

## CLIENT CLASSIFICATION - DEPOSITS

NOTE: Calculus classification does not dictate BLC classification. BLC classification denotes periodontal conditions

Calculus Class P No calculus but deplaquing is necessary.

Calculus Class 1 Isolated light supragingival calculus (2 mm bands), light isolated or generalized subgingival calculus, or any combination of the above.  
Light stain may be present. (1/3 of the clinical crown)

Calculus Class 2 Generalized light and/or isolated moderate supragingival calculus, and isolated or generalized light spicular to nodular subgingival calculus, and/or isolated moderate to heavy nodular, ledge or ring type subgingival calculus  
Light to moderate stain (1/3 of the clinical crown)

Calculus Class 3 Moderate to heavy generalized supragingival calculus, and/or moderate to heavy generalized subgingival calculus.  
(Supra beyond just the mandibular anterior region)

Calculus Class 4 Generalized moderate to heavy **tenacious** supragingival and/or subgingival calculus. This may not be determined until the student has begun instrumentation to remove the deposits.

**A student dental hygienist may be requested to do complete instrumentation in only selected areas of Class 4 clients with BLC III and IV classifications; leaving areas requiring specialized periodontal therapy for referral.**

### DEFINITIONS

Supragingival calculus:

can be detected with air, chalky white appearance and/or stained. Light - gritty/granular, flecks, thin sheets moderate to heavy - thick, blanket, ledges

Subgingival calculus:

light - spicules, gritty (sand), thin, non-tenacious  
moderate to heavy - tenacious, black, brown, and white, in collars, rings, ledges, periodontal involvement.

Stain:

light - easily removed (tea, coffee), polishing will remove stain  
heavy - tenacious (tobacco, green or black line); may require scaling also  
intrinsic - scaling/polishing not indicated

Sextant:

(Treatment Area)  
anterior - from canine to canine.  
posterior - from 3rd molar to 1st premolar.

Isolated:

single tooth or group of teeth

Generalized:

involves entire mouth

Surface:

portion of the tooth which is covered with the initial placement of the rubber cup or instrument on the tooth. If deposit remains on lingual surface and continues to the line angle surface, consider this more than one surface. Adjustment of rubber cup or instrument would be necessary to adequately remove deposit; therefore, it is more than one surface.