

WOMEN'S INTERAGENCY HIV STUDY
ORAL PROTOCOL
FORM OP14: LOSS OF ATTACHMENT

COMLETING THE FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Affix the Participants ID label in the space indicated.

Record the visit number, which should be the same as the WIHS core visit.

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

Record your initials.

Record the date.

SECTION A: RANDOM QUADRANTS

Indicate the Quadrants (one upper and one lower) selected by circling the appropriate codes. It should be the same selection recorded in OP 6, Question 5.

SECTION B – E : LOSS OF ATTACHMENT EXAM

If participant is edentulous (OP6#1 is coded as 1). Form OP14 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. Each quadrant is printed on a separate page. Be sure to record the ID and visit number at the top of each page in the space provided.

The teeth in each quadrant are labeled in 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) The D, MB and M surfaces appear on the top column. The L surface appears beneath the D column.

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 C and D. Id 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.

Beneath the first line and are two columns of numbers (labeled "a" and "b") for each surface assessed. Using the first column, circle the numbers that reflects the distance in millimeters from the CEJ to the gingival margin. Using the second column, circle the number that reflects the distance in millimeters from the free gingival margin to the depth of the sulcus.

The first line of each column contains the Y code. Immediately beneath that code appears a "--" (a dash/negative symbol). As done on all forms, "Y" means that the tooth site cannot be

assessed. The “-“ indicated that the distance measured is a negative value. In those instances where the gingival margin has receded and the CEJ is exposed, circle the “-“.

EQUIPMENT

- mirror
- NIDCR probe

PROCEDURES

I. SITES TO BE EXAMINED:

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

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

II.

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.

Attachment Level Assessment

The periodontal attachment level assessment is made for the same maxillary and mandibular quadrants, and at the same four sites (i.e., D, MB, M, and L) as the gingival bleeding and plaque assessments. Attachment Levels are measured using the method described by Ramfjord. Only teeth in full eruption (excluding third molars) are measured. The distance from the free gingival margin (FGM) to the CEJ and the distance from the FGM to the bottom of the sulcus (“pocket depth”) are measured using the periodontal probe. **Measurements are rounded downward to the nearest whole millimeter before they are recorded.**

The probe should be held with a light grasp and pointed toward the apex of the tooth or the central axis of multirooted teeth. At the interproximal sites, the probe should be kept parallel to the long axis of the tooth and as close to the contact point as possible, even if the adjacent tooth is missing. Generally, there are four situations encountered in the measurement of attachment level. Where the gingival margin has receded and the CEJ is exposed, the distance from the CEJ to the gingival margin is scored as a negative value, and pocket depth is scored as usual (non-negative). When the epithelial attachment is located at the cemento-enamel junction, the first and second measurements are identical and non-negative. When the free gingival margin is at the CEJ, the first measurement is zero. Pocket depth may also be zero or positive. Finally, where there is pocketing without evidence of gingival recession (i.e., the epithelial attachment is below the CEJ, and the free gingival margin is above), both measurements will be non-negative. The level of attachment is later calculated by subtracting the recorded distance from the FGM to CEJ from the distance FGM to base of sulcus.

Special Considerations:

- Calculus at the mesial or buccal sites which obscures the CEJ or interferes with the correct placement of the probe should be removed using the curette.
- Subgingival plaque samples are to be taken from sites exhibiting 4 mm or greater change in attachment level since previous WIHS visit.