

# Diagnostikk av Karies

6 semester

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## Diagnostikk

Bestemme en sykdoms art,  
alvorlighetsgrad og  
årsaksforhold

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## Karies



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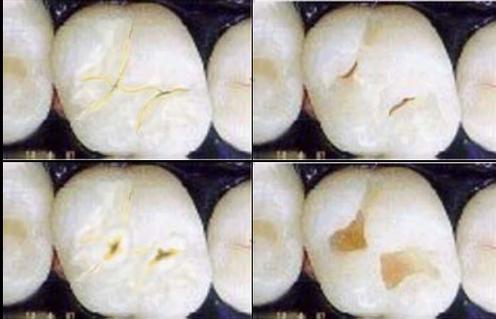
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*Fissurkaries*



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*Sekundær karies*



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*Skjult karies*



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## Differensialdiagnoser

- Hypoplasier
- Misfarginger
- Tannsten
- Tapte fyllinger
- Attrisjon, abrasjon, erosjon
- Fyllingsspalter

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## Diagnostikk - prosess

1. Registrering: hvor har pasienten karies?
2. Aktivitet: hvor fort utvikler kariesprosessen seg ?
3. Årsak: hvorfor har pasienten et kariesproblem?

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## 1. Kariesregistrering

- lokalisasjon
- utseende
- konsistens
- utstrekning
- penetrasjon og dybde
- antall

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## 2. Kariesaktivitet

Den hastighet som sykdommen utvikler seg med i øyeblikket.

- utseende og lokalisasjon
- insidens
- frekvens

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## 3. Karies - Årsaksforhold

- Kostvaner -sukrose, frekvens spising
- Fluoridbruk
- Munnhygienevaner
- Sykdom og medikamenter
- Nedsatt salivasjon/bufferevne

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## 1. Hjelpemidler i registrering

Påvisning av lesjoner

- Sonde - 40 gram - ikke stikkes i lesjoner
- Lys & tørrlegging
- Fiberlys
- Røntgen
- Speil, rengjøring/tørrlegging/separasjon-hjelpemidler

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## DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA (WHO 1986)

Code	Category	Criteria
0	Surface Sound	No evidence of treated or untreated clinical caries (slight staining allowed in an otherwise sound fissure).
1	Initial Caries	No clinically detectable loss of substance. For pits and fissures, there may be significant staining, discoloration, or rough spots in the enamel that do not catch the explorer, but where loss of substance cannot be positively diagnosed. For smooth surfaces, these may be white, opaque areas with loss of luster.
2	Enamel Caries	Demonstrable loss of tooth substance in pits, fissures or on smooth surfaces, but no softened floor or wall or undermined enamel. The texture of the material within the cavity may be chalky or crumbly, but there is no evidence that cavitation has penetrated the dentin.
3	Caries of Dentin	Detectably softened floor, undermined enamel, or a softened wall, or the tooth has a temporary filling. On approximal surfaces, the explorer point must enter a lesion with certainty.
4	Pulpal Involvement	Deep cavity with probable pulpal involvement. <u>Pulp should not be probed.</u>

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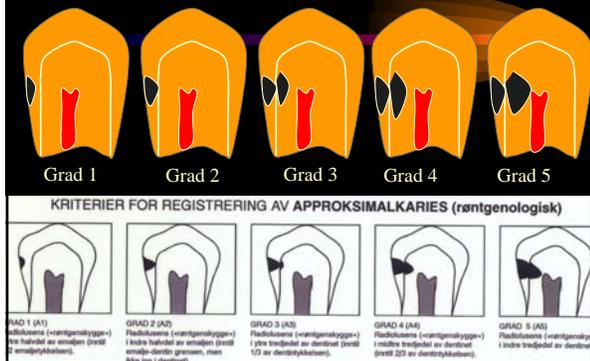
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## DIAGNOSTISKE KRITERIER Røntgen




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## DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA Sammenheng

	1	2	3	4	5
BITING RADIOGRAPH	Negative	Questionable very small radiolucency	Radiolucency in outer half of enamel	Radiolucency in inner half of enamel	Radiolucency extending to outer half of dentine
MACROSCOPIC APPEARANCE	Negative	White spot	White or brown spot	Brown spot	Brown spot with cavitation
HISTOLOGICAL APPEARANCE	Very small subsurface lesion	Larger subsurface lesion	No cavitation but lesion just reaches dentine	No cavitation. Demineralization as advancing front of lesion penetrates dentine. No dentine demineralization reactions	Breakdown of surface zone. Bacterial invasion of enamel. Further demineralization of dentine

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## 2. Estimat av kariesaktivitet

### Utseende og lokalisasjon

- Dekalsinasjoner, kronisk/aktiv karies
  - Utseende (farge)
  - konsistens
- Karies i underkjevens front
- Glattflatekaries

### Insidens

- Antall nye kariesangrep over tid.
- $I = n/t$
- $I = 3/\text{et år}$

### Frekvens

- Pasientens totale karieserfaring.
- Uttrykkes ved D (decayed), M (missing), F (filled) og deles på antall flater S (surfaces) eller T (teeth)

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## 3. Utvidet utredning av årsaksforhold

- Kostlister
  - 24 timers recall
  - 3 dager fortløpende
- Salivatester
  - Funksjon (sekresjonshastighet/bufferevne)
  - oralt miljø (mutans / laktobasilltester)
- Arbeidsmiljø

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**KARIES ER  
IKKE  
ENSBETYDENDE  
MED  
FYLLINGSTERAPI!**

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