

RISK MANAGEMENT *

NO RISK score: ≤ 2

- Routine maintenance and observation.
- Repeat assessment every 3 years.

LOW RISK score: 3-8

- Assess and advise on oral hygiene and diet.
- Routine maintenance and observation.
- Consider fluoridation measures or other strategies such as REGENERATE™ Enamel Science to increase the resistance of tooth surfaces.
- Repeat assessment every 2 years.

MEDIUM RISK score: 9-13

- Assess and advise on oral hygiene and diet, identify the main cause(s) of tissue loss and develop strategies to eliminate respective impacts.
- Consider fluoridation measures and/or other strategies such as REGENERATE™ Enamel Science to increase the resistance of tooth surfaces.
- Preferably avoid carrying out restorative work and monitor erosive wear with study casts, photographs, or silicone impressions.
- Repeat every 6-12 months.

HIGH RISK score: ≥ 14

- Assess and advise on oral hygiene and diet, identify the main cause(s) of tissue loss and develop strategies to eliminate respective impacts.
- Consider fluoridation measures and/or other strategies such as REGENERATE™ Enamel Science to increase the resistance of tooth surfaces.
- Preferably avoid restorative work and monitor erosive wear with study casts, photographs, or silicone impressions.
- In cases of severe progression, consider special care that may involve carrying out restorative work.
- Repeat every 6-12 months.

* Adapted from Bartlett D, et al. 2008



BEWE ASSIST has been prepared in collaboration with Professor David Bartlett, Consultant in Restorative Dentistry and Clinical Lead of Prosthodontics at King's College London Dental Institute.

ENAMEL EROSION - BEWE ASSIST



A guide to recording enamel wear in practice



INTRODUCTION TO THE BASIC EROSIVE WEAR EXAMINATION (BEWE) INDEX

About BEWE

- The BEWE index is a convenient and simple method for general dental practitioners to record the extent of dental erosion.¹
- The index uses a four-point scale (0-3; see visual guide below) to rate the level of wear on the worst affected tooth surface in each sextant.
- A risk score is then calculated by adding together the scores for all of the sextants.
- The risk scores are used to give guidance on risk management by the dentist and advice for the patient.

BEWE scoring visual guide Upper incisors representing BEWE scores 0-3



- 0** No erosive wear.
- 1** Minimal damage to teeth with loss of mamelons, very slight damage to the enamel, and loss of surface features.
- 2** More extensive damage, may involve dentine exposure but not > 50% of surface area.
- 3** Obvious change to the surface with visible loss of tooth with likely dentine exposure and for > 50% of surface area, involvement of the incisal edge.

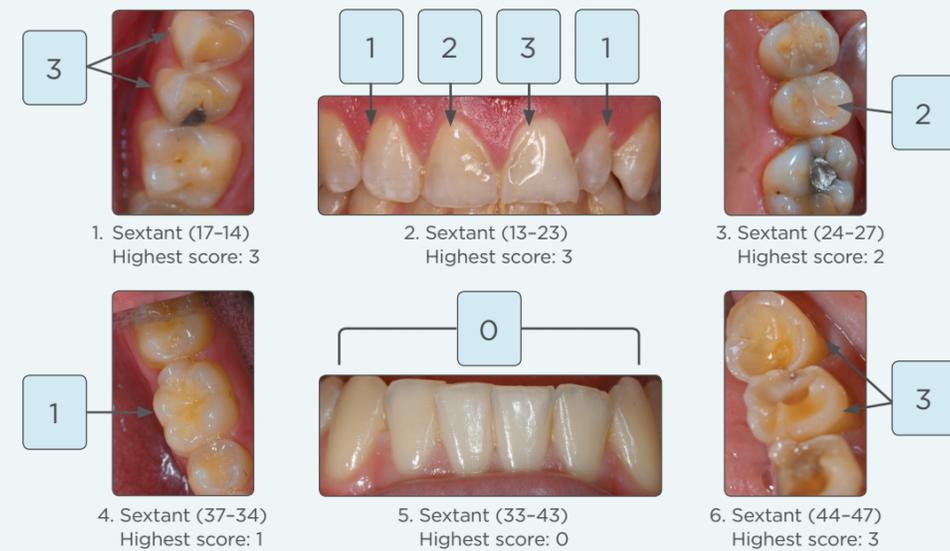


Scoring criteria

- 0** No erosive wear
- 1** Initial loss of surface texture
- 2** Distinctive defect, hard tissue loss < 50% of surface area
- 3** Hard tissue loss > 50% of surface area

IMPLEMENTING BEWE IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

Enamel erosion - How to apply the BEWE index



BEWE index - How to score

- All surfaces of each tooth within a sextant are scored for erosive wear and only the highest score is recorded.
- The examination is repeated for all sextants.
- The highest scores in all sextants are added up and a score sum is calculated as indicated on the table below.
- In the illustrative example, the score sum or the BEWE index is 12.

3	3	2
1 st sextant	2 nd sextant	3 rd sextant
1	0	3
4 th sextant	5 th sextant	6 th sextant

Score sum (3+3+2+1+0+3) = 12

1. Bartlett D, et al. Basic Erosive Wear Examination (BEWE): a new scoring system for scientific and clinical needs. Clin Oral Invest 2008; 12 (Suppl 1):S65-S68.

