent occlusally but may be slightly divergent and are not likely to jeopardize the longevity of the tooth or restoration. |
| SUB | The proximal walls are too divergent. |
| TREATMENT MANAGEMENT | |
| Adjacent Tooth Damage | |
| ACC | Any damage to adjacent tooth/teeth can be removed with polishing without adversely altering the shape of the contour and/or contact. |
| SUB | Damage to adjacent tooth/teeth requires re-contouring that changes the shape and/or contour and/or contact. |
| DEF | There is gross damage to adjacent tooth/teeth which requires a restoration. |
| Soft Tissue Damage | |
| ACC | The soft tissue is free from damage, or there is tissue damage that is consistent with the procedure. |
| DEF | There is gross iatrogenic damage to the soft tissue inconsistent with the procedure and pre-existing condition of the soft tissue. |