



National  
Examining  
Board for  
Dental Nurses

# NATIONAL EXAMINING BOARD FOR DENTAL NURSES

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## NATIONAL DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

## DENTAL CHARTING

NEBDN is a limited company registered in England & Wales No. 5580200

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## DENTAL CHARTING

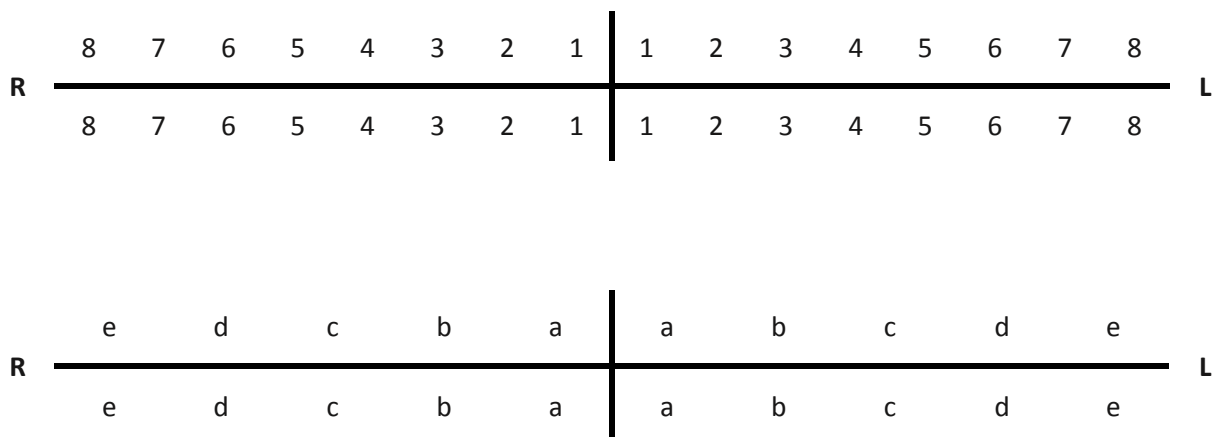
Dental charting is an essential element of the role of the Dental Nurse. NEBDN acknowledges that there are a number of systems and software used to record charting. It also recognises that there are local and regional differences in registering patient details. The following notations are to be used when completing or interpreting a written chart for the National Diploma Examination.

A chart is a diagrammatic representation of the teeth showing all the surfaces of the teeth. The charts in the examination will be used to show:

- Teeth present
- Teeth missing
- Work to be carried out
- Work completed
- Surfaces with cavities and restorations etc.

When charting, the mouth is looked on as being a flat line. The diagram is viewed, as you would examine the patient's mouth.

### Zsigmondy-Palmer Notation



## FORENSIC NOTATION

Most charts have an inner and outer grid. NEBDN has introduced a new grid, which will make clear the work that has been completed in the mouth and the work which needs to be done. An example of the grid is given below.

	UR															UL	
Work to be carried out																	Work to be carried out
Present Dental Status and work completed																	Present Dental Status and work completed
<b>R</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>L</b>
Present Dental Status and work completed																	Present Dental Status and work completed
Work to be carried out																	Work to be carried out
	LR																LL

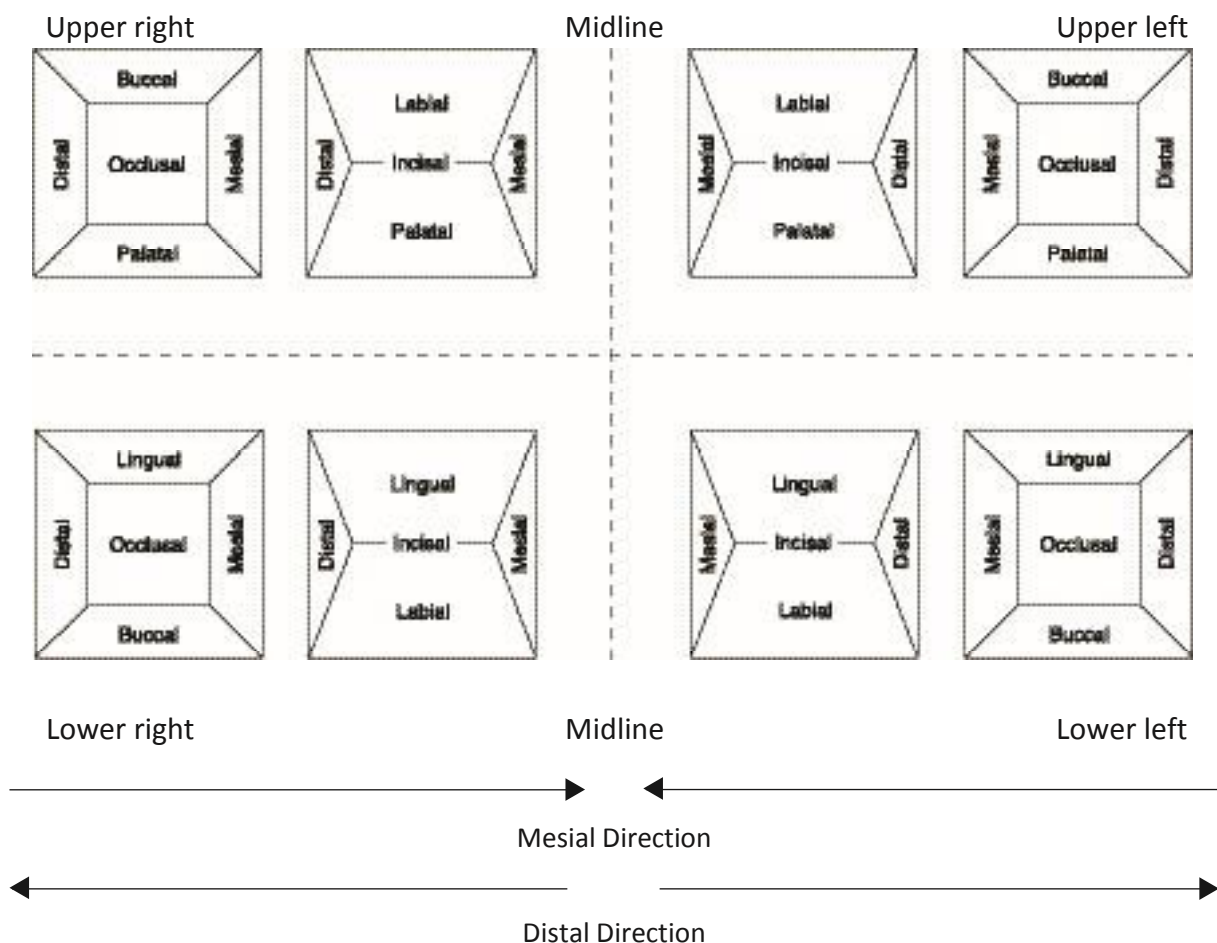
The inner grid is for present dental status and work already present in the mouth. The outer grid is for work to be carried out.

## TOOTH SURFACES

In order to complete the chart accurately candidates should be able to identify and note the correct surfaces of teeth. These are:

### DEFINITIONS

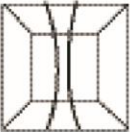
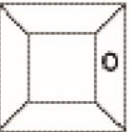

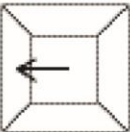
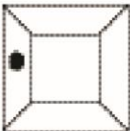

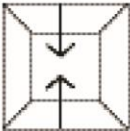
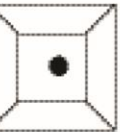
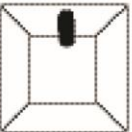
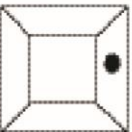
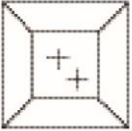
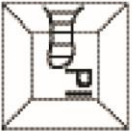
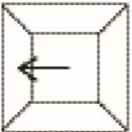
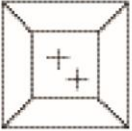

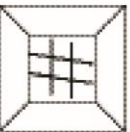
<b>Incisal</b>	the biting edge of the incisors and canines
<b>Occlusal</b>	the biting surfaces of premolars and molars
<b>Mesial</b>	the surface of any tooth nearest to the mid-line of the arch
<b>Distal</b>	the surface of any tooth furthest from the mid-line of the arch
<b>Buccal</b>	the surface facing the cheeks (molars and premolars)
<b>Labial</b>	the surface facing the lips (incisors and canines)
<b>Palatal</b>	the surface facing the palate of all upper teeth
<b>Lingual</b>	the surface facing the tongue of all lower teeth
<b>Cervical</b>	the part of the tooth next to the gingival margin



# ACCEPTED NOTATIONS Incisor Teeth

Upper Right		Upper Left	
Fracture	Labial Cavity	Midline	Palatal Cavity
Porcelain Veneer Porcelain Banded Crown		Work to be carried out	
Carbine Present Retained C	Palatal Restoration	Labial Restoration	Root Filled Palatal Restoration
Present status and work completed		Present status and work completed	
Artificial Tooth Present	Tooth Rotated Distally	Mesial Restoration	Distal Restoration
Porcelain Banded Crown		Work to be carried out	
Distal Cavity	Mesial Cavity	Midline	Distal Cavity
Lower Right		Lower Left	
Present status and work completed		Present status and work completed	
Artificial Tooth Present	Tooth Rotated Distally	Mesial Restoration	Distal Restoration
Porcelain Banded Crown		Work to be carried out	
Distal Cavity	Mesial Cavity	Midline	Distal Cavity
Lower Right		Lower Left	

# ACCEPTED NOTATIONS Premolar and Molar Teeth

Upper Right		Mesial-Occlusal-Distal Cavity		Midline	Buccal Cavity		Upper Left
Work to be carried out							
Present status and work completed		Mesial Occlusal Distal Restoration with a Buccal Extension 	Tooth Instanding 		Palatal Restoration 	Fissure Sealant 	Tooth Missing Space Closed 
Present status and work completed							
Present status and work completed		Occlusal Restoration	Distal-Occlusal Restoration		Mesial-Occlusal Porcelain Inlay 	Tooth Outstanding 	Roots Retained 
Work to be carried out							
Lower Right				Midline			Lower Left

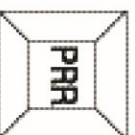


ACCEPTED NOTATIONS  
Premolar and Molar Teeth

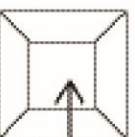
Upper Right

Work to be carried out

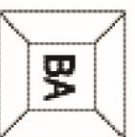
Preventive Resin  
Restoration



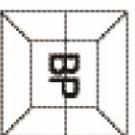
Tooth Drilling  
Distally



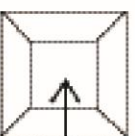
Bridge Abutment



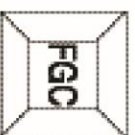
Bridge  
Pontic



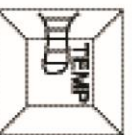
Tooth Drilling  
Mesially



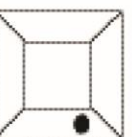
Full Gold  
Crown Present



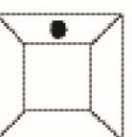
Present status and  
work completed



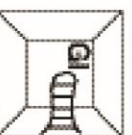
Distal-Occlusal  
Temporary Dressing



Mesial  
Restoration

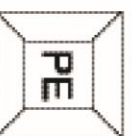


Distal  
Restoration

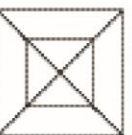


Distal-Occlusal  
Gold Inlay

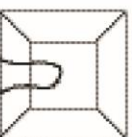
Tooth  
Partially erupted



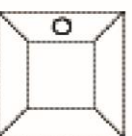
Tooth recently  
Extracted



Work to be carried out



Occlusal  
Buccal Cavity



Mesial  
Cavity

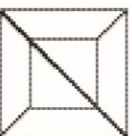
Lower Right

Midline

Lower Left

Midline

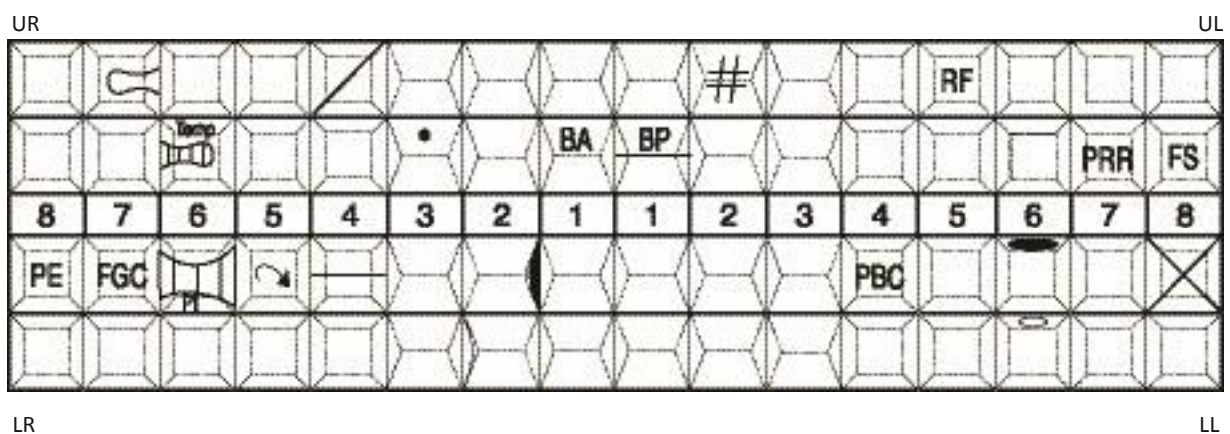
Tooth to be extracted



Upper Left

### Example of Zsigmondy-Palmer Notation

- a. Upper right second molar has a mesio-occlusal cavity
- b. Upper right first molar has a disto-occlusal temporary dressing
- c. Upper right first premolar is for extraction
- d. Upper right canine has a buccal restoration
- e. Upper right central incisor is an abutment for a cantilever resin retained (Maryland) bridge
- f. Upper left central incisor is a resin retained (Maryland) bridge pontic
- g. Upper left lateral incisor has a fracture on the incisal edge which requires treatment
- h. Upper left second premolar needs a root filling
- i. Upper left second molar has preventive resin restoration (PRR) occlusally
- j. Upper left third molar has a fissure sealant restoration
- k. Lower left third molar has been recently extracted
- l. Lower left first molar has a lingual restoration to be replaced
- m. Lower left first premolar has a bonded porcelain crown
- n. Lower right lateral incisor has a mesial restoration and a separate distal cavity
- o. Lower right first premolar is missing
- p. Lower right second premolar has rotated mesially
- q. Lower right first molar has an MOD porcelain inlay
- r. Lower right second molar has a full restoration gold crown
- s. Lower right third molar is partially erupted





## FEDERATION DENTAIRE INTERNATIONAL NOTATION (FDI) TWO DIGIT CHARTING SYSTEM

In this system the quadrant symbol is replaced by a number. The quadrant number is the first digit while the second number identifies the individual tooth.

### Permanent dentition

1 for upper right

2 for upper left

3 for lower left

4 for lower right

18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

### Deciduous dentition

5 for upper right

6 for upper left

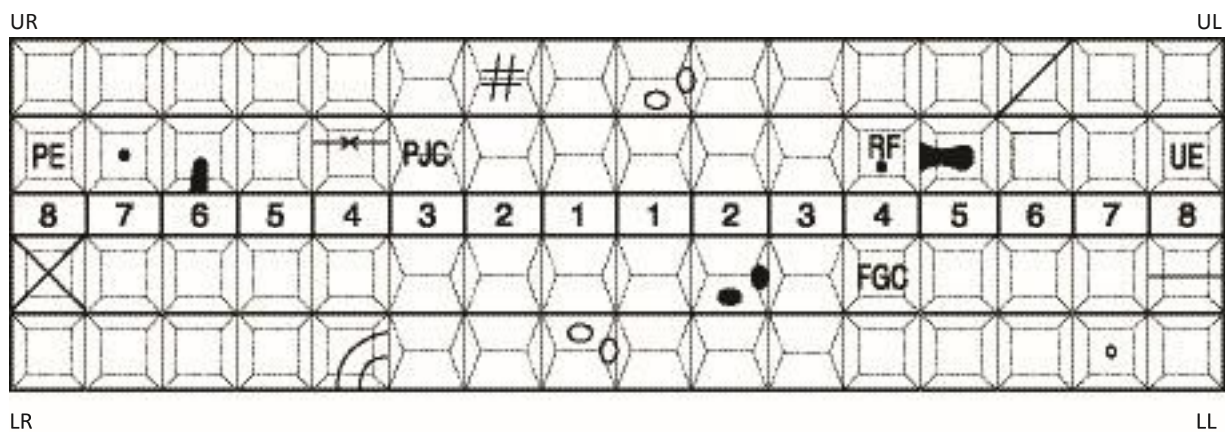
7 for lower left

8 for lower right

55 54 53 52 51	61 62 63 64 65
85 84 83 82 81	71 72 73 74 75

### Example of FDI Notation

- a. 18 is partially erupted
- b. 17 has an occlusal restoration
- c. 16 has an occluso-palatal filling
- d. 14 is missing and the gap has closed
- e. 13 has a porcelain jacket crown in place
- f. 12 has a fracture of the incisal edge which requires treatment
- g. 21 needs distal and palatal restorations
- h. 24 is root filled with an occlusal restoration
- i. 25 has a mesial-occlusal restoration present
- j. 26 to be extracted
- k. 28 is unerupted
- l. 38 is missing
- m. 37 has an occlusal cavity
- n. 34 has a full gold crown
- o. 32 has a distal and labial restorations
- p. 41 has mesial and lingual cavities
- q. 44 has a mesial-occusal-buccal cavity
- r. 48 has been recently extracted



## **Basic Periodontal Examination (BPE)**

This index is measured using the WHO (BPE) probe. The probe is introduced into the gingival sulcus and a light probing pressure is used around the buccal and then lingual/palatal surfaces.

The mouth is divided into sextants (no 8's) represented by a single box chart for each sextant.

17 - 14	13 - 23	24 - 27
47 - 44	43 - 33	34 - 37

For each sextant only the highest score is recorded eg: 0<1<2<3<4

<b>BPE Code</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Probing Depth</b>
<b>0</b>	Healthy periodontal tissues No calculus / overhangs No bleeding on probing	Pockets less than 3.5mm First Black Band completely visible
<b>1</b>	Bleeding on probing No calculus / overhangs	Pockets less than 3.5mm First Black Band completely visible
<b>2</b>	Supra or Subgingival calculus or plaque retention factor (overhang)	Pockets less than 3.5mm First Black Band completely visible
<b>3</b>	First black band partially visible	Pockets 3.5 – 5.5mm Black band partially visible
<b>4</b>	First black band not visible	Black band not visible deep pocket of more than 6mm
<b>*</b>	Detection of a furcation	Furcation involvement

**Example:**

3	1	2
3	1	4 *

**[www.bsperio.org.uk](http://www.bsperio.org.uk)**

## TREATMENT PLAN

**BUCCAL**

**PALATAL**

**LINGUAL**

**BUCCAL**

## ERUPTION DATES

### Deciduous Dentition

Tooth	Letter	Upper eruption date months	Lower eruption date months
Central incisor	A	10	8
Lateral incisor	B	11	13
Canine	C	19	20
First molar	D	16	16
Second molar	E	29	27

### Permanent Dentition

Tooth	Letter	Upper eruption date years	Lower eruption date years
Central incisor	1	7 to 8	6 to 7
Lateral incisor	2	8 to 9	7 to 8
Canine	3	10 to 12	9 to 10
First premolar	4	9 to 11	9 to 11
Second premolar	5	10 to 11	9 to 11
First molar	6	6 to 7	6 to 7
Second molar	7	12 to 13	11 to 12
Third molar	8	18 to 25	18 to 25