## Amalgam phase-down part 1: UK based posterior restorative material and technique use

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#### Appendix

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#### Questionnaire

Online questionnaire available at:

https://www.smartsurvey.co.uk/s/preview/82YU5/A693DA6425DF4DAB4A113A34AEF0E2

A Newcastle University, BDA and BSDHT study on alternatives to dental amalgam







The phase-down of amalgam is currently a much-debated topic in dentistry in the UK. We would hugely value your input on this topic.

This questionnaire is a collaboration between Newcastle University, the British Dental Association (BDA) and the British Society of Dental Hygiene and Therapy (BSDHT). The data will be used in a PhD project that is being undertaken at Newcastle University. This will investigate the cost effectiveness of directly placed restorative materials, compared to dental amalgam. The results will be used by the BDA to campaign on this issue and to advise governments on the issues for dentists in relation to amalgam phase-down. The BSDHT will use them to inform policy.

This survey will assess current material use, and techniques employed in the direct (non-laboratory) restoration of posterior teeth. It will also assess the opinions of dentists and therapists surrounding this topic, so your participation would be greatly appreciated and is important for the validity of this study. We would like you to be as honest as possible about your individual practice and opinions.

The questionnaire should take around 10 minutes to complete. Only complete this questionnaire if you place direct posterior restorations and please do not forward the web link on to avoid sampling

#### errors.

Identifiable information will be separated from responses prior to transfer and analysis at Newcastle University, therefore all information will be anonymous. This study has ethical approval from Newcastle University.

The results of the survey and the cost effectiveness analysis will be submitted for publication in due course.

If you wish to opt-out of this survey at any point, please email Research@bda.org with "AM OPT-OUT" in the subject line.

#### GDPR statement

How the information will be used

The information is collected by the British Dental Association (BDA) to support the policy activity it undertakes on behalf of the profession, to provide evidence in a PhD project undertaken at Newcastle University and to inform BSDHT policy. All data will be used for research purposes only and any information you provide will be treated confidentially.

What happens to the data collected?

Data from all participants will be coded, combined and analysed independently. Parts of the study may also be submitted for publication. Direct quotes from the survey may be used in reports and publications but quotes will be anonymised to ensure that participants cannot be identified.

#### Storage of your personal data

All information you provide to us is stored on secure servers. The data that we collect from you will not be transferred to, or stored at, a destination outside the European Economic Area ("EEA"). Your personal data collected through this survey will be stored for up to seven years. Data will be stored on our servers and our survey platform which is SmartSurvey.

#### Access to information

You have the right to request a copy of the information we hold about you.

What do I need to do?

You are not required to take part in this study but your participation will help us to improve the working lives of dentists and therapists. Your information will be aggregated with the other respondents' information.

The data controller

For the purpose of the General Data Protection Regulation 2018 (the Act), the data controller is The British Dental Association of 64 Wimpole Street, London W1G 8YS.

The data processor

For the purpose of the Act, the data processors are both The British Dental Association and SmartSurvey Ltd of Unit 23, Basepoint Business Center, Tewkesbury, GL20 8SD. For more information, consult their Privacy Policy and Notice at https://www.smartsurvey.co.uk/privacypolicy, Part 2 covers Privacy of Survey Respondents.

If you are not happy

If you feel that we have mistreated the handling of your data please contact us in the first instance. If you are not satisfied with our response you are entitled to lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioner, Wycliffe House, Water Lane, Wilmslow SK9 5AF.

Thank you for taking the time to read this information

## 2. HOW TO NAVIGATE ...

To navigate the questionnaire, please use the Previous Page and Next Page buttons located at the bottom of each page.

Please do not use the back arrow of your web browser as this will exit the study.

In the eventuality that this happens, please go back to your email invitation and click once more on your SmartSurvey link.

I confirm that I have read and understand the purpose of this research and have had the opportunity to consider the information and my involvement. \*



No

I understand that my involvement is voluntary and I consent to participating in this study. \*

Yes

3

] No
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I currently practice dentistry and I place direct posterior restorations. \*



No

# 4. FREQUENCY OF PLACEMENT OF DIRECT POSTERIOR RESTORATIONS

When definitively restoring premolar teeth (NOT class V or localised cervical) with directly placed materials, what percentage would you estimate you restore with? Sum total should equal 100%

Composite	
Amalgam	
GIC/RMGIC/Other	

When definitively restoring molar teeth (NOT class V or localised cervical) with directly placed materials, what percentage would you estimate you restore with? Sum total should equal 100%

Composite	
Amalgam	
GIC/RMGIC/Other	

## **5. TECHNIQUE**

How often do you use the following techniques when placing direct posterior restorations (NOT class V or localised cervical) of the indicated materials? Only select 'not applicable' if you do not place any direct posterior restorations using the indicated material. Rubber dam

	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable
Amalgam								
Composite								
Liner (in cavities	with no obviou	ıs pulp exj	posure)					
	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable
Amalgam								
Please specify mat	terials used und	ler amalg	am					
	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not
Composite								
Please specify mat	terials used une	ler compo	osite					

## 6. TECHNIQUE

How often do you use the following techniques when placing direct posterior restorations (NOT class V or localised cervical) of the indicated materials? Only select 'not applicable' if you do not place any direct posterior restorations using the indicated material. Matrix bands (when restoring a lost proximal surface) Circumferential metal (e.g. Siqveland, Toffelmire, Disposable types)

	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable	
Amalgam									
Composite									
Circumferential clear (e.g. Disposable types)									
	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable	
Amalgam									
Composite									
Sectional metal (e.g.	. Palodent, G	arrison)							
	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable	
Amalgam									
Composite									
Sectional clear (e.g.	Bioclear)								
	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable	
Amalgam									



#### 7. TECHNIQUE

How often do you use the following techniques when placing direct posterior restorations (NOT class V or localised cervical) of the indicated materials? Only select 'not applicable' if you do not place any direct posterior restorations using the indicated material. Wedge/s (when restoring a lost posterior proximal surface)

	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable
Amalgam								
Composite								

#### 8. TECHNIQUE

How often do you use the following materials when placing direct posterior composite restorations (NOT class V or localised cervical)? Only select 'not applicable' if you do not place any direct posterior restorations using the indicated material. Composite specific Bonding agents

	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable
Separate etch (and rinse) + bond (in 1 bottle, 2-step) eg. Optibond Solo Plus								
Separate etch (and rinse) + prime + bond								

	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable
(in 2 bottles, 3-step) eg. Optibond FL								
Self-etch (1 bottle) eg. Prompt-L-Pop, iBond								
Self-etching primer + bond (2 bottles) eg. Clearfil SE II bond								
Selective enamel etch technique (phosphoric acid on enamel only) with self-etching systems								

## 9. TECHNIQUE

How often do you use the following materials when placing direct posterior composite restorations (NOT class V or localised cervical)? Only select 'not applicable' if you do not place any direct posterior restorations using the indicated material. Composite specific Composite material/s

	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable
Flowable bulk-fill composite alone								
Paste-like bulk-fill composite alone								
Flowable bulk-fill composite capped with a conventional composite								
Flowable bulk-fill composite capped with a paste-like bulk-fill composite								

	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable
Incrementally placed conventional (paste- like) composite								
Non-incrementally placed conventional (paste-like) composite								

## **10. TECHNIQUE**

Do you have experience in using bulk-fill composites?



No

Name of bulk-fill composite/s used

I have found them ...

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
easier to place than conventional composites					
time saving compared to conventional composites					

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
to have reduced post- operative sensitivity compared to conventional composites					
to have more predictable outcomes than conventional composites					
more aesthetic than conventional composites					

## **12. CLINICAL SCENARIOS**

If you had to restore a moderately deep 2-surface mesio-occlusal cavity in an upper premolar with amalgam, how long an appointment would you book? In minutes

If you had to restore the same cavity with composite, how long an appointment would you book? In minutes

If you restored the tooth with composite privately, what fee would you charge? In  $\pounds$ 

If you restored the tooth with amalgam privately, what fee would you charge? In  $\pounds$ 

## **13. CLINICAL SCENARIOS**

If you had to restore a deep 3-surface mesio-occlusal-distal cavity in a lower first molar with amalgam, how long an appointment would you book? In minutes

If you had to restore the same cavity with composite, how long an appointment would you book? In minutes

If you restored the tooth with composite privately, what fee would you charge? In £

If you restored the tooth with amalgam privately, what fee would you charge? In £

#### **14. FEES**

Increase

Decrease

What would the percentage change in profitability be, in providing a posterior composite, rather than a posterior amalgam restoration under NHS provision? Only complete one of these two boxes please.

]	Percentage change

## **15. POST-TREATMENT PROBLEMS**

How often do you see the following complications within one year when using the following materials to directly restore posterior teeth (NOT class V or localised cervical)? Only select 'not applicable' if you do not place any direct posterior restorations using the indicated material. Sensitivity

	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable
Amalgam								
Composite								

Food packing (when restoring a proximal contact)

	0%	1-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-99%	100%	not applicable
Amalgam								
Composite								

#### **16. KNOWLEDGE BASE**

The Mercury Regulation that is now in force has as one of its aims a phase-down of the use of dental amalgam. Considerations for a potential 'phase-out' of the material are currently being considered at EU level.

We wish to understand the dentists' and therapists' knowledge and opinions of the 'phase-out' with the following three questions.



In which year is it intended that the possible 'phase-out' of amalgam ought to be complete by?

In which patient groups should the use of amalgam be avoided according to current rules?

Over which period of time do you believe dental amalgam should be 'phased-out' in UK dental practice?

Less than 5 years
5 – 9 years
10 – 19 years
20 – 29 years
More than 30 years

## **17. YOUR OPINIONS**

Please indicate to which level you agree or disagree with the following statements:

#### The 'phasing-out' of amalgam ...

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
will impact on my ability to do my job					
will lead to the need for more indirect restorations					
will lead to more teeth being deemed unrestorable					
There is a lack of consensus on best practice when selecting direct alternative materials	s 🗌				
There is a lack of consensus on best practice in terms of technique when directly placing alternative materials					
My patients won't care					

#### **18. YOUR OPINIONS**

Please indicate to which level you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Alternative direct materials

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Suitable directly placed alternatives to amalgam are available					
I feel up to date with current techniques and practices relating to placement of posterior composites					
Having to routinely place posterior composites would cause appointment delays in my practice	2				
Posterior amalgams last longer than directly placed posterior composites					
It takes me longer to remove a failed posterior composite restoration than a failed amalgam restoration of equivalent size					

#### **19. YOUR OPINIONS**

Please indicate to which level you agree or disagree with the following statements:

#### Alternative direct materials

#### Please indicate your confidence level ...



	No confidence	Low confidence	Moderate confidence	High confidence	Complete confidence
composite restorations involving a proximal surface					
in providing 3 surface direct posterior composite restorations involving both proximal surfaces					
in providing definitive 2 surface posterior GICs involving a proximal surface					
in providing definitive 3 surface posterior GICs involving both proximal surfaces					
when placing direct posterior composites with sub-gingival margins					
when placing posterior amalgams with sub-gingival margins					
when placing direct posterior composites in patients with limited cooperation					
when placing posterior amalgams in patients with limited cooperation					

## **20. DEMOGRAPHICS**

At which institution did you obtain your primary dental qualification?

In which year did you obtain your primary dental qualification?

Please indicate your professional role

Dentist

Therapist

#### **21. DEMOGRAPHICS**

Please indicate your gender

Male

Female

Prefer not to say

Please indicate the number of sessions per week worked in (considering a morning a session, an afternoon a session and an evening a session)

Number of sessions per week worked in the following settings

Hospital	
Community	

#### Number of sessions per week worked in the following settings

Specialist practice	
General practice	

#### Approximately, what proportion of your patients do you personally provide NHS care for?

100% (exclusively NHS patients)
75-99% NHS
50-74% NHS
25-49% NHS
1-24% NHS
0% (exclusively private patients)

#### 22. TRAINING

Please select the appropriate box

	Yes	No	Unsure
Did you receive didactic instruction (e.g. lectures, seminars) in posterior composite placement as part of your dental school training?			
Did you receive clinical training in posterior composite placement as part of your dental school training?			
Since graduation have you attended CPD courses relating to the placement of posterior composites?			

#### Any further comments?

## Appendix results tables

Annendix	Tahle	1.	Workforce	hv	oondor	female	male	or	nrøfør	not to	sav	(PNTS)
Арренин	Tuble	1.	workjorce	υy	genuer,	jemuie,	muie,	$o_{i}$	prejer	noi it	, suy	(I M I S)

Clinician		Female (%)	Male (%)	PNTS (%)
Dentist	NHS GD (n=615)	49	48	3
	Mixed GD (n=193)	49	48	3
	Private GD (n=505)	36	62	2
	CDS (n=118)	78	19	3
Therapist (n=75)		89	7	4

Appendix Table 2: Workforce by primary dental qualification location

Clinician		Primary dental qualification location (%)			
		UK	EU (non-UK)	Non-EU	
Dentist	NHS GD (n=591)	84	9	7	
	Mixed GD (n=190)	84	8	7	
	Private GD (n=503)	89	6	5	
	CDS (n=116)	95	3	3	
Therapist (n=	=75)	100	0	0	

Appendix Table 3: Workforce by years qualified

Years	Clinician (%)							
Qualified	Dentist	Therapist						
	NHS GD	Mixed GD	Private GD	CDS				
0-5 (n=139)	63	10	7	6	13			
6-15 (n=316)	53	12	15	7	13			
16-25 (n=371)	42	15	32	9	2			
≥26 (n=686)	30	13	49	8	1			

Appendix Table 4: Percentage use of direct composite in molar teeth by years qualified

Years qualified	Mean percentage of molar teeth restored with compo		
	%	SD	
0-5 (n=139)	32	24	
6-15 (n=316)	40	28	
16-25 (n=371)	46	33	
≥26 (n=686)	52	33	

Appendix Table 5: Percentage use of direct composite in molar teeth by clinician

Clinician	Mean proportion of molar teeth restored with compo		
	%	SD	
NHS GD (n=617)	26	22	
Mixed GD (n=193)	45	25	
Private GD (n=509)	73	26	
CDS dentist (n=118)	38	28	
Therapist (n=75)	41	29	

Appendix Table 6: Appointment time booked to place direct posterior mesio-occluso-distal (MOD) composite by clinician type

Clinician	Appointment time booked MOD composite (mins)				
	Mean	SD	Range		
NHS GD (n=612)	39	10	15-75		
Mixed GD (n=191)	43	11	20-105		
Private GD (n=505)	46	11	20-100		
CDS Dentist (n=115)	43	9	20-60		
Therapist (n=75)	44	15	20-120		

Appendix Table 7: Composite technique use (N/A= not applicable, i.e. the clinician does not use composite)

Composite technique	% use					
	0%	1-25%	26-75%	76-100%	N/A	
Rubber dam (n=1501)	32	37	16	12	3	
Circumferential metal matrix* (n=1501)	5	14	19	61	1	
Sectional metal matrix* (n=1477)	49	16	12	15	7	
Circumferential clear matrix* (n=1476)	59	18	9	7	6	
Sectional clear matrix* (n=1494)	75	8	3	2	11	
Liner (n=1488)	28	45	19	17	1	
Wedge* (n=1505)	4	16	21	57	1	

\*Technique use when restoring a lost proximal surface.

Annendix Table 8.	Composite material	use (N/A – not and	nlicahle ie the	clinician does not u	se composite)
пррении тирие о.	composue maieriai	use (11/A – noi upp	nicubie, i.e. ine i	cuniciun abes noi u.	se composue)

Composite material	% use					
	0%	1-25%	26-75%	76-100%	N/A	
Bulk-fill flowable only (n=1374)	55	26	5	4	9	
Bulk-fill paste only (n=1304)	59	14	8	7	12	
Bulk-fill flow & conventional paste (n=1364)	35	24	18	15	8	
Bulk-fill flow & bulk- fill paste (n=1264)	68	9	5	3	14	
Incremental conventional composite (n=1443)	6	14	20	57	3	
Non-incremental conventional composite (n=1254)	63	17	4	2	13	

Appendix Table 9: Bonding technique use (N/A= not applicable, i.e. the clinician does not use composite)

Bonding technique use	% use				
	0%	1-25%	26-75%	76-100%	N/A
Total-etch 2 step (n=1413)	14	6	7	71	3
Total-etch 3 step (n=1271)	65	6	3	14	12
Selective-etch 1 step (n=1265)	63	11	6	9	11
Selective-etch 2 step (n=1238)	77	5	2	4	14
Selective enamel etch (with selective etch system) (n=1286)	63	10	4	11	12

Appendix Table 10:	Clinician reported incidence of sem	sitivity following direct po	sterior composite pla	cement by clinician
type				

Clinician	Sensitivity incidence post composite placement (%)				
	0-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-100%	
NHS GD dentist (%) (n=607)	41	36	17	6	
Mixed GD dentist (%) (n=192)	46	34	15	6	
Private GD Dentist (%) (n=507)	74	18	5	2	
CDS dentist (%) (n=115)	48	33	14	5	
Therapist (%) (n=72)	36	32	17	15	

Appendix Table 11: Clinician reported incidence of food packing following direct posterior composite placement by clinician type

Clinician	Food packing incidence post composite placement (%)						
	0-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-100%			
NHS GD dentist (%) (n=613)	49	33	12	6			
Mixed GD dentist (%) (n=193)	52	32	11	5			
Private GD Dentist (%) (n=507)	70	24	5	2			
CDS dentist (%) (n=113)	60	30	8	2			
Therapist (%) (n=70)	60	21	13	6			

Appendix Table 12: Reported incidence of post-operative sensitivity following direct posterior composite placement by years qualified

Years qualified	Sensitivity in	cidence post compos	ost composite placement (%)			
	0-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-100%		
0-5 (n=138)	43	30	20	7		
6-15 (n=313)	40	36	17	7		
16-25 (n=362)	54	29	12	5		
≥26 (n=679)	61	26	9	4		

Appendix Table 13: Reported incidence of post-operative food packing following direct posterior composite placement by years qualified

Years qualified	Food packing incidence post composite placement (%)						
	0-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-100%			
0-5 (n=138)	53	30	12	5			
6-15 (n=311)	53	32	11	4			
16-25 (n=367)	58	28	10	4			
≥26 (n=680)	61	28	7	4			

Appendix Table 14: Reported incidence of post-operative sensitivity following amalgam placement by years qualified

Years qualified	Sensitivity incidence post amalgam placement (%)						
	0-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-100%			
0-5 (n=134)	64	28	5	2			
6-15 (n=301)	71	23	4	2			
16-25 (n=331)	81	15	3	0			
≥26 (n=601)	89	9	1	1			

Years qualified	Food packing incidence post amalgam placement (%)							
	0-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-100%				
0-5 (n=134)	69	19	9	2				
6-15 (n=300)	75	20	4	1				
16-25 (n=333)	85	12	2	1				
≥26 (n=601)	92	6	1	1				

Appendix Table 16: Experience of use of categories of bulk-fill composites

Category of bulk-fill composite	Experience of use (%)
Flowable light-cured (n=278)	53
Paste light-cured (n=170)	32
Dual cured (n=32)	6
Non-bulk-fill composite/non-composite (n=40)	8

Appendix Table 17: Opinions on bulk-fill composites in relation to standard composites

Bulk-fill composites in relation to standard composites	Agree/Strongly agree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Disagree/Strongly disagree (%)
Easier to place (n-1033)	68	26	6
Time-saving (n=1029)	81	16	3
Reduced post-op sensitivity (n=1025)	28	63	9
More predictable (n=1024)	27	60	14
More aesthetic (n=1027)	7	38	55

Appendix Table 18 details the multiple linear regression to explore the influence of various factors on appointment time booked. The significant independent variables and their referents are more thoroughly explained in the text.

Appendix Table 18: Factors related to appointment time booked for direct posterior mesio-occluso-distal (MOD) composite restoration. n=769; p<0.001; Adjusted  $R^2=0.15$ 

Independent variable (predictor)	Coefficient	Standard	t	P⊳t	95% Confidence
independent variable (predictor)	coefficient	error	·	170	interval
<b>No undergraduate clinical teaching</b> ( <i>ref</i> had UG teaching)	0.23	0.93	0.24	0.808	-1.59 - 2.05
<b>No postgraduate training</b> ( <i>ref had PG training</i> )	-0.31	1.25	-0.25	0.802	-2.77 – 2.14
<b>UK primary dental qualification</b> ( <i>ref non-UK</i> )	-1.02	1.22	-0.83	0.404	-3.42 - 1.38
<b>Type of practice</b> ( <i>ref NHS general dentist</i> 75-100% <i>NHS patient base</i> )					
Private general dentist (0-24% NHS patient base)	5.77	1.15	5.04	0.000	3.52 - 8.02
Mixed general dentist (25-74% NHS patient base)	3.50	1.24	2.83	0.005	1.07 – 5.92
CDS dentist	2.06	1.59	1.29	0.198	-1.07 - 5.18
Therapist	4.83	2.06	2.35	0.019	0.79 - 8.88
Years qualified	-0.07	0.04	-1.73	0.085	-0.16 - 0.01
<b>Female</b> ( <i>ref male</i> )	-0.32	0.81	-0.39	0.694	-1.91 - 1.27
Composite user (combined premolar and molar composite usage > 100%) (ref combined use <100%)	-0.48	0.95	-0.51	0.613	-2.35 - 1.39
<b>Incremental composite user (76-100%</b> <b>use)</b> ( <i>ref</i> <76% <i>incremental</i> )	1.92	0.79	2.44	0.015	0.37 - 3.45
<b>Bonding system use</b> (ref self-etch 1 step (76-100% use))					
Total-etch 3 step bond (76-100% use)	3.01	1.46	2.06	0.040	0.14 - 5.88
Total-etch 2 step bond (76-100% use)	2.19	1.03	2.12	0.034	0.16 - 4.21
Self-etch 2 step bond (76-100% use)	-3.24	2.85	-1.14	0.255	-8.83 - 2.34
Matrix use (ref not CM or SM user)				_	
Circumferential metal user (100% use)	0.46	0.87	0.53	0.597	-1.25 – 2.17
Sectional metal user (51-100% use)	3.54	1.13	3.12	0.002	1.32 – 5.77
High wedge use (76-100% use) ( <i>ref</i> <76% use)	1.55	0.84	1.84	0.066	-0.10 - 3.21
<b>Never liner use</b> ( <i>ref</i> >0% <i>use</i> )	0.89	0.85	1.05	0.293	-0.77 - 2.55
Rubber dam use (ref 1-75% use)					
Never	-2.38	0.90	-2.65	0.008	-4.140.62
High (76-100% use)	5.79	1.26	4.61	0.000	3.33 - 8.26
High confidence MOD composite	-2.01	0.89	-2.25	0.024	-3.760.26
placer (ref not high confidence)					
Constant	39.02	1.99	19.65	0.000	35.12 - 42.92

Appendix Table 19 details the multiple linear regression to explore the influence of various factors on private fee charged for an MOD composite.

Appendix Table 19: Factors related to private fee charged for a direct posterior mesio-occluso-distal (MOD) composite restoration. n=711; p<0.0001; adjusted  $R^2=0.28$ 

Independent variable (predictor)	Coefficient	Standard	t	P>t	95% confidence
		error			interval
Appointment time booked MOD composite	1.43	0.16	9.07	0.000	1.12 - 1.75
<b>No undergraduate clinical teaching</b> ( <i>ref</i> <i>had UG teaching</i> )	-0.30	4.08	-0.07	0.941	-8.30 - 7.70
<b>No postgraduate training</b> (ref had PG training)	-2.33	5.63	-0.41	0.679	-13.39 - 8.72
<b>UK primary dental qualification</b> ( <i>ref non-UK</i> )	-7.88	5.28	-1.49	0.136	-18.24 - 2.48
<b>Type of practice</b> ( <i>ref NHS general dentist</i> 75-100% NHS patient base)					
Private general dentist (0-24% NHS patient base)	27.56	5.11	5.39	0.000	17.51 - 37.60
Mixed general dentist (25-74% NHS patient base)	12.91	5.31	2.43	0.015	2.49 - 23.33
CDS dentist	19.58	10.77	1.82	0.070	-1.57 - 40.73
Therapist	11.86	9.95	1.19	0.234	-7.69 - 31.40
Years qualified	-0.01	0.19	-0.06	0.950	-0.38 - 0.36
<b>Female</b> ( <i>ref male</i> )	-3.64	3.50	-1.04	0.299	-10.52 - 3.24
Composite user (combined premolar and molar composite usage > 100%) (ref combined use <100%)	1.25	4.39	0.28	0.777	-7.38 – 9.87
<b>Incremental composite user (76-100%</b> <b>use)</b> ( <i>ref &lt;</i> 76% <i>incremental</i> )	8.04	3.47	2.32	0.021	1.23 - 14.86
<b>Bonding system use</b> ( <i>ref self-etch 1 step</i> (76-100% use))		I	1	1	L
Total-etch 3 step bond (76-100% use)	8.81	6.40	1.38	0.169	-3.76 - 21.38
Total-etch 2 step bond (76-100% use)	-4.33	4.53	-0.96	0.340	-13.21 - 4.56
Self-etch 2 step bond (76-100% use)	-3.03	12.43	-0.24	0.808	-27.44 - 21.39
Matrix use (ref not CM or SM user)		_			
Circumferential metal user (100% use)	.571	3.87	0.15	0.883	-7.03 - 8.17
Sectional metal user (51-100% use)	-7.34	4.89	-1.50	0.134	-16.94 - 2.26
<b>High wedge use (76-100% use)</b> ( <i>ref</i> <76% <i>use</i> )	9.19	3.73	2.46	0.014	1.85 - 16.52
Never liner use (ref >0% use)	1.82	3.65	0.50	0.618	-5.34 - 8.98
Rubber dam use (ref 1-75% use)					
Never	-10.53	3.98	-2.65	0.008	-18.35 - 2.72
High (76-100% use)	7.98	5.49	1.45	0.146	-2.79 - 18.76
High confidence MOD composite placer	8.47	4.01	2.11	0.035	0.60 - 16.34
(ref not high confidence)					
Constant	62.36	10.63	5.86	0.000	41.49-83.24

Appendix Table 20 details the regression to explore the influence of various factors on reported incidence of post-operative sensitivity.

Appendix Table 20: Factors related to low reported incidence of post-operative sensitivity following direct posterior composite placement. n=770; p<0.0001; pseudo  $R^2=0.11$ 

Independent variable (predictor)	Odds	Standard	Z	P>z	95% confidence
	ratio	error			interval
Appointment time booked MOD composite	1.01	0.01	0.75	0.456	0.99 - 1.02
<b>No undergraduate clinical teaching</b> ( <i>ref</i> had UG teaching)	0.99	0.19	-0.05	0.962	0.68 - 1.45
<b>No postgraduate training</b> ( <i>ref had PG training</i> )	1.21	0.31	0.74	0.457	0.73 - 2.00
<b>UK primary dental qualification</b> ( <i>ref non-UK</i> )	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.997	0.61 - 1.63
<b>Type of practice</b> ( <i>ref NHS general dentist</i> 75-100% NHS patient base)					
Private general dentist (0-24% NHS patient base)	1.50	0.36	1.72	0.085	0.95 – 2.40
Mixed general dentist (25-74% NHS patient base)	0.66	0.17	-1.63	0.103	0.40 - 1.09
CDS dentist	1.14	0.36	0.43	0.670	0.62 - 2.12
Therapist	0.39	0.18	-2.05	0.040	0.16 - 0.96
Years qualified	1.01	0.01	1.32	0.186	0.99 - 1.03
<b>Female</b> ( <i>ref male</i> )	1.15	0.19	0.81	0.416	0.82 - 1.60
Composite user (combined premolar and molar composite usage > 100%) (ref combined use <100%)	2.33	0.44	4.48	0.000	1.61 – 3.38
<b>Incremental composite user (76-100%</b> <b>use)</b> ( <i>ref</i> <76% <i>incremental</i> )	1.15	0.19	0.82	0.410	0.83 - 1.58
<b>Bonding system use</b> ( <i>ref self-etch 1 step</i> (76-100% use))					
Total-etch 3 step bond (76-100% use)	0.88	0.27	-0.42	0.677	0.48 - 1.62
Total-etch 2 step bond (76-100% use)	0.68	0.15	-1.77	0.076	0.44 - 1.04
Self-etch 2 step bond (76-100% use)	3.15	2.57	1.40	0.160	0.64 - 15.62
Matrix use (ref not CM or SM user)		·			
Circumferential metal user (100% use)	1.12	0.20	0.66	0.512	0.79 – 1.59
Sectional metal user (51-100% use)	1.56	0.38	1.81	0.070	0.96 - 2.52
<b>High wedge use (76-100% use)</b> ( <i>ref</i> <76% use)	1.18	0.21	0.96	0.335	0.84 - 1.67
Never liner use ( <i>ref</i> >0% use)	1.75	0.31	3.14	0.002	1.23 - 2.49
<b>Rubber dam use</b> ( <i>ref 1-75% use</i> )					
Never	0.88	0.17	-0.66	0.511	0.61 - 1.28
High (76-100% use)	1.05	0.28	0.17	0.868	0.62 - 1.78
Constant	0.37	0.18	-2.02	0.043	0.14 - 0.97

Appendix Table 21 details the regression to explore the influence of various factors on incidence of post-operative food packing.

Appendix Table 21: Factors related to low reported incidence of reported post-operative food packing following direct posterior composite placement. A logistic regression analysis; n=768; p<0.0001; pseudo  $R^2=0.09$ 

Independent variable (predictor)	Odds	Standard	Z	P>z	95% confidence
	ratio	error			interval
Appointment time booked MOD composite	0.99	0.01	-1.25	0.212	0.98 - 1.01
<b>No undergraduate clinical teaching</b> ( <i>ref</i> had UG teaching)	0.81	0.16	-1.10	0.273	0.55 - 1.18
<b>No postgraduate training</b> ( <i>ref had PG training</i> )	0.94	0.24	-0.25	0.805	0.58 - 1.54
<b>UK primary dental qualification</b> ( <i>ref non-UK</i> )	1.04	0.26	0.15	0.884	0.63 – 1.70
<b>Type of practice</b> ( <i>ref NHS general dentist</i> 75-100% <i>NHS patient base</i> )					
Private general dentist (0-24% NHS patient base)	0.78	0.19	-1.02	0.310	0.48 - 1.26
Mixed general dentist (25-74% NHS patient base)	0.66	0.17	-1.65	0.098	0.40 - 1.08
CDS dentist	0.95	0.31	-0.17	0.867	0.50 - 1.79
Therapist	1.25	0.54	0.51	0.608	0.53 - 2.92
Years qualified	1.01	0.01	1.05	0.292	0.99 - 1.03
<b>Female</b> ( <i>ref male</i> )	0.87	0.15	-0.83	0.406	0.63 - 1.21
Composite user (combined premolar and molar composite usage > 100%) (ref combined use <100%)	2.81	0.56	5.22	0.000	1.91 – 4.15
<b>Incremental composite user (76-100%</b> <b>use)</b> ( <i>ref</i> <76% <i>incremental</i> )	1.60	0.27	2.84	0.005	1.16 - 2.22
<b>Bonding system use</b> (ref self-etch 1 step (76-100% use))					
Total-etch 3 step bond (76-100% use)	1.09	0.35	0.27	0.784	0.59 - 2.03
Total-etch 2 step bond (76-100% use)	0.90	0.20	-0.50	0.619	0.58 - 1.38
Self-etch 2 step bond (76-100% use)	2.25	1.56	1.18	0.239	0.58 - 8.72
Matrix use (ref not CM or SM user)				_	
Circumferential metal user (100% use)	0.89	0.16	-0.67	0.504	0.63 – 1.25
Sectional metal user (51-100% use)	2.48	0.64	3.51	0.000	1.49 - 4.12
<b>High wedge use (76-100% use)</b> ( <i>ref</i> <76% <i>use</i> )	1.17	0.20	0.91	0.361	0.83 - 1.64
<b>Never liner use</b> ( <i>ref</i> >0% <i>use</i> )	1.07	0.19	0.38	0.705	0.76 - 1.51
<b>Rubber dam use</b> (ref 1-75% use)					
Never	0.81	0.15	-1.17	0.240	0.56 - 1.16
High (76-100% use)	1.42	0.40	1.23	0.219	0.81 - 2.48
Constant	0.98	0.48	-0.04	0.972	0.37 - 2.58