



## Data Collection Worksheet

**Please Note:** The Data Collection Worksheet (DCW) is a tool to aid integration of a PhenX protocol into a study. The PhenX DCW is not designed to be a data collection instrument. Investigators will need to decide the best way to collect data for the PhenX protocol in their study. Variables captured in the DCW, along with variable names and unique PhenX variable identifiers, are included in the PhenX Data Dictionary (DD) files.

### Periodontal Assessments

The periodontal section includes two parts: measurements to determine the loss of attachment and the identification of bleeding from probing.

#### Examination Procedure

Clinically and quantitatively the loss of attachment is the distance in millimeters (mm) from the cement-enamel junction (CEJ) to the bottom of the sulcus. The computer program calculates loss of attachment. The examiner takes two measurements per site for use in this calculation. In addition, Bleeding on Probing (BOP), the clinical observation of the presence of blood after a site has been probed to produce a sulcus (pocket) depth measurement, is also scored.

Each surface is dried with air and then examined with a surface reflecting mirror and a periodontal probe. For each site, the distance from the free gingival margin (FGM) to the bottom of the pocket is measured first, then the distance from the FGM to the CEJ is measured. Where the gingival margin is subject to recession and the CEJ is exposed, the distance from the CEJ to the gingival margin is called a negative value.

The periodontal probe (UNC-12) is graduated in 1 millimeter increments and coded as thin black bands and two thick black bands. The first thick black band represents a probe reading of 4 mm at the bottom of the band and 5 mm at the top of the band. The second black band is measured as 9 mm at the bottom of the band and 10 mm at the top of the band. The periodontal probes are to be held with a light grasp and pointed toward the apex of the tooth. Each measurement is rounded to the lowest whole millimeter. Six probe measurements will be made on each tooth. The probe measurements from the facial will be taken at the distofacial, facial, and mesiofacial surfaces. The probe measurements from the lingual will be taken at the distolingual, lingual, and mesiolingual aspects.

For the interproximal sites, the probe should be placed parallel to the long axis of the tooth and facially adjacent to the dental contact area. Angulating the probe

into the interproximal are under the dental contact is not permitted. For the maxillary and mandibular molars, the true facial and lingual assessments are always made at the location of mid-facial and mid-lingual furcation areas, keeping the probe parallel to the long axis of the tooth.

The allowable range for the FGM to CEJ measurement is:

Code	Measurement
-9 to 9	Measurement in millimeters
+A	+10 millimeters
+B	+11 millimeters
+C	+12 millimeters
=	Cannot be assessed

The allowable range for the FGM to sulcus base measurement (pocket depth) is:

Code	Measurement
0 to 9	Measurement in millimeters
A	10 millimeters
B	11 millimeters
C	12 millimeters
=	Cannot be assessed

The presence of bleeding is assessed after the probing measurements are made.

The probed sites for each tooth are examined for bleeding points, and the appropriate score is called for each site at each tooth as follows:

Code	Measurement
1	Bleeding from probing detected
2	No evidence of bleeding
=	Cannot be assessed

The periodontal assessment is conducted in the following order:

Examination Sequence			
CEJ and Bleeding on Probing Measures			
Quadrant	Direction	Sites	Then:
Max Right	P to A	Df to Mf	Record BOP
Max Left	A to P	Mf to Dr	Record BOP
Max Left	P to A	DL to ML	Record BOP
Max Right	A to P	ML to DL	Record BOP
Mand Left	P to A	Df to Mf	Record BOP
Mand Right	A to P	Mf to Df	Record BOP
Mand Right	P to A	DL to ML	Record BOP

Mand Left	A to P	ML to DL	Record BOP
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The sequence to be used to collect periodontal information will begin on the most posterior eligible tooth in the maxillary right quadrant. The examiner will take the disto-facial probe reading from the free gingival margin to the base of the pocket. The CEJ measurement is then taken in the same site. The examiner will then proceed to the mid-facial site on the tooth and take the pocket depth reading followed by the CEJ measurement. Then, the examiner will move to the mesio-facial site and repeat the same measurements. The examiner will continue this process moving anterior tooth by tooth. Once the quadrant is completed, the examiner will return to the most posterior eligible tooth and evaluate each for bleeding. The site will be coded as a 0 for no bleeding and a 1 for bleeding. The examiner then proceeds to the mesio-facial site on the most anterior tooth in quadrant II. The same examination sequence is followed from anterior to posterior. After bleeding on probing is recorded, the examiner then begins on the most posterior tooth in quadrant II on the disto-lingual site. The examination will then continue to quadrant I on the lingual surfaces. The next quadrant examined will be the facials of quadrants III and IV. Lastly, the lingual surfaces of quadrants IV and III are examined.

[img[peridontal\_disease\_prevalence\_image001.jpg|Coronal Caries]]

Protocol source: <https://www.phenxtoolkit.org/protocols/view/81101>