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APPENDIX

METHODS

Training of Treating Dentists

Training consisted of discussion of the study protocol and a “hands-on” training session for the nonrestorative caries treatment and the Hall technique; a training video on the Hall technique was simultaneously used. For conventional restorations, postgraduate paediatric students spent between three and four “hands-on” training sessions as part of their postgraduate training with the paediatric specialist teachers.

Study Teeth

The International Caries Detection and Assessment System (ICDAS) was used for caries assessment; only teeth classified as ICDAS, codes 3 (localized enamel breakdown); code 4 (underlying dentin shadow); and code 5 (distinct cavity with visible dentin) were included (www.icdas.org/what-is-icdas).

Follow-up Assessment, Criteria, and Examiners

The criteria used for the follow-up assessment were all standard clinical outcomes (apart from ICDAS) used in daily

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practice. Examiners calibrated through discussion of cases and by agreeing on assessment criteria. Success or failure of treatments was assessed according to specific criteria previously developed and used for this purpose (Innes *et al.*, 2007). Additionally, to assess nonrestorative caries treatment cases, the ICDAS Caries Lesion Activity Assessment criteria were used (Nyvad *et al.*, 1999; Ekstrand *et al.*, 2009). Overall, Minor Failures included all reversible conditions, where affected teeth could be treated, preserving the pulp vitality. Major Failures include all irreversible conditions, requiring pulp treatment or extraction.

APPENDIX REFERENCES

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