

**WOMEN'S INTERAGENCY HIV STUDY  
ORAL PROTOCOL  
FORM OP 7: PLAQUE INDEX**

**COMPLETING THE FORM**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Affix the Participant ID label in the space indicated.

Be sure the form version is the most current version date.

Record your initials.

Record the date.

**SECTION A**

Indicate the Random Quadrants (one upper and one lower) selected by circling the appropriate response codes. It should be the same selection recorded on Form OP 6, Question 5. Random quadrants remain the same for the entire study.

**SECTION B - E : PLAQUE INDEX**

If participant is edentulous (OP6 #1. is coded as 1), form OP7 is left blank.

The remainder of the form is divided into four sections, B, C, D and E. Each section refers to a quadrant of the mouth and is labeled as such; UPPER LEFT, UPPER RIGHT, LOWER LEFT and LOWER RIGHT, respectively.

The teeth in each quadrant are labeled in the columns in the order in which they should be assessed from left to right across the page (M2 to CE). Within each tooth column, there are four sub columns, one for each surface assessed (D, MB, M, L).

Be sure to complete only those sections of the form that are selected at question A6. For example, if codes "1" (UPPER LEFT) and "4" (LOWER RIGHT) are selected, complete sections B and E. If the Participant has fewer than 10 natural teeth the entire form should be completed. Circle code "Y" for all teeth that are missing in such instances.

### Plaque Index Scoring Key:

- Y: Cannot be assessed. (missing, partially erupted or deciduous).
- 0: No plaque in the gingival area.
- 1: A film of plaque adheres to the free gingival margin and adjacent area of the tooth. The plaque may be recognized only by running a probe across the tooth surface.
- 2: There is an accumulation of soft deposits within the gingival pocket, on the gingival margin and/or adjacent tooth surface which can be seen by the naked eye.

### EQUIPMENT

- mirror
- NIDR probe

### PROCEDURES

#### I. Sites to be examined:

- a) Patient presents with **10** or more natural teeth: each of the teeth from the random half-mouth selected for periodontal assessments
- b) Patient presents fewer than 10 natural teeth: each tooth in patient's mouth

In all cases, assess 4 sites per tooth: i.e., 3 on the buccal (distal [D], midbuccal [ MB], and mesial [M] ) and 1 on the lingual (midlingual [L]).

#### II. Procedure:

The randomly selected **upper** arch is examined first, beginning with the buccal sites. The examination begins at the **DB** of the **most distal tooth** and proceeds to the midline.

**Lingual** sites (i.e. the midlingual [L] of each tooth) of the upper arch are examined next using the same sequence. The procedure is then repeated for the **lower** arch.

If patient presents with fewer than 10 natural teeth, call codes for each tooth in mouth beginning with the upper arch. Indicate missing teeth by coding Y.

The quadrant is dried with air and examined using a surface reflecting mirror and an NIDR probe. The examiner first observes the site to determine whether or not plaque is visible. If plaque is not visible, the examiner runs the NIDR probe across the surface to determine if the surface has plaque that could be detected only by an instrument. The probe should be kept parallel to the contour of the tooth in the area adjacent to the gingiva. When plaque adheres to the probe, it must be wiped from the probe prior to assessing the next site. A single score is recorded for each tooth site.

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NOTE: This plaque assessment is a modification of the Silness and Løe Gingival Plaque Index. It should be noted that categories "2" and "3" from the original index were collapsed into a single category "2" so that examiners only have to distinguish between visible plaque and plaque that cannot be seen, but is detectable with a probe.