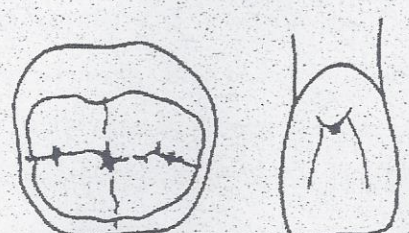
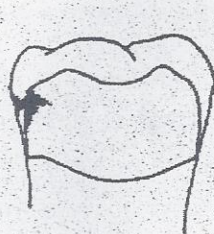






Classification: Location	Appearance	Method of Examination
<p>Class I. Cavities in pits or fissures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Occlusal surfaces of premolars and molars b. Facial and lingual surfaces of molars c. Lingual surfaces of maxillary incisors 		<p>Direct or indirect visual Exploration Radiographs not useful</p>
<p>Class II. Cavities in proximal surfaces of premolars and molars</p>		<p>Early caries: by radiographs only Moderate caries not broken through from proximal to occlusal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visual by color changes in tooth and loss of translucency 2. Exploration from proximal <p>Extensive caries involving occlusal: direct visual</p>
<p>Class III. Cavities in proximal surfaces of incisors and canines that do not involve the incisal angle</p>		<p>Early caries: by radiographs or transillumination Moderate caries not broken through to lingual or facial:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visual by tooth color change 2. Exploration 3. Radiograph <p>Extensive caries; direct visual</p>
<p>Class IV. Cavities in proximal surfaces of incisors or canines that involve the incisal angle</p>		<p>Visual Transillumination</p>
<p>Class V. Cavities in the cervical 1/3 of facial or lingual surfaces (not pit or fissure)</p>		<p>Direct visual; dry surface for vision Exploration to distinguish demineralization: whether rough or hard and unbroken Areas may be sensitive to touch</p>
<p>Class VI. Cavities on incisal edges of anterior teeth and cusp lips of posterior teeth</p>		<p>Direct visual May be discolored</p>