

Inventory #	E1.	CDT Code	<b>D1354</b>	Submitted By	ADA – Council on Dental Benefit Programs	Date	10/31/2020
CDT Code Entry		<p><b>interim caries arresting medicament application – per tooth</b></p> <p>Conservative treatment of an active, non-symptomatic carious lesion by topical application of a caries arresting or inhibiting medicament and without mechanical removal of sound tooth structure.</p>					
Original Text				Changes Tracked		Changes Accepted	
<p><b>interim caries arresting medicament application – per tooth</b></p> <p>Conservative treatment of an active, non-symptomatic carious lesion by topical application of a caries arresting or inhibiting medicament and without mechanical removal of sound tooth structure.</p>				<p><del>interim</del> <u>application of</u> caries arresting medicament <del>application</del> – per tooth</p> <p>Conservative treatment of an active, non-symptomatic carious lesion by topical application of a caries arresting or inhibiting medicament and without mechanical removal of sound tooth structure.</p>		<p><b>application of caries arresting medicament – per tooth</b></p> <p>Conservative treatment of an active, non-symptomatic carious lesion by topical application of a caries arresting or inhibiting medicament and without mechanical removal of sound tooth structure.</p>	
Rationale:	<p>The proposed editorial action clarifies, without changing, the scope and clinical aspects of the procedure as delivered to a patient.</p> <p>This procedure, as described in the CDT Code Action Request that led to D1354 being added to the CDT code in 2016, is as follows – “The lesion is isolated using cotton rolls or rubber dam, gently dried with cotton or compressed air, and approximately 0.001 g of the chosen medicament is applied to the carious surface with a Microbrush®.” Nowhere therein is mention of time required for the application of the procedure, nor is there any specification of any interval between initial and any subsequent medicament application.</p> <p>Therefore inclusion of the word “interim” in the nomenclature has no bearing on the manner in which the procedure is delivered.</p>						

Inventory #	E2.	CDT Code	<b>D2799</b>	Submitted By	ADA – Council on Dental Benefit Programs	Date	10/31/2020
CDT Code Entry		<p><b>provisional crown – further treatment or completion of diagnosis necessary prior to final impression</b></p> <p>Not to be used as a temporary crown for a routine prosthetic restoration.</p>					
Original Text				Changes Tracked		Changes Accepted	
<p><b>provisional crown – further treatment or completion of diagnosis necessary prior to final impression</b></p> <p>Not to be used as a temporary crown for a routine prosthetic restoration.</p>				<p><del>interim provisional crown – further treatment or completion of diagnosis necessary prior to final impression</del></p> <p><del>Not to be used as a temporary crown for a routine prosthetic restoration.</del></p>		<p><b>interim crown</b></p>	
Rationale:	<p>The proposed editorial actions clarify, without changing, the scope and clinical aspects of the procedure as delivered to a patient.</p> <p>Regarding the nomenclature change, “interim” is the contemporary term that more accurately describe the procedure’s nature and scope. According to the ADA Glossary of Dental Clinical Terms (<a href="https://www.ada.org/en/publications/cdt/glossary-of-dental-clinical-and-administrative-terms">https://www.ada.org/en/publications/cdt/glossary-of-dental-clinical-and-administrative-terms</a>) the terms “interim” and “provisional” are equivalents and that “interim” is favored.</p> <p>Regarding the descriptor change, the dentist’s clinical judgement determines when an interim crown should be delivered.</p>						

Inventory #	E3.	CDT Code	N/A	Submitted By	ADA – Council on Dental Benefit Programs	Date	10/31/2020
CDT Code Entry	<p><b>Prosthodontics, removable</b>  <b>Interim Prosthesis</b>                  A provisional prosthesis designed for use over a limited period of time, after which it is to be replaced by a more definitive restoration.</p>						
Original Text			Changes Tracked			Changes Accepted	
<p><b>Prosthodontics, removable</b>  <b>Interim Prosthesis</b>                  A provisional prosthesis designed for use over a limited period of time, after which it is to be replaced by a more definitive restoration.</p>			<p><b>Prosthodontics, removable</b>  <b>Interim Prosthesis</b>                  A <del>provisional</del> prosthesis designed for use over a limited period of time, after which it is <b>to be</b> replaced by a <del>more</del>-definitive restoration.</p>			<p><b>Prosthodontics, removable</b>  <b>Interim Prosthesis</b>                  A prosthesis designed for use over a limited period of time, after which it is to be replaced by a definitive restoration.</p>	
Rationale:	<p>This is an editorial action for consistency and elimination of a redundancy.                  The subcategory title and descriptor use different terms – “interim” and “provisional” – that according to the ADA Glossary of Dental Clinical Terms (<a href="https://www.ada.org/en/publications/cdt/glossary-of-dental-clinical-and-administrative-terms">https://www.ada.org/en/publications/cdt/glossary-of-dental-clinical-and-administrative-terms</a>) have the same meaning, and also notes that the term “interim” is favored over “provisional.” In addition the adjective “more” is inconsistent with the glossary’s definition “definitive.”</p>						

Inventory #	E4.	CDT Code	<b>D6085</b>	Submitted By	ADA – Council on Dental Benefit Programs	Date	10/31/2020
CDT Code Entry		<p><b>provisional implant crown</b> Used when a period of healing is necessary prior to fabrication and placement of permanent prosthetic.</p>					
Original Text			Changes Tracked			Changes Accepted	
<p><b>provisional implant crown</b> Used when a period of healing is necessary prior to fabrication and placement of permanent prosthetic.</p>			<p><b>interim <del>provisional</del> implant crown</b> <u>Placement of a prosthesis to maintain form and function</u> <del>Used</del> when a period of healing is necessary prior to fabrication and placement of <u>the definitive prosthesis</u> <del>permanent prosthetic</del>.</p>			<p><b>interim implant crown</b> Placement of a prosthesis to maintain form and function when a period of healing is necessary prior to fabrication and placement of the definitive prosthesis.</p>	
Rationale:	<p>The proposed editorial actions clarify, without changing, the scope and clinical aspects of the procedure as delivered to a patient. The words “interim” in the nomenclature, and “definitive” in the descriptor, as seen in the proposed editorial changes, are contemporary terms that more accurately describe the procedure’s nature and scope. According to the ADA Glossary of Dental Clinical Terms (<a href="https://www.ada.org/en/publications/cdt/glossary-of-dental-clinical-and-administrative-terms">https://www.ada.org/en/publications/cdt/glossary-of-dental-clinical-and-administrative-terms</a>) the following pairs – “interim” and “provisional” as well as “definitive” and “permanent” – are equivalents and that “interim” and “definitive” are favored.</p>						

Inventory #	E5.	CDT Code	<b>D6253</b>	Submitted By	ADA – Council on Dental Benefit Programs	Date	10/31/2020
CDT Code Entry		<p><b>provisional pontic – further treatment or completion of diagnosis necessary prior to final impression</b></p> <p>Not to be used as a temporary pontic for a routine prosthetic restoration.</p>					
Original Text				Changes Tracked		Changes Accepted	
<p><b>provisional pontic – further treatment or completion of diagnosis necessary prior to final impression</b></p> <p>Not to be used as a temporary pontic for a routine prosthetic restoration.</p>				<p><u>interim</u> <del>provisional</del> <b>pontic – further treatment or completion of diagnosis necessary prior to final impression</b></p> <p><del>Not to be used as a temporary pontic for a routine prosthetic restoration.</del></p>		<p><b>interim pontic</b></p>	
Rationale:		<p>The proposed editorial actions clarify, without changing, the scope and clinical aspects of the procedure as delivered to a patient.</p> <p>Regarding the nomenclature change, “interim” is the contemporary term that more accurately describe the procedure’s nature and scope. According to the ADA Glossary of Dental Clinical Terms (<a href="https://www.ada.org/en/publications/cdt/glossary-of-dental-clinical-and-administrative-terms">https://www.ada.org/en/publications/cdt/glossary-of-dental-clinical-and-administrative-terms</a>) the terms “interim” and “provisional” are equivalents and that “interim” is favored.</p> <p>Regarding the descriptor change, the dentist’s clinical judgement determines when the provisional pontic procedure should be delivered.</p>					

Inventory #	E6.	CDT Code	<b>D6793</b>	Submitted By	ADA – Council on Dental Benefit Programs	Date	10/31/2020
CDT Code Entry		<p><b>provisional retainer crown – further treatment or completion of diagnosis necessary prior to final impression</b>                  Not to be used as a temporary retainer crown for a routine prosthetic restoration.</p>					
Original Text				Changes Tracked		Changes Accepted	
<p><b>provisional retainer crown – further treatment or completion of diagnosis necessary prior to final impression</b>                  Not to be used as a temporary retainer crown for a routine prosthetic restoration.</p>				<p><del>interim provisional retainer crown – further treatment or completion of diagnosis necessary prior to final impression</del>  <del>Not to be used as a temporary retainer crown for a routine prosthetic restoration.</del></p>		<p><b>interim retainer crown</b></p>	
Rationale:	<p>The proposed editorial actions clarify, without changing, the scope and clinical aspects of the procedure as delivered to a patient. Regarding the nomenclature change, “interim” is the contemporary term that more accurately describe the procedure’s nature and scope. According to the ADA Glossary of Dental Clinical Terms (<a href="https://www.ada.org/en/publications/cdt/glossary-of-dental-clinical-and-administrative-terms">https://www.ada.org/en/publications/cdt/glossary-of-dental-clinical-and-administrative-terms</a>) the terms “interim” and “provisional” are equivalents and that “interim” is favored. Regarding the descriptor change, the dentist’s clinical judgement determines when the provisional retainer crown procedure should be delivered.</p>						

Inventory #	E7.	CDT Code	<b>D5862</b>	Submitted By	ADA – Council on Dental Benefit Programs	Date	10/31/2020
CDT Code Entry	<b>precision attachment, by report</b> Each set of male and female components should be reported as one precision attachment. Describe the type of attachment used.						
Original Text		Changes Tracked			Changes Accepted		
<b>precision attachment, by report</b> Each set of male and female components should be reported as one precision attachment. Describe the type of attachment used.		<b>precision attachment, by report</b> Each <del>set pair</del> of <del>male and female</del> components <del>should be is reported as</del> one precision attachment. Describe the type of attachment used.			<b>precision attachment, by report</b> Each pair of components is one precision attachment. Describe the type of attachment used.		
Rationale:	The proposed editorial action clarifies, without changing, the scope and clinical aspects of the procedure as delivered to a patient. The terms “male” and “female” to describe the physical characteristics of a fixture are imprecise and not consistently used in all sectors of the dental community. What is pertinent in the descriptor is that the precision attachment is a two-part fixture.						

Inventory #	E8.	CDT Code	<b>D5867</b>	Submitted By	ADA – Council on Dental Benefit Programs	Date	10/31/2020
CDT Code Entry	<b>replacement of replaceable part of semi-precision or precision attachment (male or female component)</b>						
Original Text		Changes Tracked			Changes Accepted		
<b>replacement of replaceable part of semi-precision or precision attachment (male or female component)</b>		<b>replacement of replaceable part of semi-precision or precision attachment (<del>male or female component</del>), <u>per attachment</u></b>			<b>replacement of replaceable part of semi-precision or precision attachment, per attachment</b>		
Rationale:	The proposed editorial action clarifies, without changing, the scope and clinical aspects of the procedure as delivered to a patient. The terms “male” and “female” to describe the physical characteristics of a fixture are imprecise and not consistently used in all sectors of the dental community. What is pertinent in the nomenclature is that the procedure is reported per attachment (as is seen in the D6091 nomenclature cited in inventory # E 11).						

Inventory #	E9.	CDT Code	<b>D6091</b>	Submitted By	ADA – Council on Dental Benefit Programs	Date	10/31/2020
CDT Code Entry	<b>replacement of replaceable part of semi-precision or precision attachment (male or female component) of implant/abutment supported prosthesis, per attachment</b>						
Original Text			Changes Tracked			Changes Accepted	
<b>replacement of replaceable part of semi-precision or precision attachment (male or female component) of implant/abutment supported prosthesis, per attachment</b>			<b>replacement of replaceable part of semi-precision or precision attachment (<del>male or female component</del>) of implant/abutment supported prosthesis, per attachment</b>			<b>replacement of replaceable part of semi-precision or precision attachment of implant/abutment supported prosthesis, per attachment</b>	
Rationale:	The proposed editorial action clarifies, without changing, the scope and clinical aspects of the procedure as delivered to a patient. The terms “male” and “female” to describe the physical characteristics of a fixture are imprecise and not consistently used in all sectors of the dental community. What is pertinent in the nomenclature is that the procedure is reported per attachment,						

Inventory #	E10.	CDT Code	<b>D6950</b>	Submitted By	ADA – Council on Dental Benefit Programs	Date	10/31/2020
CDT Code Entry	<b>precision attachment</b> A male and female pair constitutes one precision attachment, and is separate from the prosthesis.						
Original Text			Changes Tracked			Changes Accepted	
<b>precision attachment</b> A male and female pair constitutes one precision attachment, and is separate from the prosthesis.			<b>precision attachment</b> A <del>male and female</del> pair <u>of components</u> constitutes one precision attachment, <del>and that</del> is separate from the prosthesis.			<b>precision attachment</b> A pair of components constitutes one precision attachment that is separate from the prosthesis.	
Rationale:	The proposed editorial action clarifies, without changing, the scope and clinical aspects of the procedure as delivered to a patient. The terms “male” and “female” to describe the physical characteristics of a fixture are imprecise and not consistently used in all sectors of the dental community. What is pertinent in the descriptor is that the precision attachment is a two-part fixture.						