

Universal Visual Scoring System for pits and fissures (UniViSS occlusal)

First step: Lesion Detection & Severity Assessment

Second step: Discoloration Assessment

First visible signs
of a caries lesion

Established caries
lesion

Microcavity and/or
localised enamel
breakdown

Dentin exposure

Large cavity

Pulp exposure

Score F

Score E

Score M

Score D

Score L

Score P

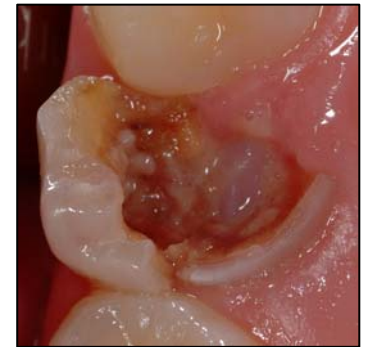
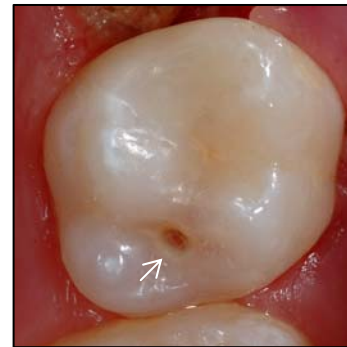
Sound surface
(Score 0)

No cavitations or discolorations are detectable.

White
(Score 1)



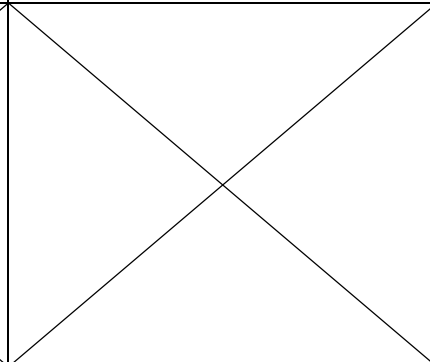
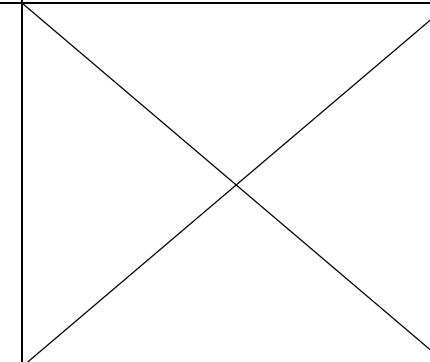
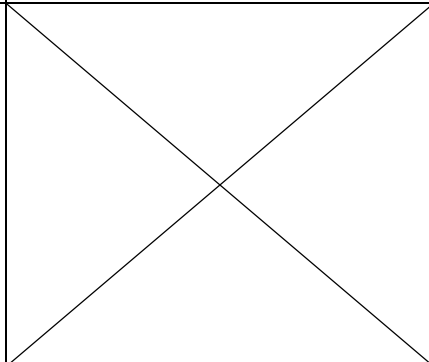
White-brown
(Score 2)



(Dark) Brown
(Score 3)



Greyish translucency
(Score 4)



Universal Visual Scoring System for pits and fissures (UniViSS occlusal)

| Second step: Discoloration Assessment | First step: Lesion Detection & Severity Assessment | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | First visible signs of a caries lesion | Established caries lesion | Microcavity and/or Localised enamel breakdown | Dentin exposure | Large cavity | Pulp exposure |
| | Score F | Score E | Score M | Score D | Score L | Score P |
| Sound surface (Score 0) | No cavitations or discolorations are detectable. | | | | | |
| White (Score 1) | <i>First white spot lesions</i> are unobtrusive and will be detected after prolonged air drying (~5 seconds) in the deepest parts of pits and fissure. | <i>White spot lesions</i> are detectable without prolonged air drying. Air drying improves the assessment of the surface texture (smooth – rough) | | | | |
| White-brown (Score 2) | <i>White-(caramel)-brown lesions</i> will be detected with prolonged air drying (~5 seconds) in the deepest parts of pits and fissure. Brown areas are in most cases visible without air-drying. | <i>White-(caramel)-brown lesions</i> are detectable without prolonged air drying. Air drying improves the assessment of the surface texture, which indicates in most cases a rough lesion. The brown spot is surrounded by white demineralisations. | Pathological enlargements are detectable with or without enamel breakdowns - visible as interruption of the surface continuity. No dentin exposure is evident. Enlargements >0.5mm (use the ball point of the CPI probe) may indicate a microcavity. | Dentin exposure is detectable. | Dentin cavity involves at least half of the tooth surface. | Pulp exposure. |
| (Dark) Brown (Score 3) | <i>Small brown spot lesions</i> will be detected even without air drying. This score includes hair-lined brown fissures and/or small brown superficial discolorations. (Lesion <0.5mm/CPI probe) | <i>Brown discoloured lesions</i> are always detectable without prolonged air drying. The brown discoloration is describable as wide line. (Lesion ~/>0.5mm/CPI probe) | | | | |
| Greyish translucency (Score 4) | Greyish translucencies are detectable in an advanced stage only. | In the deepest part of pits and fissures is a greyish translucency as sign of an undermining dentin lesion detectable. Additionally, other discolorations are visible. | | | Greyish translucencies are only detectable on lesion without extensive cavitations. | Greyish translucencies are only detectable on lesion without extensive cavitations. |