DECAYED - MISSING - FILLED TOOTH SURFACES INDEX (DMFS)

PS

DMFS index was developed by Henry T. Klein, Carrole E. Palmer and Knutson I.W. in 1938 along with the Decayed, Missing, Filled Teeth (DMFT) index to assess the prevalence of coronal caries

PROCEDURE:

The DMFS index is applied only to permanent teeth surface. It is composed of three components,

D - Used to describe decayed teeth surface.
M - Used to describe missing teeth surfaces due to caries.
F - Used to describe teeth surface that have been previously filled due to caries.

ADVANTAGES:

The DMFS Index is more sensitive and is usually the index of choice in a clinical trial of a caries - preventive agent.

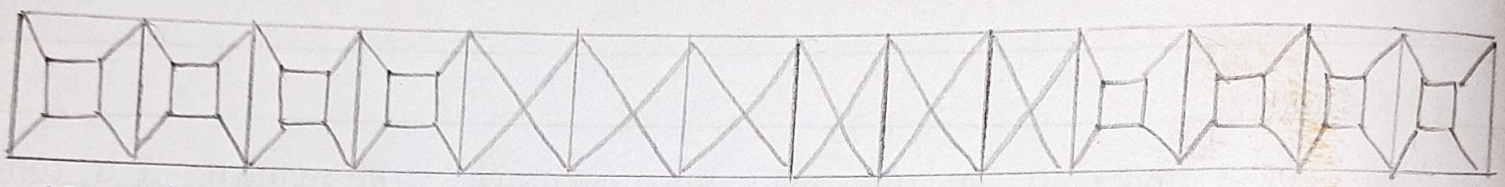
LIMITATIONS:

- A DMFS examination takes longer.
- Is more likely to produce inconsistencies in diagnosis
- May require the use of radiographs to be fully accurate

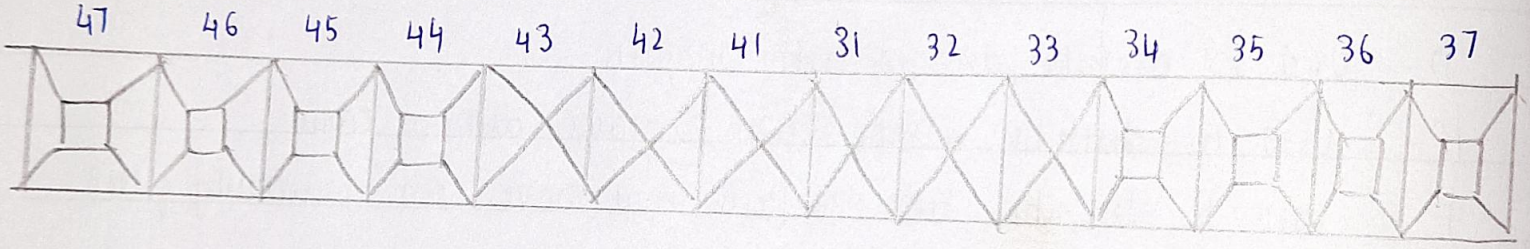
INSTRUMENTS USED:

- Mouth mirror
- Explorer

RECORDING FORMAT:



17 16 15 14 13 12 11 21 22 23 24 25 26 27



47 46 45 44 43 42 41 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

DS = ☐ MS = ☐ FS = ☐ DMFS SCORE = ☐

The surfaces examined are:

1. For posterior teeth: Five surfaces: facial, lingual, mesial, distal and occlusal.

2. For anterior teeth: Four surfaces: facial, lingual, mesial and distal.

CALCULATION:

If 28 teeth are examined (i.e, third molars are excluded)
16 posterior teeth (16 x 5) = 80 surfaces
12 anterior teeth (12 x 4) = 48 surfaces
Total = 128 surfaces
If third molars are included (4 x 5) = 20 surfaces
Total = 148 surfaces

The principles, rules, criteria and calculation for DMFS index is the same as that for DMFT index.