Probing around teeth

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PROBING PRESSURE, A HIGHLY UNDervalued Unit of Measure in Periodontal Probing. - A Systematic Review on Its Effect on Probing Pocket Depth -

CHAPTER 8

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Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease of the supporting tissues of the teeth resulting in breakdown of the alveolar bone and connective tissue, resulting in loss of attachment and pathological pocket formation. The depth of this pocket is one of the most important aspects of the diagnosis and treatment of periodontitis. For more than a century the periodontal probe has been used to assess the probing depth of periodontal pockets (Hefti 1997). The American dentist J.M. Riggs was the first to describe the periodontal probe in the literature (Riggs 1882). Much later, in the 1920s the periodontal probe appeared in Europe and was described by the German periodontist Sachs (1929) using a thin 1.3 mm wide steel blade. During the years several different probe designs have been developed resulting in a tapered probe tine with a round tip (Ramfjord 1959). At present, this design is still the most popular probe type for the periodontal examination. 

Periodontal probing should be accurate and technically simple (Hefti 1997). Current probing methods are subject to various errors. Amongst others, there appears to be a relationship between probing force and pocket penetration (Hassell et al. 1973, Van der Velden 1979, Mombelli et al. 1992). The degree of probe tip penetration into the pocket is also influenced by the presence of inflammation of the periodontal tissues (Armitage et al. 1977, Van der Velden 1980, Fowler et al. 1982, Bulthuis et al. 1998). Even with relatively high forces the probe tip usually fails to reach the connective tissue attachment in healthy sites (Fowler et al. 1982). In inflamed sites the probe tip generally stops, already with minimal probing pressures, at the level of intact connective tissue fibers or may even penetrate beyond (Bulthuis et al. 1998). Also the probe tine shape has an effect on the recorded pocket depth (Atassi et al. 1992, Barendregt et al. 1996). The probe tine should be small enough to fit into the periodontal pocket without trauma (Caton et al. 1981). When comparing different probe tine shapes with relative low probing forces (Atassi et al. 1992, Barendregt et al. 1996) or higher probing forces (Barendregt et al. 1996), more shallow pockets were assessed with a tapered tine. This most likely is due to the tapered shape which gradually meets more resistance when inserted into the periodontal pocket. Consequently, when evaluating the influence of probing force on the recorded probing pocket depth, the level of periodontal health and the probe tine diameter are aspects to be taken into account.

In order to be able to compare the results of probing studies using various amounts of probing force, the probe diameter should be taken into account in order to estimate the probing pressure at the tip of the probe. Many publications on clinical studies with probing pocket depths as a
parameter for evaluating treatment results, fail to report sufficient data on the method used for probing. If studies report methodological aspects, the majority of studies report only probing force or the dimensions of the conventional probe used. Instead of providing either one, they should report both since it is the pressure at the tip, the resultant of probing force and probe diameter, which eventually determines probe penetration.

The aim of the present study was to reiterate the influence of probing pressure on the probing pocket depth in diseased and healthy periodontal tissue conditions through a systematic review. In addition as an aid for comparison of outcomes of studies using different probing pressures, an attempt was made to provide a correction factor that compensates for the probing pressure employed.

**Material and Methods:**

**Focused question:**

When using a periodontal probe with a round tapered probe tine in periodontal pockets, what is the effect of different probing pressures on the recorded probing pocket depth?

**Search strategy:**

Two internet sources of evidence were used in search of appropriate papers satisfying the study purpose: The National Library of Medicine, Washington DC (MEDLINE-PubMed) and the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; Clinical Trials). The databases were searched up to and including June 2008 using the following terms for the search strategy:

**Problem:**

([text words] periodontal diseases OR periodontal disease OR [MeSH terms /all subheadings] “Periodontal Diseases”)

**AND**
Intervention:

([text words] periodontal pressure probe OR pressure-probe OR pressure probe OR probe-diameter OR probe diameter OR probing force OR probing-force OR probe-force OR probe force OR resistance to probing OR probe-penetration OR probe penetration OR probing resistance OR probing-pressure OR probing pressure OR periodontal-probing OR periodontal probing)

AND

Outcome:

([text words] Periodontal pocket OR periodontal pockets OR pockets OR gingival pocket OR gingival pockets OR probing depth OR probing-depth OR pocket depth OR pocket-depth OR probing-pocket-depth OR probing pocket depth OR

[MeSH terms /all subheadings] “Periodontal Pocket” OR “Gingival Pocket”)

Screening and selection

The papers were screened independently by 2 reviewers (HCL & DSB). At first they were screened by title and abstract. Only papers written in English language were accepted. Case reports, letters, and narrative/historical reviews were not included in the search. Papers without abstracts whose title suggested that they were related to the objectives of this review were also selected so that the full text could be screened for eligibility. All reference lists of the selected studies were screened for additional papers. Any disagreement between the two reviewers was resolved after additional discussion. As a second step, after full text reading, papers were selected when they fulfilled the criteria of the study aim.

Eligibility criteria:

* Randomized controlled trials (RCTs’)

* Controlled clinical trials (CCTs’)

137
Conducted in humans subjects

* Use of a tapered probe tine

* Pocket depth recordings with more than 1 probing force used at the same site

The following factors were recorded to be able to investigate heterogeneity of outcome across studies:

* Subjects

* Periodontal tissue condition

* Sites

* Probes

* Probing pressures

* Extent of probe penetration

**Methodological study quality assessment**

The following parameters were investigated as proposed in the Cochrane Handbook of Systematic Reviews (http://www.cochrane-handbook.org assessed on 18-12-2008):

(a) allocation concealment

(b) randomization

(c) blindness of examiner or patients; and

(d) loss to follow-up
Data extraction & analyses:

From the papers that met the criteria, data were processed for analysis by HCL, DSB & GAW. The mean probing pocket depth (PPD) in relation to probing force was extracted. In addition the probe tip diameter was used to calculate the mean increase in PPD per increase in N/cm² probing pressure. Some of the studies provided Standard Errors (SE) of the mean. If possible, the Standard Deviations (SD) in these studies were calculated by the authors of the present review based on the sample size. For a correct analysis the data were divided in diseased sites and healthy/treated sites. In order to compensate the influence of different probing pressures when comparing different study outcomes in either diseased or healthy/treated sites, a correction factor (CF) was computed according to the following formula:

\[
CF = \frac{w_1 \bar{x}_1 + w_2 \bar{x}_2 + \ldots + w_n \bar{x}_n}{w_1 + w_2 + \ldots + w_n}
\]

In this formula \( w_i \) is the weight of each study i.e. the number of sites and \( \bar{x}_i \) the mean increase in PPD per 1 N/cm² of each study.

Results

Search & selection results

The PubMed search resulted in 2983 papers and the Cochrane search in 857 papers. After extracting those papers that were present in both searches, 3032 papers remained to be screened. The screening of the titles and abstracts initially resulted in 13 full articles. Searching of reference lists of the selected studies resulted in 1 additional paper (Caton et al. 1981). After full text reading 7 papers had to be excluded since no data on the relationship between probing force and probing depth were presented (Hassell et al. 1973, Abbas et al. 1982, Mombelli et al. 1986, Sild et al. 1987, McCulloch et al. 1987, Karim et al. 1990, Mombelli et al. 1992). Two papers (Van der Velden 1979 & 1980) had to be excluded because they presented data obtained with a parallel probe tine shape. The remaining 5 papers which fulfilled the selection criteria were processed for data extraction (Caton et al. 1981, Chamberlain et al. 1985, ...
1985, Barendregt et al. 1996, Mombelli et al. 1997, Bulthuis et al. 1998). From one selected study (Mombelli et al. 1997), the original mean data, as assessed around the teeth, were received from the author since the paper only provided descriptive data. Also Barendregt et al. (1996) provided the original mean data, representing measurements with different probing pressures assessed at the same site.

Assessment of heterogeneity

Considerable heterogeneity was observed in study design, characteristics and outcome variables i.e. selection criteria of the studies, number of subjects, number of sites, number and magnitude of probing forces/pressures and probe tip diameter. Information regarding the study characteristics is shown in Table 1 and 2.

Subjects and periodontal tissue condition: The subjects used in the 5 selected studies included both male and female adults with diseased and healthy/treated periodontal tissues. The number of participants varied per study (range 10-22). As shown in Table 2, three studies included data of diseased tissues (Caton et al. 1981, Chamberlain et al. 1985, Bulthuis et al. 1998) whilst four studies provided data of healthy/treated sites (Caton et al. 1981, Chamberlain et al. 1985, Mombelli et al. 1997, Barendregt et al. 1996).

Sites: A large variation was present in the number of sites that were assessed, ranging from 11 (Mombelli et al. 1997) to 413 (Barendregt et al. 1996) sites.

Probes: All selected studies used probes with a force control or a probing force indicator. In three of the selected studies a probe tip diameter at the tip of 0.5 mm was employed (Chamberlain et al. 1985, Barendregt et al. 1996, Bulthuis et al. 1998). One study (Mombelli et al. 1997) used a probe tip with a diameter of 0.4 mm at the tip and one other study 0.35 mm (Caton et al. 1981).

Probing pressures: Barendregt et al. (1996) and Bulthuis et al. (1998) related their results to probing pressure. The remaining studies used for their data presentation probing forces, ranging from 0.10 N to 1.25 N. For the present review the probing pressure (N/cm$^2$) in these studies was calculated based
on the probing force and probe diameter. Over the five studies, the probing pressure ranged from 51 – 995 N/cm².

**Extend of probe penetration**

In the studies of Bulthuis et al. (1998), Mombelli et al. (1997) an electronic pressure sensitive probe was used. Bulthuis et al. (1998) used a system (Florida Probe®) with a precision of 0.1mm while Mombelli assess the extent of probe penetration with an accuracy of 0.5mm. The system of Chamberlain et al. (1985) had calibrated markings on the probe each millimeter and recordings were made to the nearest 0.5mm. Barendregt et al. (1996) and Caton et al. (1981) describe that they recorded the probing depth to the nearest whole millimeter when the present pressure was reached.

**Study quality**

**Allocation concealment:** Due to the study design of the selected studies allocation concealment was not possible. Instead two other design aspects were investigated: assessment of the inflammatory status of included subjects and study design features (Table 1).

**Assessment of the inflammatory status:** Bulthuis et al. (1998) evaluated the periodontal condition based on manual probing for assessing the moderate to deep pocketing around the selected teeth. Mombelli et al. (1997) evaluated the periodontal health based on conventional probing and scored a plaque index (Silness & Löe 1964). Barendregt et al (1996) assessed the inflammatory status based on manual probing after the initial therapy. The sites used for this systematic review from Chamberlain et al (1985) originated from the study of Renvert et al. (1985). They describe the selection of the sites evaluated having less than 15% plaque, proximal intraosseous lesions and pocket probing depths ≥6mm after initial therapy by manual probing. Finally Caton et al. (1981) selected patients referred for treatment of chronic periodontitis and evaluated the inflammatory status based pocket depth and bleeding on probing by manual probing.

**Study design:** Mombelli et al. (1997) repeated all duplicate probing measurements within one week. The probing pocket depth (PPD) assessments in the study of Barendregt et al. (1996) were obtained in 3 sessions with one week interval. Per session the assessments were repeated within 15 minutes. In study of Chamberlain et al. (1985), the PPD was assessed before and 6 months after treatment. The
before treatment measurements were performed at least 6 months after oral hygiene instruction and root planing. Since they represented deep residual pockets (mean PPD > 5.0 mm), they were eligible for this review as diseased sites. From the study of Chamberlain et al. (1985) only the data from the root planing group were used since this was the treatment modality also employed in study of Caton et al. (1981) and Barendregt et al. (1996). Caton et al. (1981) measured the PPD at baseline and 4, 8 and 16 weeks following root planing. For this review the pocket assessment at baseline and the 16 week assessment were used.

Randomization: Barendregt et al. (1996) and Bulthuis et al. (1998) did provide partial randomization in their RCTs. Barendregt et al. (1996) randomized the order of use of tine/force combinations over the patients and sessions. In study of Bulthuis et al. (1998) the sites to be probed were randomly allocated to each probe tine. Neither study randomized for probing pressure. Additionally in both studies the method of randomization is unclear. In all selected studies logically the lowest probing pressure was used first when measuring the probing pocket depth.

Blinding of examiner or patients: It was recognized in the 4 of the 5 selected studies that blinding of the examiners was not possible due to the study design and the probes used. Only in the study of Bulthuis et al. (1998) the examiner was blind for all the recorded measurements due to the use of the Florida Probe®. Blinding of patients was not applicable since they were not actively involved in the study.

Loss to follow-up: In all studies none of the patients/sites were lost to follow up during the experimental period.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study number (#)</th>
<th>Author(s) (year)</th>
<th>Subjects/Inclusion criteria</th>
<th>Intervention/Comparison Study design</th>
<th># of sites</th>
<th>Conclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>Bulthuis et al. (1998) (11)</td>
<td>Probing pocket depth assessment with four different probing forces with comparisons per site. Each probe time was randomly assigned to a site.</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>For optimal assessment of the attachment level in inflamed periodontal conditions, a tip with a diameter of 0.5 mm and exerting a probing force of 0.25N may be most suitable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#II</td>
<td>Mombelli, A. et al. (1997) (21)</td>
<td>Comparison of periodontal and peri-implant probing by depth-force pattern analysis.</td>
<td>Five probing forces were used in duplicate to compare tissue resistance in each selected site.</td>
<td>CCT</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#III</td>
<td>Barendrecht et al. (1996) (12)</td>
<td>Clinical evaluation of nine sites using 3 periodontal probes.</td>
<td>Randomized duplicate with 15 minute interval probing pocket depth assessment with two different probing forces compared in the same site in 3 sessions</td>
<td>CCT</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#IV</td>
<td>Chamberlain et al. (1985) (18)</td>
<td>Clinical evaluation of healing following periodontal therapy.</td>
<td>Pre- and post treatment periodontal probing with 3 probing forces in all selected sites with comparison of probing pocket depth per site.</td>
<td>CCT</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#V</td>
<td>Caton et al. (1981) (14)</td>
<td>Maintenance of healed periodontal pockets after a single episode of root planning.</td>
<td>3 different probing forces to monitor clinical characteristics before and after treatment over a period of 4, 8 and 16 weeks.</td>
<td>CCT</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RCT = Randomized Controlled Trail; CCT = Clinical Controlled Trail
**Study outcomes**

In Table 2 the results of the 5 selected studies is presented. The probing forces ranged from 0.10 N (Bulthuis et al. 1998) to 1.25N (Mombelli et al. 1997), corresponding with a probing pressure of 51 N/cm$^2$ and 995 N/cm$^2$. The PPD in the diseased group ranged from 2.80 mm (Bulthuis et al. 1998) to 6.7 mm (Chamberlain et al. 1985) obtained with 51 N/cm$^2$ and 382 N/cm$^2$ probing pressure respectively. In the healthy/treated sites the shallowest PPD was assessed in the study of Caton et al. (1981) which amounted to 2.00 mm assessed with a probing pressure of 155 N/cm$^2$. Chamberlain et al. (1985) showed the deepest PPD measured with 382 N/cm$^2$ (5.2 mm). Due to the heterogeneity of the studies (probing pressure) no meta-analysis could be performed on the pooled data.

In all instances a higher probing pressure resulted in an increase in PPD. When analyzing the data from the study of Mombelli et al. (1997), in healthy sites, the incremental change in PPD decreases as the pressure rises above 398 N/cm$^2$. This phenomenon was also found in the studies of Caton et al. (1981) and Chamberlain et al. (1985) in both diseased and healthy/treated sites for pressures higher than 255 and 259 N/cm$^2$ respectively. With relatively low probing pressures in diseased conditions in the study of Bulthuis et al. (1998), the largest increment in PPD was found when the probing pressure increased from 76 to 102 N/cm$^2$. 
Table 2. Summary of selected study divided into diseased and healthy/treated sites; mean probing pocket depth (PPD) per probing force/pressure (mm) and standard deviation in parenthesis (if available); increase in PPD (mm) calculation for each increase in probing force in relation to the preceding probing force.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author Study number (#)</th>
<th>Forces (N)</th>
<th>Diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Pressure (N/cm²)</th>
<th>PPD (diseased sites)</th>
<th>PPD increase</th>
<th>PPD (healthy / treated sites)</th>
<th>PPD increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulthuis et al. (1998)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2.80 (1.88)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td></td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2.03 (1.81)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td>3.11 (2.00)</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>127</td>
<td>3.14 (2.02)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mombelli, A. et al. (1997)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.41 (0.49)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>398</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.92 (0.64)</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>597</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.08 (0.72)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>796</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.16 (0.71)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>995</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.21 (0.69)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barendrecht et al. (1996)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.40 (1.20)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>255</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.70 (1.40)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamberlain et al. (1985)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>5.1 (1.4)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.1 (1.3)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>255</td>
<td>6.1 (1.2)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.7 (1.3)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>382</td>
<td>6.7 (1.0)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5.2 (1.3)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caton et al. (1981)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>3.06 (0.44)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.00 (0.43)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>259</td>
<td>3.60 (0.51)</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>2.36 (0.41)</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>520</td>
<td>3.99 (1.80)</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>2.64 (0.47)</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

° = calculated by the author
In Table 3a,b the computations are presented of the correction factors for both diseased and healthy/treated sites. This factor amounted, in diseased sites, to a mean PPD increase of 0.004 mm for each increase of 1 N/cm\(^2\) in probing pressure. For healthy/treated sites the correction factor was 0.002 mm (Table 3b).

Table 3a. Calculation of the correction factor in diseased sites; mean increase in probing pocket depth per 1 N/cm\(^2\) as result of mean increase of PPD and probing pressure relative to the lowest probing pressure and corresponding PPD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author Study number (#)</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Weight (# sites)</th>
<th>$W_i \overline{P}_i$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pressure (N/cm(^2))</td>
<td>PPD (mm)</td>
<td>PPD per 1 N/cm(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulthuis et al. (1990) (# I)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.0012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0037</td>
<td>$\times 135$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamberlain et al. (1985) (# IV)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>255</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>$\times 25$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caton et al. (1981) (# V)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>365</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0038</td>
<td>$\times 128$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$\sum W_i \overline{P}_i \ = 1.16$

**Correction factor**

$$\frac{\sum W_i \overline{P}_i}{W_n} \ = \frac{1.16}{288} = 0.004$$
The goals of periodontology can be defined in terms of keeping teeth for life, maintaining function, preventing and eliminating pain and discomfort. This can be achieved by aiming for an optimal healthy periodontium which is characterized by presence of shallow pockets and absence of inflammation (Van der Velden et al. 1981). The periodontal probe is an important tool for the clinical assessment of the

**Table 3b. Calculation of the correction factor in healthy/treated sites; mean increase in probing pocket depth per 1 N/cm² as result of mean increase of PPD and probing pressure relative to the lowest probing pressure and corresponding PPD.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author Study number (#)</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Weight (# sites)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pressure (N/cm²)</td>
<td>PPD (mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mombelli et al. (1995) (# II)</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>389</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>579</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>796</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barendregt et al. (1996) (# III)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamberlain et al. (1985) (# IV)</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>255</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caton et al. (1981) (# V)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>365</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Correction factor</strong></td>
<td>$\overline{X}$ = $\frac{\sum WₙTₙ}{Wₙ}$</td>
<td>$\frac{1.252}{577}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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periodontal status, diagnosis and treatment planning. To be able to enter the pocket with a periodontal probe certain force is needed to overcome the resistance (tonus) of the gingival tissues, not only the force applied but also the dimensions of the probe tip should be considered (Garnick et al. 2000).

Probing force as such has been recognized as an important factor in measuring probing pocket depth (PPD) but little attention has been paid to the issue of probing pressure. Already in 1950 Miller eluded to the importance of pressure when probing by stating: “Gentle pressure against the epithelial attachment with the probe passed into the gingival sulcus, or a periodontal pocket, meets with springy resistance of the epithelial attachment” (Miller 1950). In the early seventies the term pressure was used by Gabathuler et al. (1971) in the title of their publication: “A pressure-sensitive periodontal probe”, but the paper included only probing force data. Two years later Hassell et al. (1973) first calculated and published “light hand pressures” as proposed by Waerhaug (1952) and Gabathuler et al. (1971) which amounted to 20 ponds/mm$^2$ and 70 ponds/mm$^2$ respectively. Also in an attempt to standardize the probing force, Van der Velden & De Vries (1978) introduced “The pressure probe” but they also did not use probing pressures to present their data. Other studies during the same time period, dealing with the issue of pocket probing with a force controlled probe, all mention the probing force and probe diameter without translating this to probing pressure (Armitage et al. 1977, Spray et al. 1978, Robinson et al. 1979, Van der Velden 1979, Polson et al. 1980, Hancock et al. 1981, Fowler et al. 1982). It was not until 1982, when study results were compared based on probing pressure (Van der Velden 1982). After this publication numerous studies evaluating the different “constant-force” probes for the accuracy and reproducibility still preferred presenting the data in relation to probing force. Some authors acknowledged the importance of the use of probing pressure. Garnick et al. (1989), in a study to evaluate the effect of inflammation and pressure on probe displacement in beagle dog gingivitis, reported four different probing pressures (in N/cm$^2$ or kPa). In a study of Lang et al. (1991) the title included the term probing pressure but provided only probing force related data. At the end of their discussion however, the conclusion was related to probing pressure. Later study results based on probing pressures were presented on the influence of probe tine when assessing PPD (Barendregt et al. 1996). In general probing force still remained the preferred way for interpretation of study outcomes. Some authors however did use probing pressures as a unit of measure. For instance with the introduction of a new probe design in 2004 proper probing pressure
data were presented and discussed in support of the proposed probe design (Vartoukian et al. 2004). Nevertheless, in a recent study on the probe penetration in periodontal and peri-implant tissues in dogs, only probing force and tip diameter were reported (Abrahamsson et al. 2006). Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the aspect of probing pressure has been greatly undervalued.

A probing pressure is a product of the probing force (N) relative to the tip diameter (mm). The pressure exerted by the probe is directly proportional to the force on the probe and inversely proportional to the surface area at the probe tip (Garnick et al. 2000). Since the surface area of a round probe is determined by \( \pi r^2 \), with \( r \) being the radius of the tip, a reduction in the probe diameter will increase the pressure by a proportional amount which is squared. Therefore a change in tip diameter has a more profound effect on the pressure than the actual force exerted on the probe (Aguero et al. 1995). For example if a force of 0.50N is used on a probe with a diameter of 1 mm the pressure on the tip of the tine will be 64 N/cm\(^2\). Using the same force on a tip with a diameter of 0.5 mm the pressure will be 255 N/cm\(^2\). Van der Velden (1979) found that with a probing force of 0.75N in treated residual deep periodontal pockets the probe tip is located at the attachment level. These results were obtained with a probe diameter of 0.63mm (241 N/cm\(^2\)). With the same probing force other authors (Armitage et al. 1977, Spray et al. 1978, Robinson et al. 1979) observed penetration into the connective tissue. However, they used a probe diameter of 0.35mm. This tip and force combination delivers a probing pressure at the tip of 780 N/cm\(^2\), which explains the difference between the studies.

Due to the fact that in various studies different amounts of probing pressure are used, comparison of for example treatment results becomes difficult. For instance Badersten et al. (1984), when evaluating the effect of non-surgical periodontal therapy, performed their measurements with a probing force of 0.75N with a tip diameter of 0.5 mm which amounts to a probing pressure of 382 N/cm\(^2\). Results showed twelve months after treatment with hand instruments a mean overall PPD of 3.8 mm (Badersten et al. 1984). In the study of Kaldahl et al. (1988) a probing force of 0.5 N and a tip diameter of 0.35 mm (519 N/cm\(^2\)) was used when testing the effect of four treatment modalities. The mean PPD in sites treated within the non-surgical periodontal therapy modality, was 4.26 mm after 12 months (Kaldahl et al. 1988). In order to be able to compare the probing depth after treatment of the 2 studies, the probing pressure of the Badersten study should be adopted to the level that was used in the Kaldahl study with a corresponding mean PPD increase. This can be achieved by using the
correction factor of 0.002 mm increase per 1 N/cm$^2$ for healthy/treated sites. Thus the discrepancy of 137 N/cm$^2$ between the pressures used in the 2 studies times 0.002 is 0.27 mm. Therefore, if in the Badersten study the same probing pressure was used as in the Kaldahl study, the probing depth would have been 4.07 mm. This probing depth value appears to be in closer range of the 4.26 mm as presented by Kaldahl et al. (1988).

It has been described that with increasing probing force i.e. probing pressure, the recorded probing depth will increase (Robinson et al. 1979, Van der Velden 1979, Barendregt et al. 1996). An observation supported by the outcome of this review. Histologic locations of the probe tip considered to be the most relevant in periodontal diagnostics are the base of the periodontal pocket and the most coronal connective tissue attachment (Aguero et al. 1995). Based on the results of the study of Bulthuis et al (1998) in diseased sites, the tapered probe (tip diameter 0.5mm) with 0.25N force was on average located at this level. In healthy/treated sites in humans even pressures up to 400 N/cm$^2$ left the probe tip coronally to this landmark by a mean of 0.73 mm (Fowler et al. 1982). One has to bear in mind therefore that in a number of cases, an over – or underestimation of the true attachment level will still occur when assessing the PPD (Listgarten 1980, Kalkwarf et al. 1987). A high probing pressure is deliberately used in bone sounding to determine the actual alveolar bone level in relation to the location of the gingival margin or the cemento-enamel junction. The tip of the probe is pushed through the supra-alveolar connective tissue to make contact with the bone (Lindhe et al. 2003). This implies that with a certain probing pressure the increase of probing depth may be physically limited by the alveolar crest. This may explain why with the pressures of more than 796 N/cm$^2$, the increase in PPD is smaller as compared to pressures of 76 – 597 N/cm$^2$ probing pressure (Table 2). On the other hand if too gentle probing forces are applied one may run the risk that the probe tip will not enter the orifice of the pocket (Bulthuis et al. 1998, Barendregt et al. 2006). This could explain why with the very low pressures between 51 and 76 N/cm$^2$, almost no difference in PPD is observed.

Periodontal probing registers resistance of the tissue to the pressure applied by the probe. The greater the pressure, the greater is the advancement of the probe into the tissues (Table 2). However, the advancement depends on the resistance of the tissue at the site being measured (Garnick et al. 2000). With a specific pressure, the probe will proceed until a reaction pressure developed from deformation of tissues (Aguero et al. 1995). Tissue pressure that resists probe displacement depends on tissue morphology including loss of connective tissue attachment and the
severity of tissue inflammation. Accordingly, this tissue pressure will vary (Aguero et al. 1995). With treatment, inflammation is reduced and/or tissue attachment is increased, the resistance to probing pressure is increased and the displacement of the probe will be less. The difference in probing depth therefore reflects a reduction of inflammation and the response to treatment (Garnick et al. 2000). Based on the results presented in Table 3a and 3b, a clear difference between diseased and healthy/treated tissue is apparent with respect to increase of probing depth. The increase in PPD in relation to pressure increase (N/cm$^2$) is approximately twice as high in diseased sites.

**Conclusion**

The results of the present review show that with increasing probing pressure the PPD increases. The dimensions of the increase are dependent on the periodontal tissue conditions. PPD showed a mean increase of 0.004mm per increase of 1 N/cm$^2$ at diseased sites and 0.002mm at healthy/treated sites. Both can be used as a correction factor for the comparison of outcomes of studies that have employed different probing pressures.
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