



By e-mail only: emlsecretariat@who.int

April 8th, 2023

Dear colleagues,

On behalf of Ireland, I wish to input to the review of the WHO essential medicines list (EML) and the companion EML for children. The inclusion of fluoride varnishes, fluoride gels and fluoride mouth rinses as well as resin composites in the EML/EMLc is welcomed to enable prevention and management of dental caries. This builds on the previous additions to EML which included fluoride toothpastes, silver diamine fluoride and glass ionomers.

An estimated 70% of Ireland's population has access to fluoridated water via its public water supplies. Fluorides in this and all other forms have a valuable role to play, from a public health perspective, to reduce inequalities in oral health. Equally the availability of alternative non- mercury containing materials for restoration of teeth is supportive for the successful phase-down of dental amalgam required by the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

As Chief Dental Officer, Department of Health in Ireland, I commissioned a series of umbrella evidence reviews to inform the implementation of our policy issues in

- Smile agus Sláinte (The Irish National Oral Health Policy-2019),
<https://assets.gov.ie/9614/d1be290ee99743f8ba4c0ef9ac4cb401.pdf>
- Ireland's Amalgam Phase Down Plan (2019),
<https://assets.gov.ie/19422/18299e4340394a51801dae1fb29d4ade.pdf>

An umbrella review was completed initially in 2018 and updated in 2022. It relates to the **Management of Dental Caries**.

https://www.hrb.ie/fileadmin/2. Plugin_related_files/Publications/2022_Publication_files/2022_Evidence_Centre/Management_of_non-cavitated_and_cavitated_caries_2022.pdf

The second, a sister umbrella review, is the **Prevention of Dental Caries**. This is awaiting peer review and so I have attached the slide presentation that was made available to us. I have asked my colleagues in the HRB, Dr Jean Long and Dr Lisa Murphy, to liaise with you directly once the final report on **Prevention of Dental Caries** is available. They have agreed to release the non-peer reviewed version in advance to support your process.

In addition, colleagues in the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) supported by us in the Office of the Chief Dental Officer, Department of Health, commissioned primary research in this subject area. This research was to inform the phase down of amalgam with a focus on the impact of alternative materials on the environment as well as possible related health and safety issues.

An Roinn Sláinte

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Unfortunately, colleagues in the DECC are unavailable to comment presently but the publicly available links are available at <https://www.epa.ie> and are included below.

<https://www.epa.ie/our-services/monitoring--assessment/waste/chemicals/mercury/>

<https://www.epa.ie/publications/research/waste/research-307.php>

<https://www.epa.ie/publications/research/environment--health/research-417.php>

My colleagues in DECC, may wish to comment further on return from leave.

I trust these submissions will contribute to the evidence review of the WHO essential medicines. On behalf of the Department of Health and colleagues in the Health Research Board, we would be happy to facilitate further information sharing and discussion if it is helpful.

Yours with kind regards,

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Primary prevention of dental caries

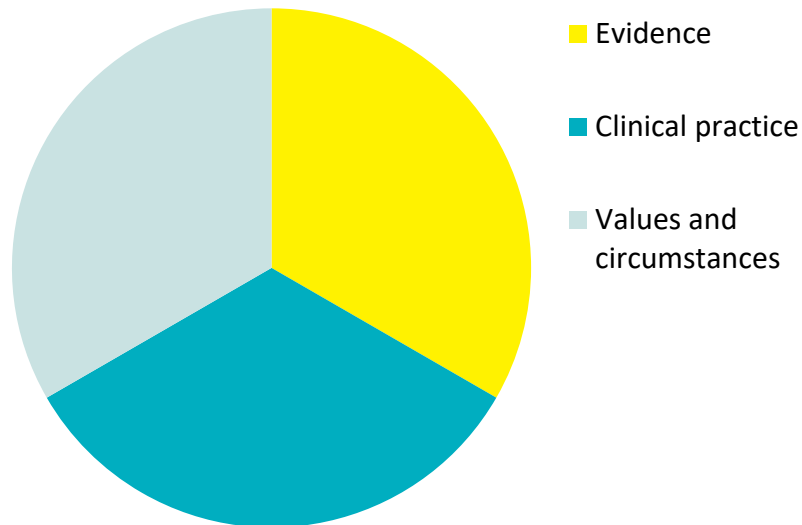
An overview of reviews

Lisa Murphy, Louise Farragher, Kayleigh Clements,
Annette Burns, Mary Archibald, and Jean Long

Purpose

To provide evidence to assist with the development of clinical guidelines for Ireland on the prevention of caries using individual-based primary prevention interventions prior to the development of any dental decay/dental caries

- Evidence-based practice is comprised of three equal components:





Research questions

What is the **evidence** from systematic reviews regarding individual-based interventions to prevent caries in:

- Primary teeth
- Permanent teeth
- Mixed teeth



PICO



Population	People with some or all teeth that are caries free
Intervention	One or more of 43 possible interventions
Comparator	No treatment, a placebo, any alternative treatment/intervention
Outcome	Primary and secondary outcomes
Study Design	Systematic reviews of trials and/or prospective longitudinal cohort studies

Methods

Methods

1. Developing the protocol
2. Searching
3. Screening
4. Extraction
5. Quality assessing the reviews
6. Categorising
7. Grading the certainty of evidence
8. Summarising the reviews
9. Synthesising the evidence
10. Assessing the overlap

Methods 1: Protocol

Protocol registered on PROSPERO

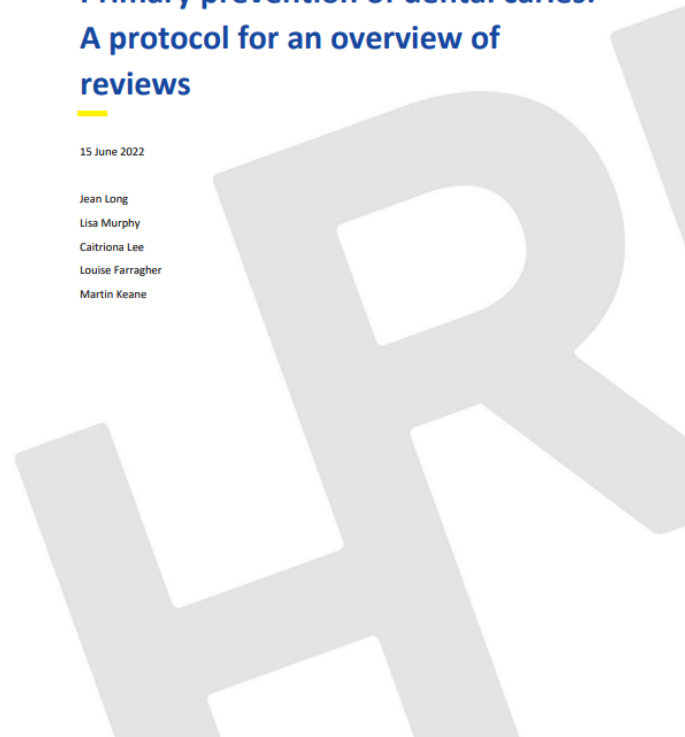
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Primary prevention of dental caries: A protocol for an overview of reviews

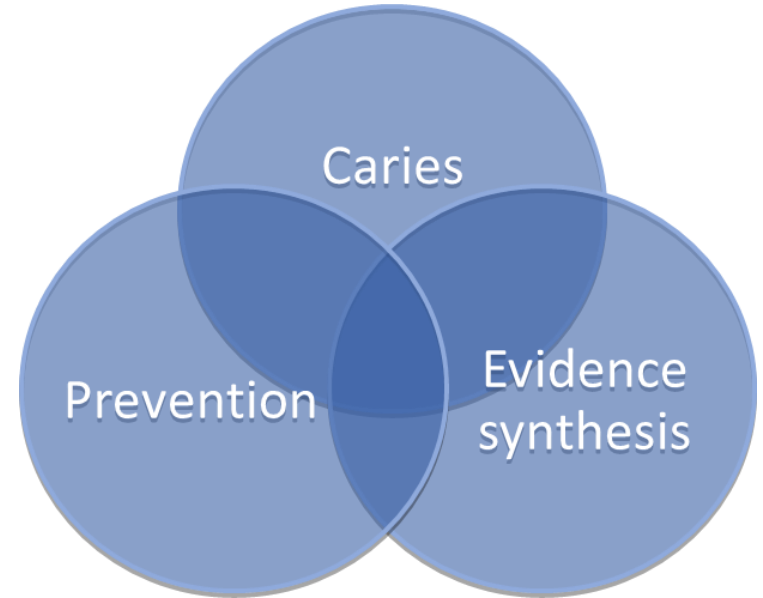
15 June 2022

Jean Long
Lisa Murphy
Caitriona Lee
Louise Farragher
Martin Keane

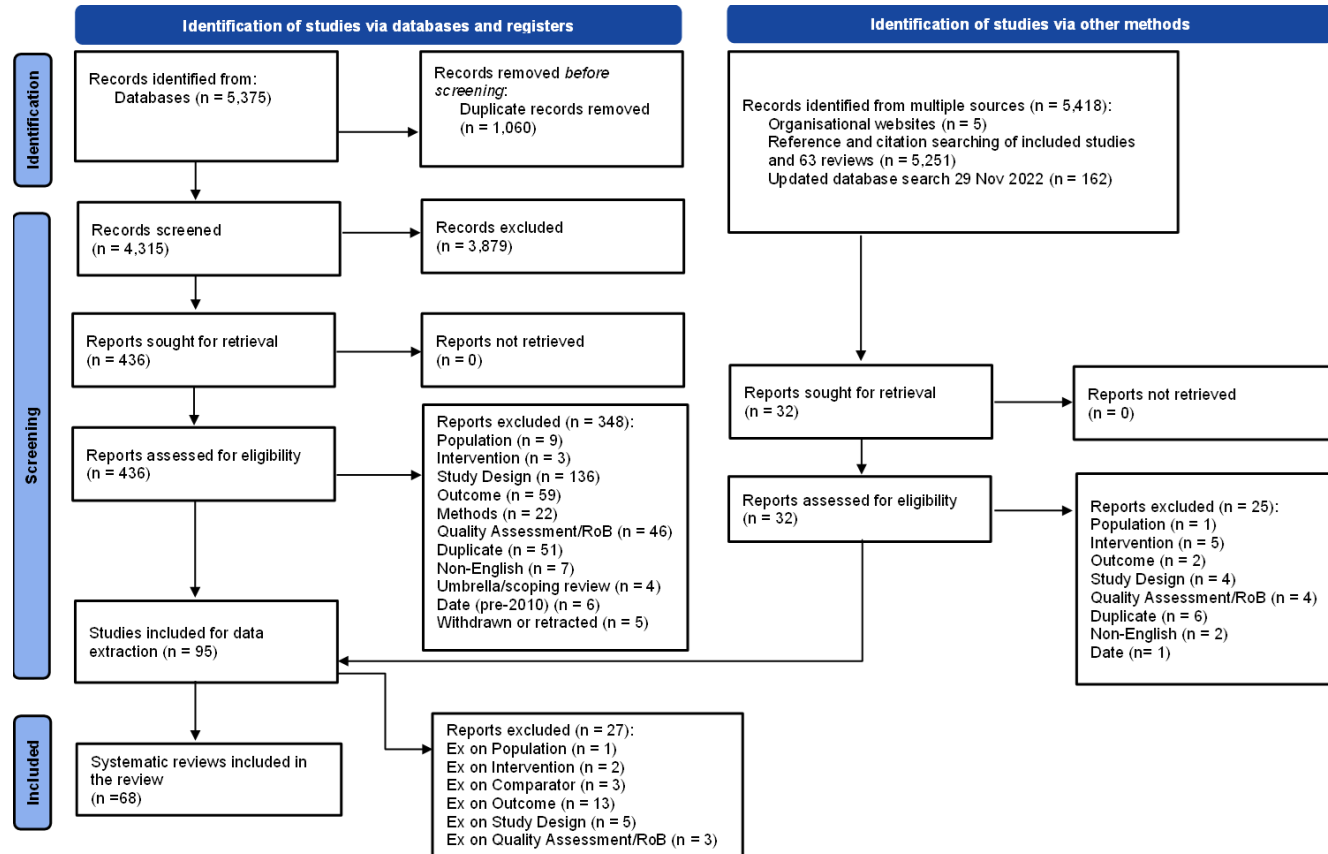


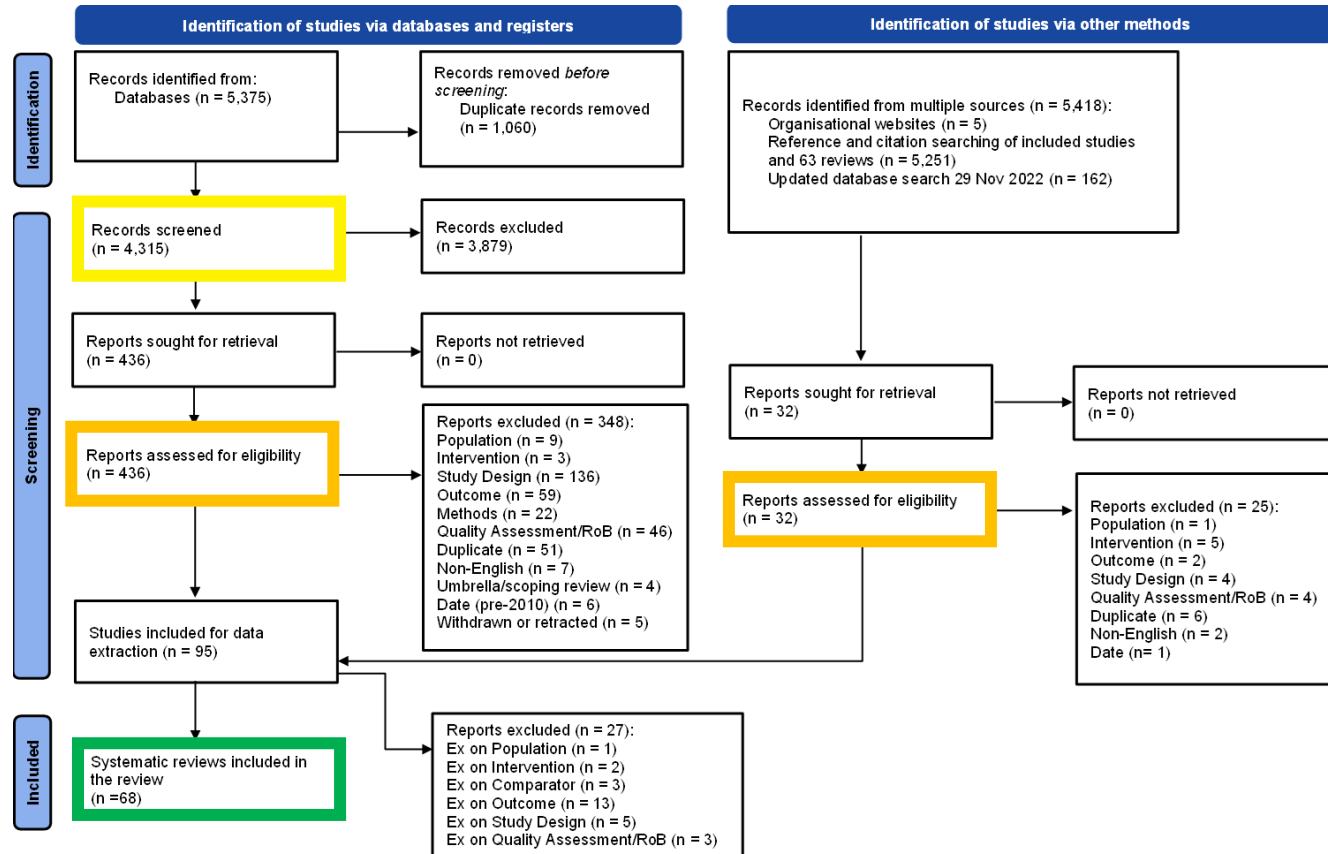
Methods 2: Search

- We searched:
 - **3** clinical databases
 - **11** systematic review resources
 - **3** search engines
 - **6** resources for open access/grey/preprint material
- January 2010 to mid-June 2022



Methods 3: Screening






Methods 4: Extraction

- JBI extraction form
- Structured extraction of data from each review
- Factors that may have affected the outcome(s)

First author and year of publication	Objectives	Participants	Settings/context
Description of interventions	Databases and sources searched	Date range (years) of included studies	Number of primary studies included
Types of studies included	Country of origin of included studies	Appraisal instrument(s)	Appraisal rating
Method of analysis	Outcome(s) assessed	Outcome(s) excluded from umbrella review	Results/findings
Significance/ or direction	Heterogeneity	Summary for GRADE assessment	References to previously published version

Methods 5: Quality assessment

- 16-item AMSTAR 2
- 7 critical flaws, e.g.
 - Not preparing a protocol
 - No characteristics of primary studies
 - Included high risk of bias studies
 - Did not discussed heterogeneity



Score	Criteria	No. reviews
High	No critical flaw 0 or 1 non-critical flaw	0
Moderate	No critical flaw >1 non-critical flaw	4
Low	1 critical flaw	7
Critically low	>1 critical flaw	57

Methods 6: Categorising

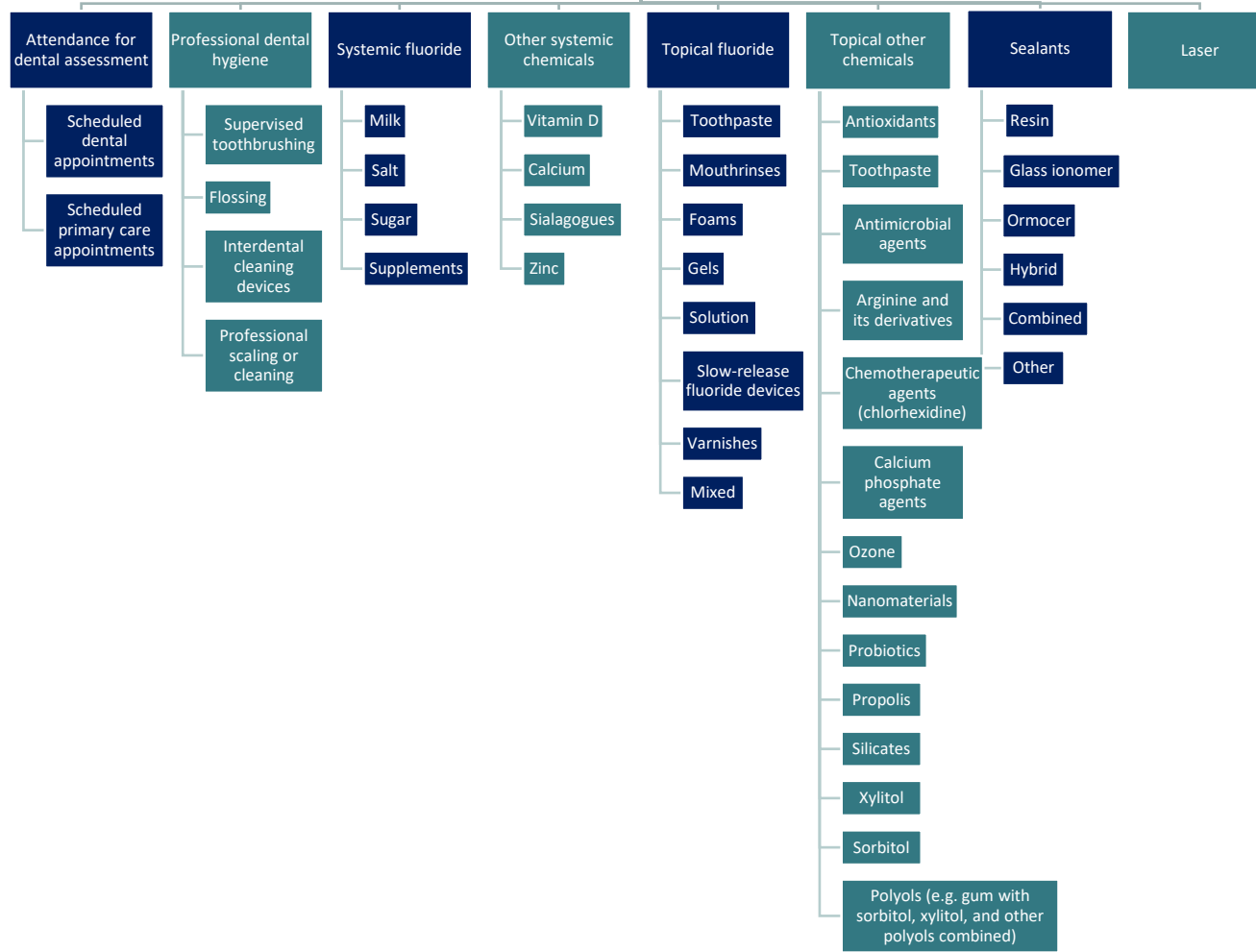
- Dentition



Methods 6: Categorising

- Intervention

Preventative dental interventions for caries



Methods 7: Grading the certainty of evidence

- GRADE algorithm



Criteria to determine certainty
Non-RCT designs
Inadequate randomisation
Inadequate blinding
Substantial heterogeneity
Inadequate sample size
AMSTAR 2 quality rating

Methods 7: Grading the certainty of evidence



GRADE	No. reviews
High	0
Moderate	8
Low	31
Very low*	29

Methods 8 and 9: Summarising and synthesising

- Summarised the findings of individual reviews
- **Narratively synthesised** the findings from the same or similar interventions

Methods 10: Overlap

- Overlap of primary studies across systematic reviews
- Pieper et al. method known as **corrected covered area**

Methods 10: Overlap


- Outcome



Primary outcomes: general epi measures	Primary outcomes: dentistry epi measures	Secondary outcomes
Any general indicator of caries incidence on any part of the tooth <ul style="list-style-type: none">– % of new carious lesions– Mean no. teeth with new caries– Cumulative survival rate	D(E/M)FT / d(e/m)ft (or variation) D(E/M)FS / d(e/m)fs (or variation) RCI	Plaque (e.g. visible plaque index) Elevated mutans streptococci levels Oral health quality of life Sealant retention Adverse effects (e.g. fluorosis)

Methods 10: Overlap

- Results of overlap assessment



Corrected covered area	Overlap	Number
0 – 5%	Slight	4
6 – 10%	Moderate	1
11 – 14%	High	7
15% +	Very high	16



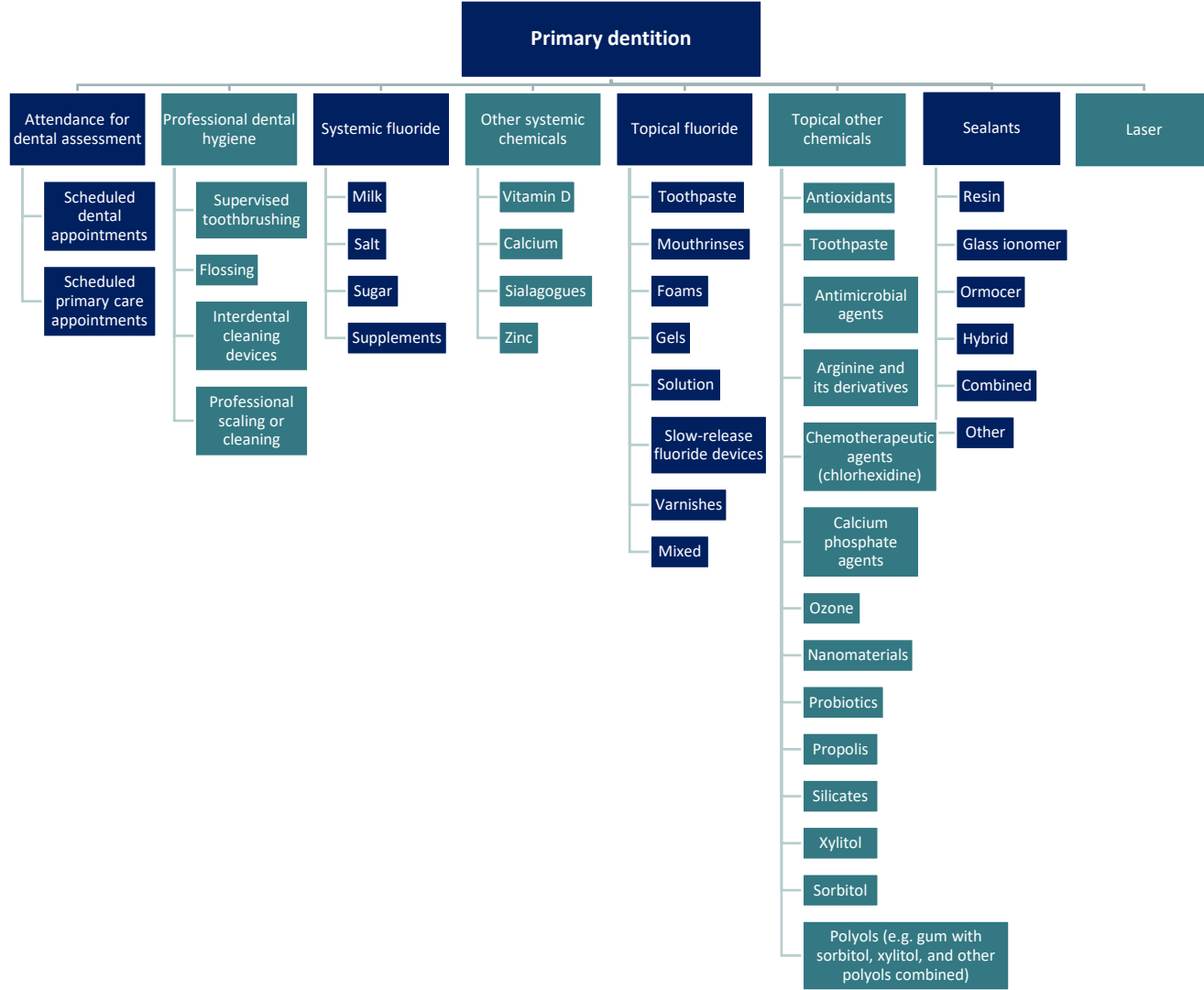
Findings

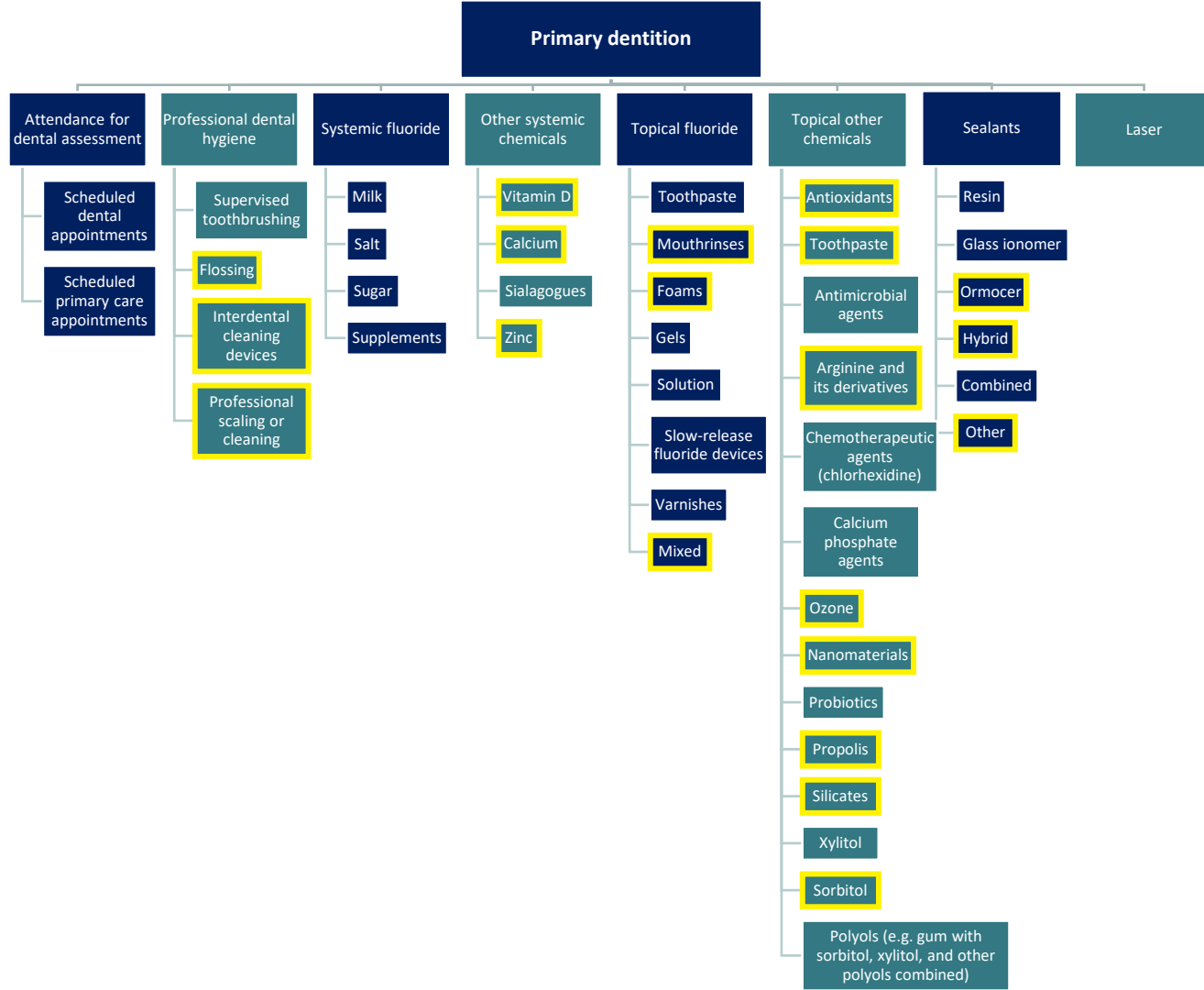
Primary dentition

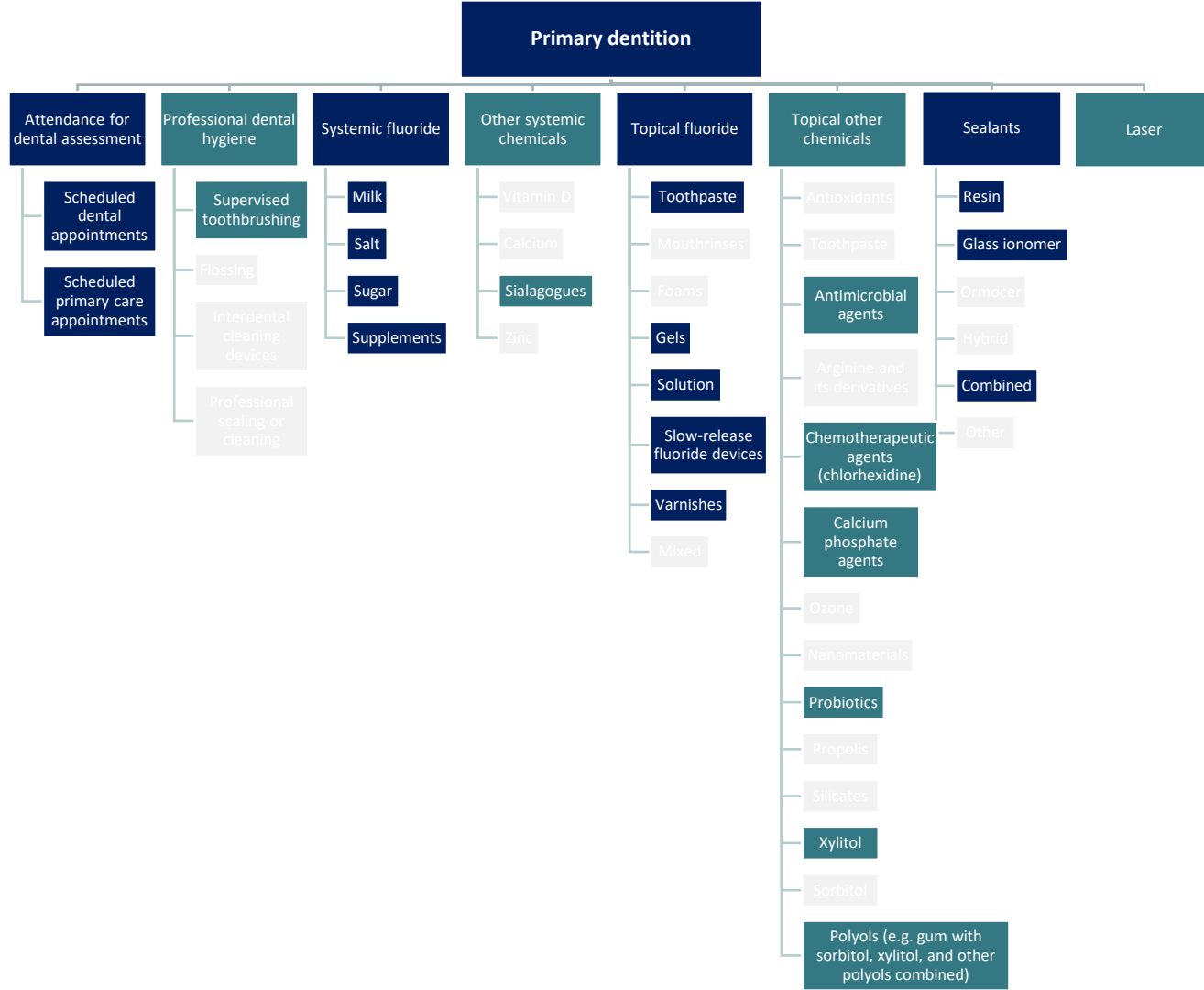


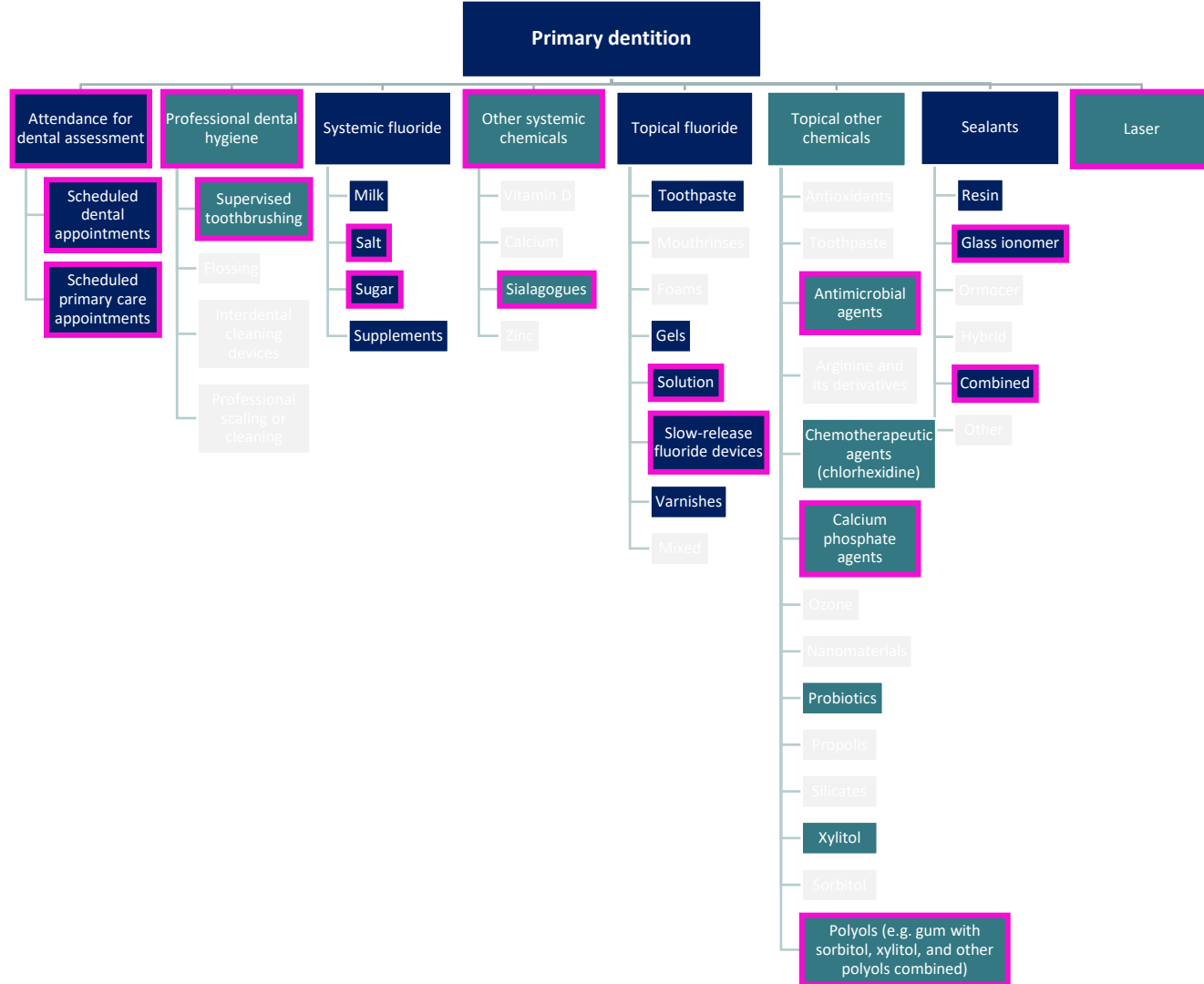
Categories of findings

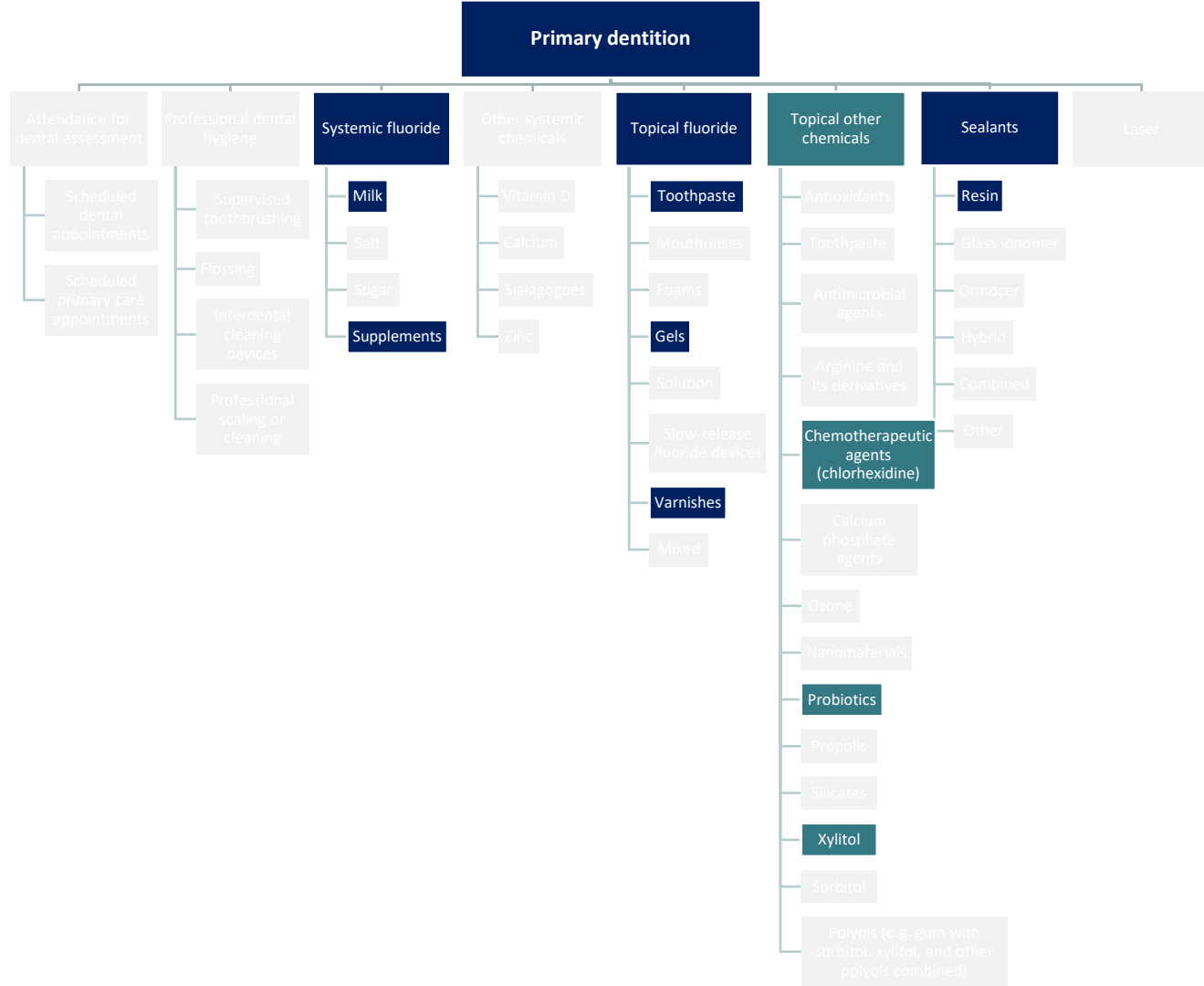
- Singular interventions
- Interventions delivered to pregnant women/mothers
- Combined interventions

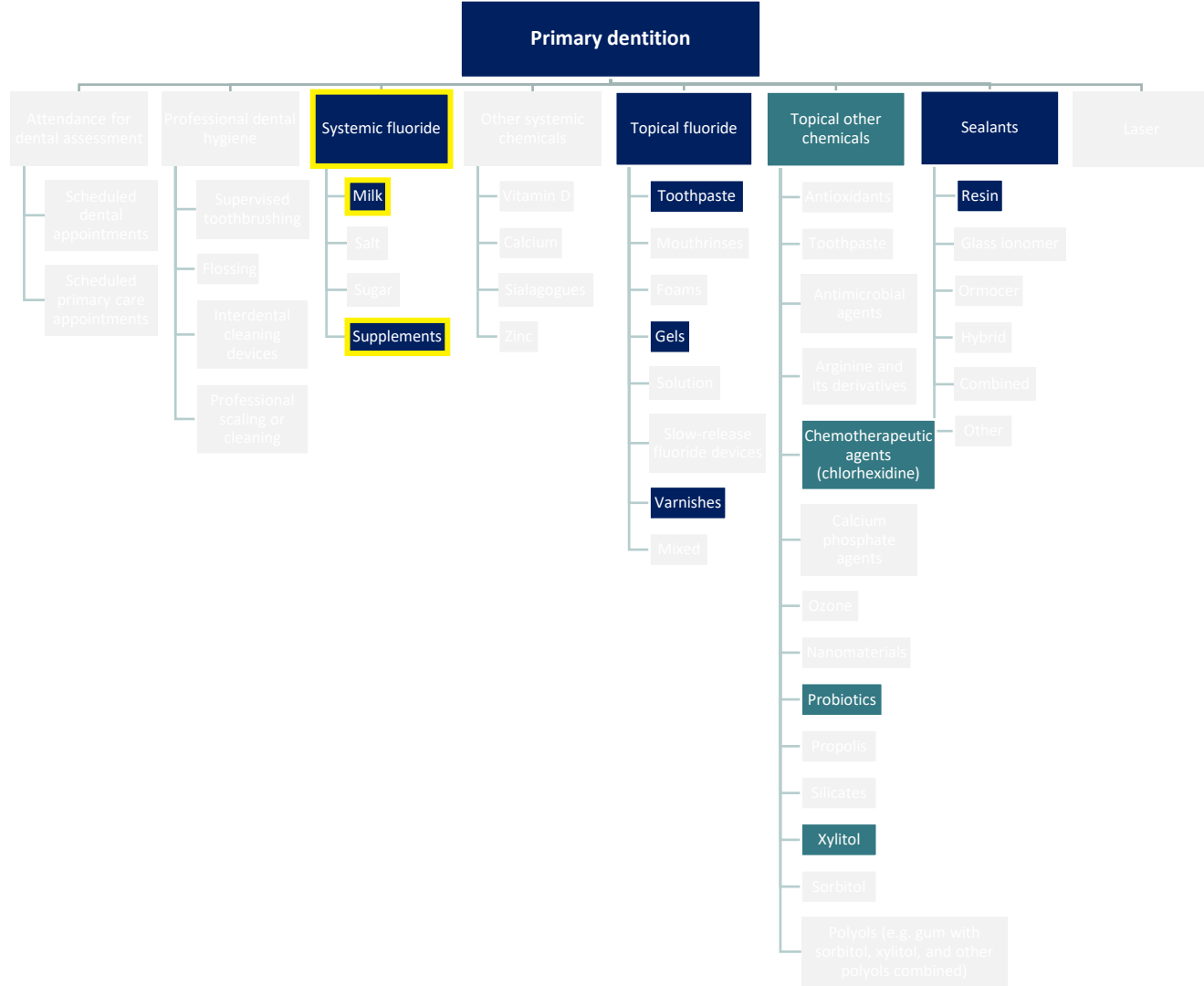










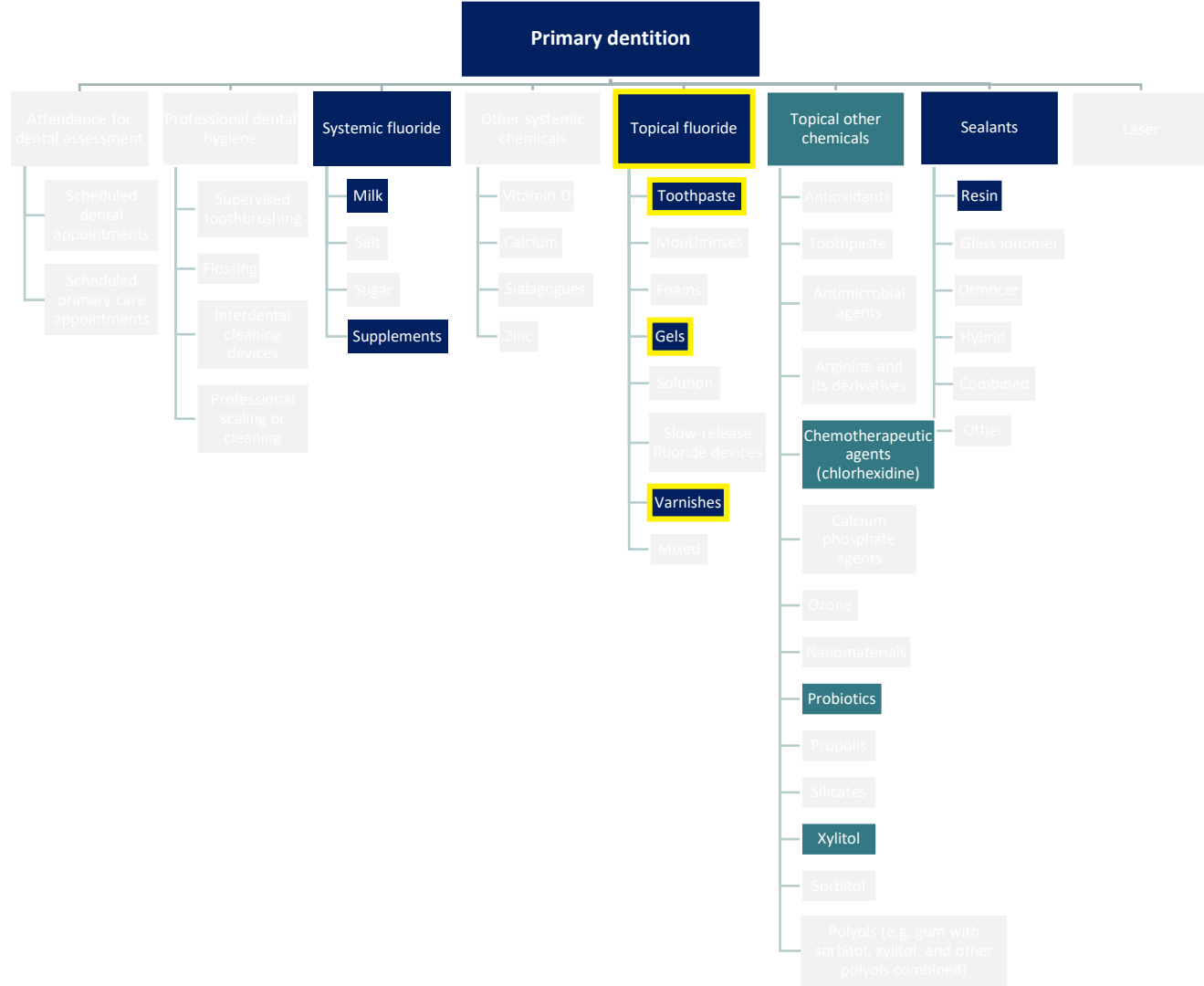


Systemic fluoride – milk

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Yeung <i>et al.</i> (2015)	180-200ml fluoridated milk per day (2.5mg fluoride per litre)	Non-fluoridated milk	dmft ; significantly lower (1 trial)	3 years	Very low	No overlap
Cagetti <i>et al.</i> (2012)	200ml fluoridated milk per day (2.5mg fluoride per litre)	Control (unspecified)	dmft ; significantly lower (1 trial)	21 months	Very low	
	150ml fluoridated milk (2.5mg fluoride per litre)	Standard milk	dmfs ; significantly lower (1 trial)			
						No overlap

Systemic fluoride – supplements

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Zhou <i>et al.</i> (2019)	--	--	Not usable	--	--	
Tubert-Jeannin <i>et al.</i> (2011)	Fluoride tablets (1mg or 0.5mg NaF)	No tablets	dmft ; divergent findings (2 trials, narrative summary)	2 years	Low	
	Fluoride tablets (0.5mg NaF)	No tablets	dmfs ; significantly lower (1 trial)	2 years	Very low	
	Fluoride tablets (1mg or 0.25mg NaF)	Topical fluoride	dmfs ; no difference (2 pooled trials)	3 years	Low	
Chou <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Supplements (unspecified)	No supplements	dmft ; significantly lower (4 trials, narrative synthesis)	1-3 years	Very low	
	Fluoride drops/chews (0.25mg fluoride)	No drops/chews	dmft ; significantly lower (1 trial)			
	Fluoride drops/chews (0.25mg fluoride)	No drops/chews	dmfs ; significantly lower (same trial)			
						dmfs: very high dmft: high



Topical fluoride – toothpaste

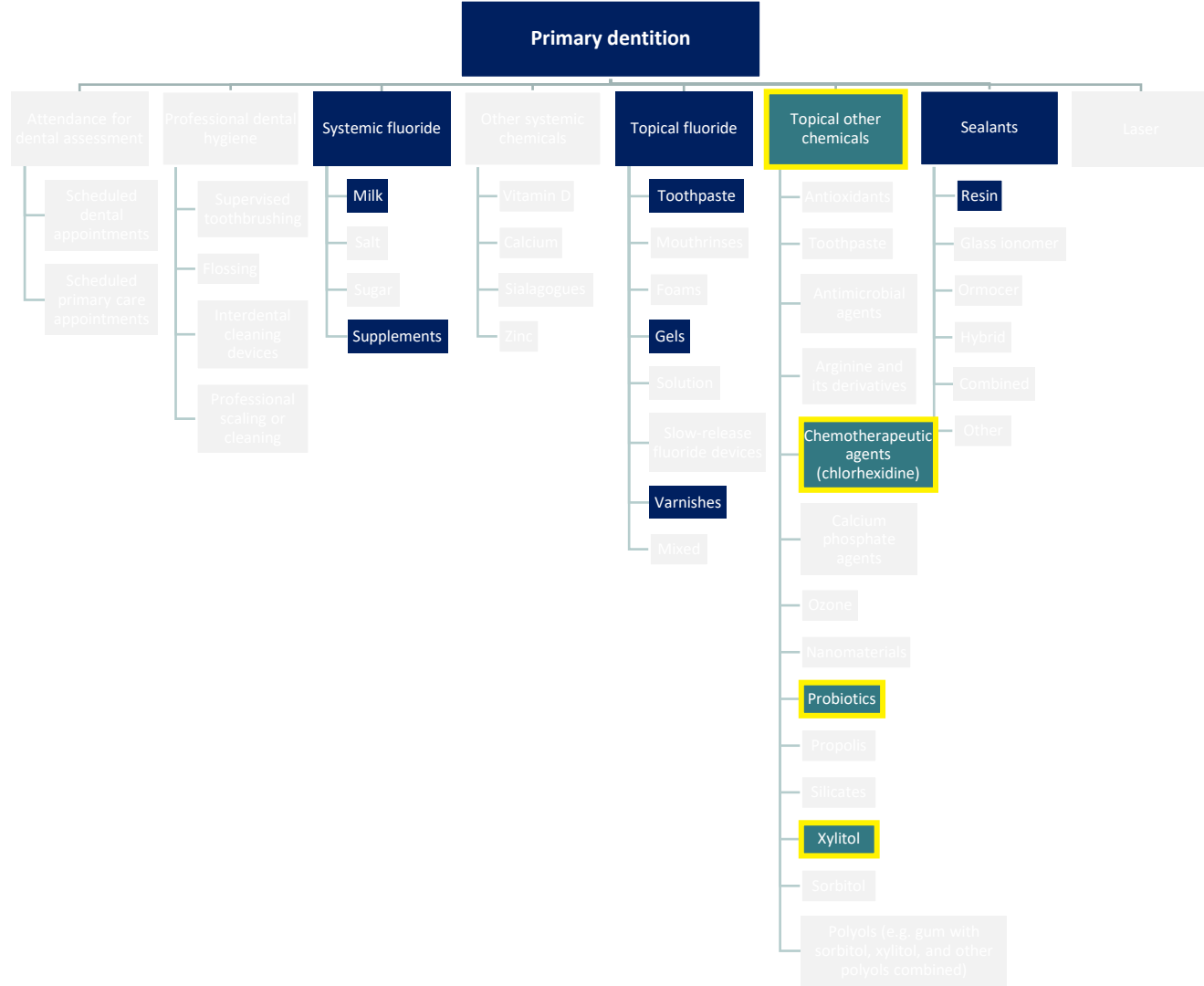
Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Walsh <i>et al.</i> (2019)	High fluoride toothpaste (1450 ppm)	Low fluoride toothpaste (440 ppm)	% developing new caries ; significantly lower (1 trial)	5 years	Very low	
Santos <i>et al.</i> (2013)	High fluoride toothpaste (1000-1500 ppm)	Low fluoride toothpaste (<640 ppm)	% developing new caries ; significantly lower (3 pooled trials)	2 years	Low	
						% developing new caries: very high

Topical fluoride – gel

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Marinho <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Fluoride gel (varied)	Placebo/no treatment	d(e/m)fs ; significantly lower (3 pooled trials)	3 years	Low	
	Fluoride gel (APF 5000 ppm)	Placebo	% not remaining caries free ; significantly lower (one of 3 pooled trials)	1.5 years	Very low	
						No overlap

Topical fluoride – varnish

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Smith <i>et al.</i> (2018)	No trials	--	--	--	--	
Marinho <i>et al.</i> (2013)	Fluoride varnish (varied)	No treatment or placebo varnish	d(e/m)fs ; significantly lower (10 pooled trials)	3 years	Very low	
			d(e/m)ft ; significantly lower (2 pooled trials)	3 years		
			% developing new caries ; no difference (5 pooled trials)	Unspecified		
Carvalho <i>et al.</i> (2010)	Fluoride varnish (5% NaF or 1% Difluorsilano)	No treatment or oral health education	dmfs ; significantly lower (5 trials, narrative synthesis)	2 years	Low	
	Fluoride varnish (5% NaF)	No treatment	dmfs ; no difference (1 trial)	2 years	Very low	
						d(e/m)fs: high overlap d(e/m)ft: no overlap % new caries: no overlap



Topical other chemicals – chemotherapeutic agents

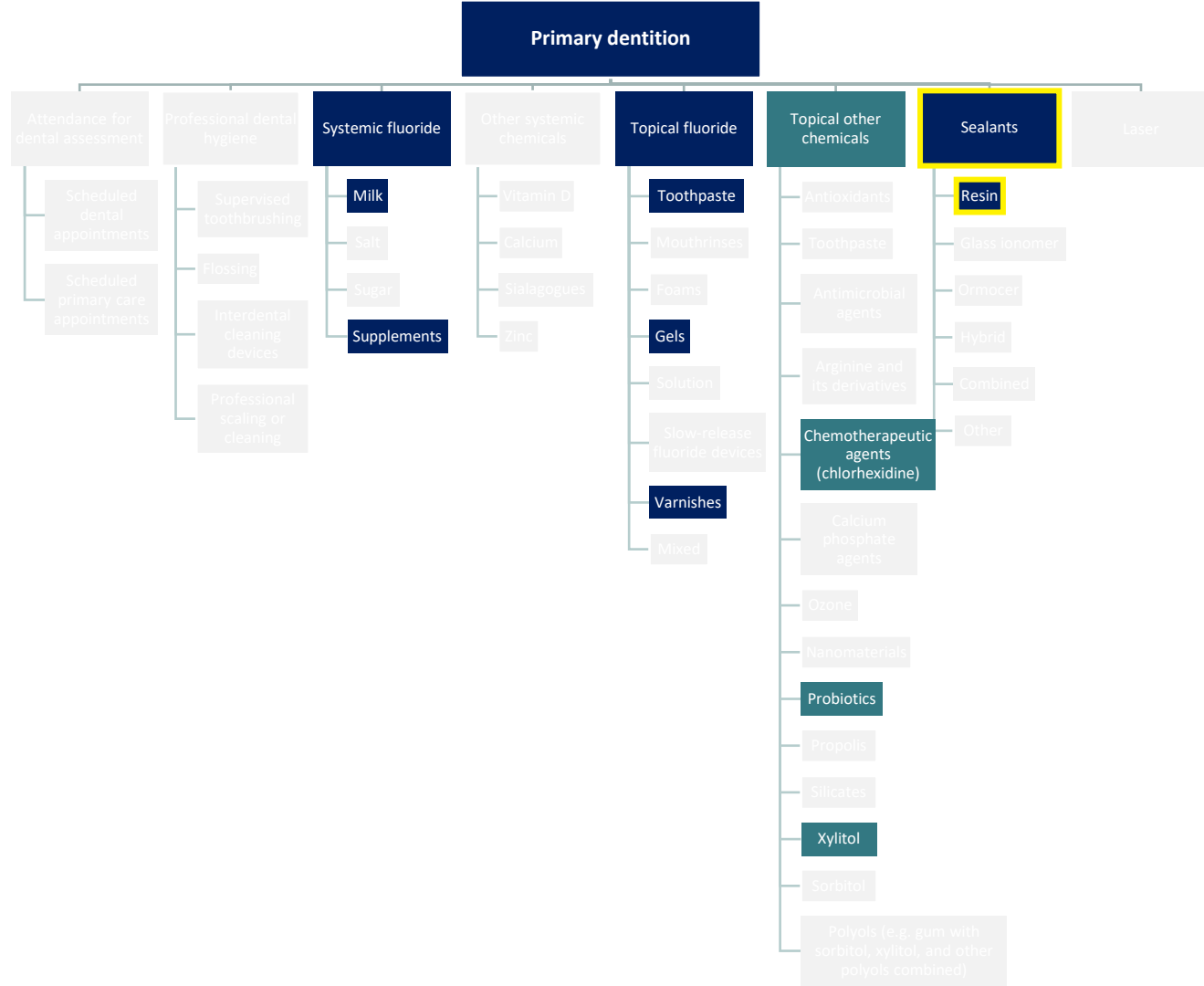
Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Smith <i>et al.</i> (2018)	No trials	--	--	--	--	
Walsh <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Chlorhexidine varnish (1% or 40%)	No treatment/placebo varnish	dmfs/t-molar ; no difference (3 pooled trials)	2 years	Low	
James <i>et al.</i> (2010)	Chlorhexidine varnish (40%)	Placebo varnish	dmfs-molar ; significantly lower (1 trial)	2 years	Very low	
Rethman <i>et al.</i> (2011)	Chlorhexidine varnish (1%)	No treatment	dft ; no difference (1 trial)	1.5 years	Very low	
Wang <i>et al.</i> (2017)	Chlorhexidine varnish or gel (1% or 40%)	No treatment/placebo varnish	dmfs (1 trial) dmft (1 trial) dmfs-molar (2 trials) defs (2 trials); significantly lower (4 trials, narrative summary)	2-3 years	Low	
						d(e/m)fs/t 1%: very high d(e/m)fs 40%: very high d(e/m)fs/t 1%: very high dmfs/t: 40% no overlap

Topical other chemicals – probiotics

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Hao <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Slow-release tablets/pacifiers containing Bifidobacterium (100g or 300g)	Placebo tablets/pacifiers	Caries incidence ; no difference (1 trial)	2 years and 4 years	Very low	
Jorgensen <i>et al.</i> (2016)	Probiotic lozenges containing three Streptococcus-derived strains	Placebo lozenges	ds ; significantly lower* (1 trial)	1 year	Very low	
Twetman and Jorgensen (2021)	Probiotics milk or tablets (Streptococcus/Lactobacillus/Bifidobacterium)	Placebo	dmfs/t ; significantly lower (7 pooled trials)	6 months and 1 year	Low	
						Caries incidence: no overlap ds/dmfs/dmft: high

Topical other chemicals – xylitol

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Riley <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Xylitol syrup (8g/day)	Xylitol syrup (2.67g/day)	No. decayed teeth ; significantly lower (1 trial)	1 year	Very low	
	Xylitol sucking tablets (0.48g-1g/day)	No sucking tablet	dmfs (continuous) ; no difference (1 trial)	2 years		
	Xylitol tablets (200-600mg/day)	Placebo tablets	dmfs (dichotomous) ; no difference (1 trial)	2 years		
	Xylitol wipes (4.2g/day)	Placebo wipes	dmfs (dichotomous) ; no difference (1 trial)	1 year		
Chou <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Xylitol tablets (0.5mg/day)	No tablets	dmfs ; no difference (1 trial)	2 years	Very low	
	Xylitol wipes (4.2g/day)	Placebo wipes	dmfs & caries incidence ; no difference (1 trial)	1 year		
Rethman <i>et al.</i> (2011)	Xylitol syrup (8g/day)	Xylitol syrup (2.67g/day)	--	--	--	
Wang <i>et al.</i> (2017)	Xylitol wipes (4.2g/day)	No wipes	dmfs ; no difference (1 trial)	2-2.5 years	Very low	
	Xylitol gummies (7.8g/day)	Placebo gummies	dmfs ; no difference (1 trial)	2-2.5 years		
	Xylitol wipes (4.2g/day)	Placebo wipes	% new caries ; significantly lower (1 trial)	1 year		
						No. decayed: none dmfs: very high Caries incidence/% new caries: complete



Sealants – resin

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Ramamurthy <i>et al.</i> (2022)	Auto-polymerised resin-based sealant	Polymerised resin-based sealant	Risk of developing ≥ 1 new carious lesions ; no difference (1 trial)	2-3 years	Very low	
Lam <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Resin-based sealant	Glass-ionomer based sealant or resin-modified glass-ionomer based sealant	Caries incidence ; no difference (1 trial)	1.5 years	Very low	
	Resin-based sealant	Fluoride-containing resin-based sealant (F-RBS) or amorphous calcium phosphate-resin-based sealant (ACP-RBS)	Caries incidence ; no difference (1 trial)	2 years		
	Auto-polymerised resin-based sealant	Light-curing resin-based sealant	Caries incidence ; no difference (1 trial)	2 years		
						Risk of new caries/caries incidence: very high

Summary

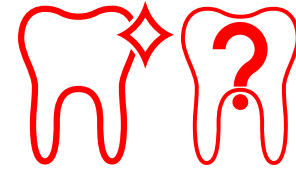




- F milk
- F supplements
- F toothpaste
- F gels
- Probiotics



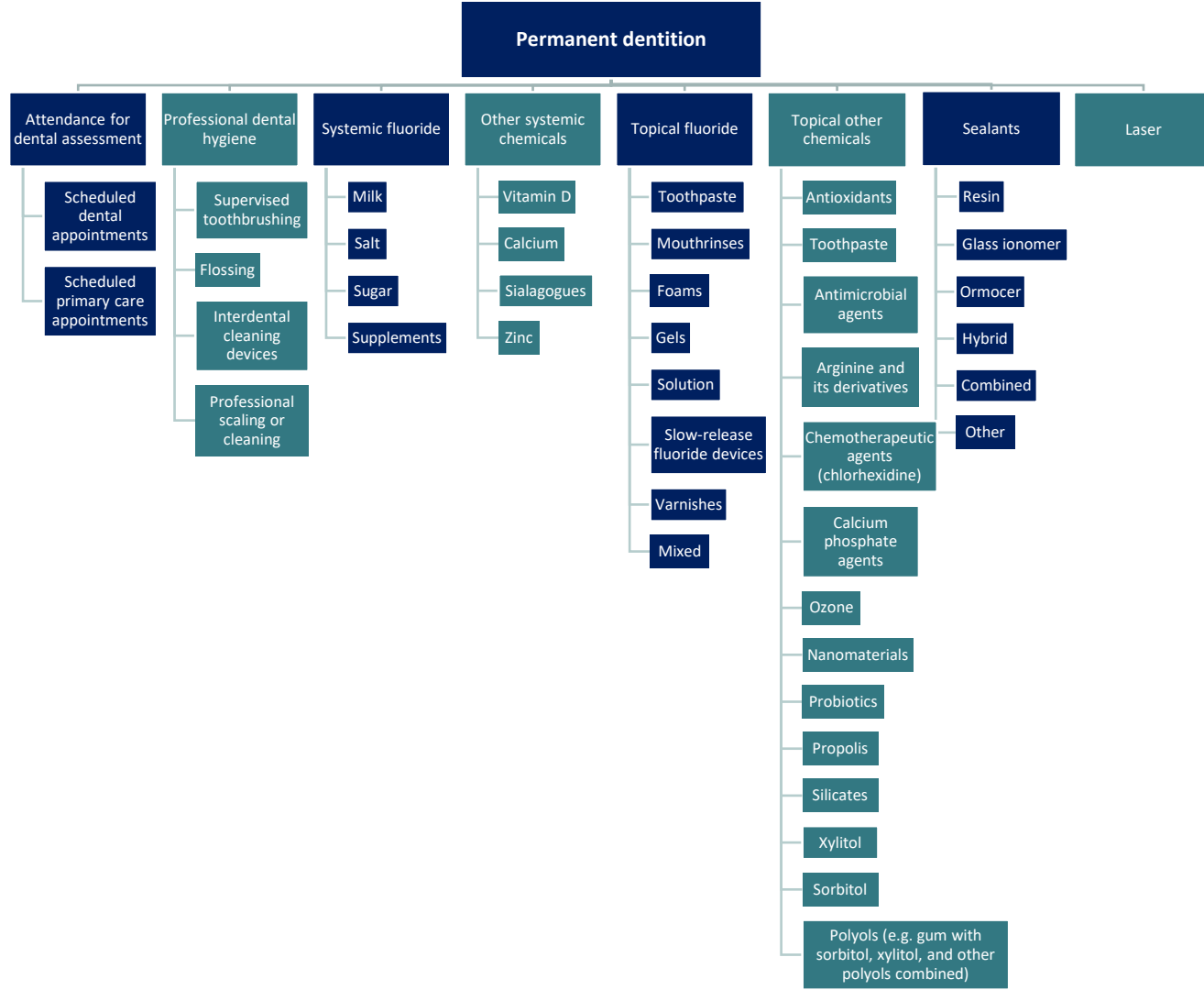
- F varnish
- Chlorhexidine

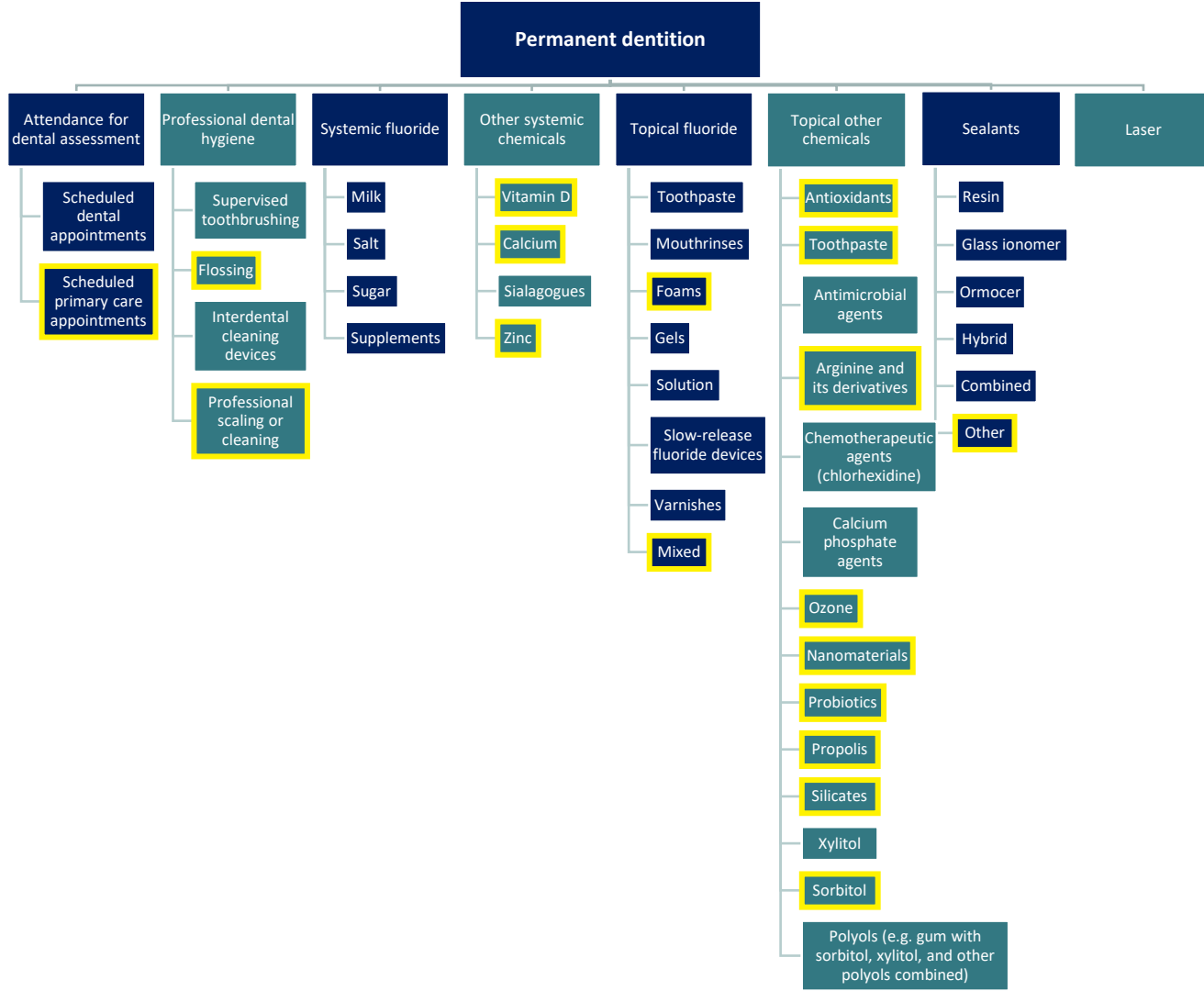


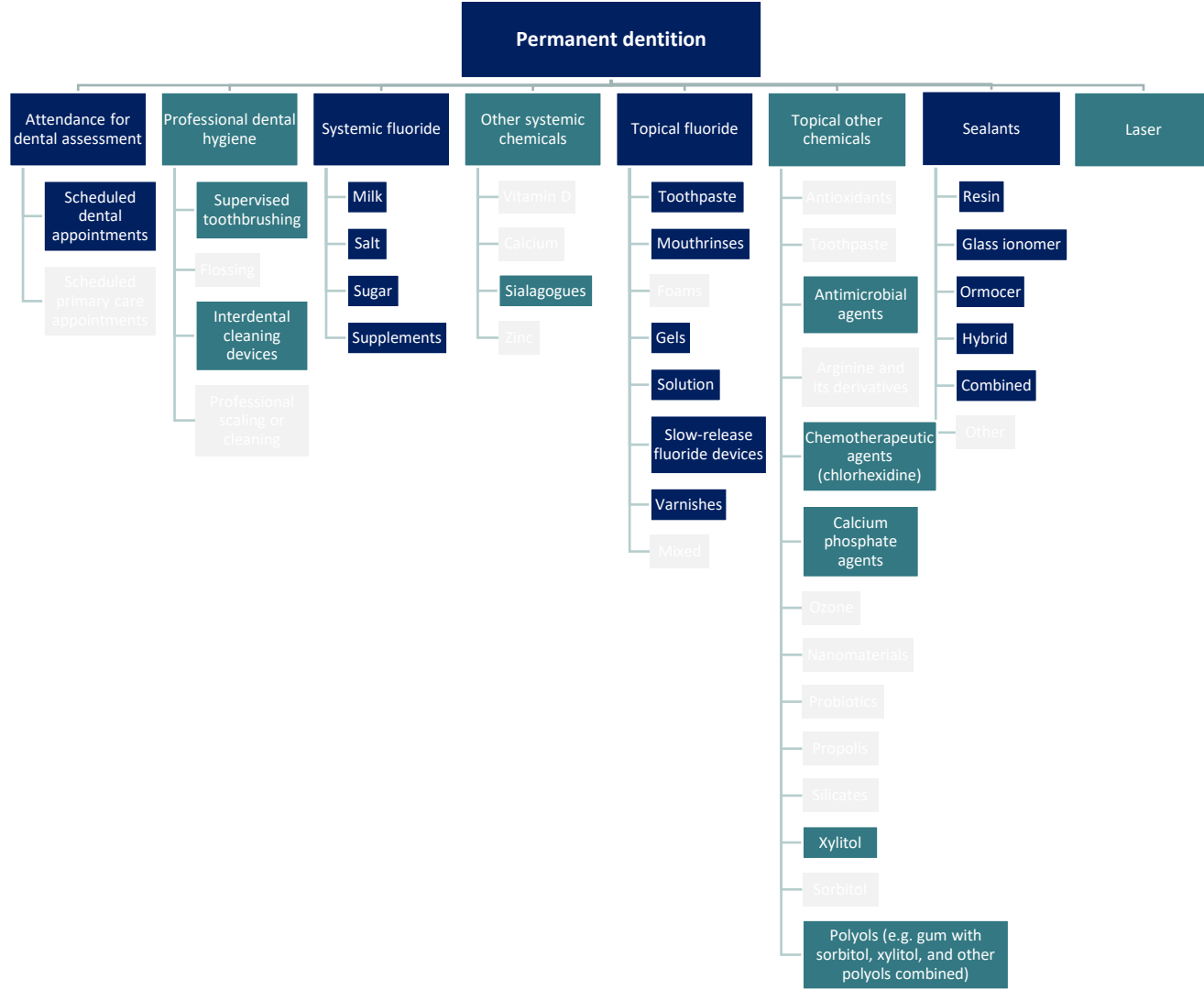
- Xylitol
- Resin-based sealant

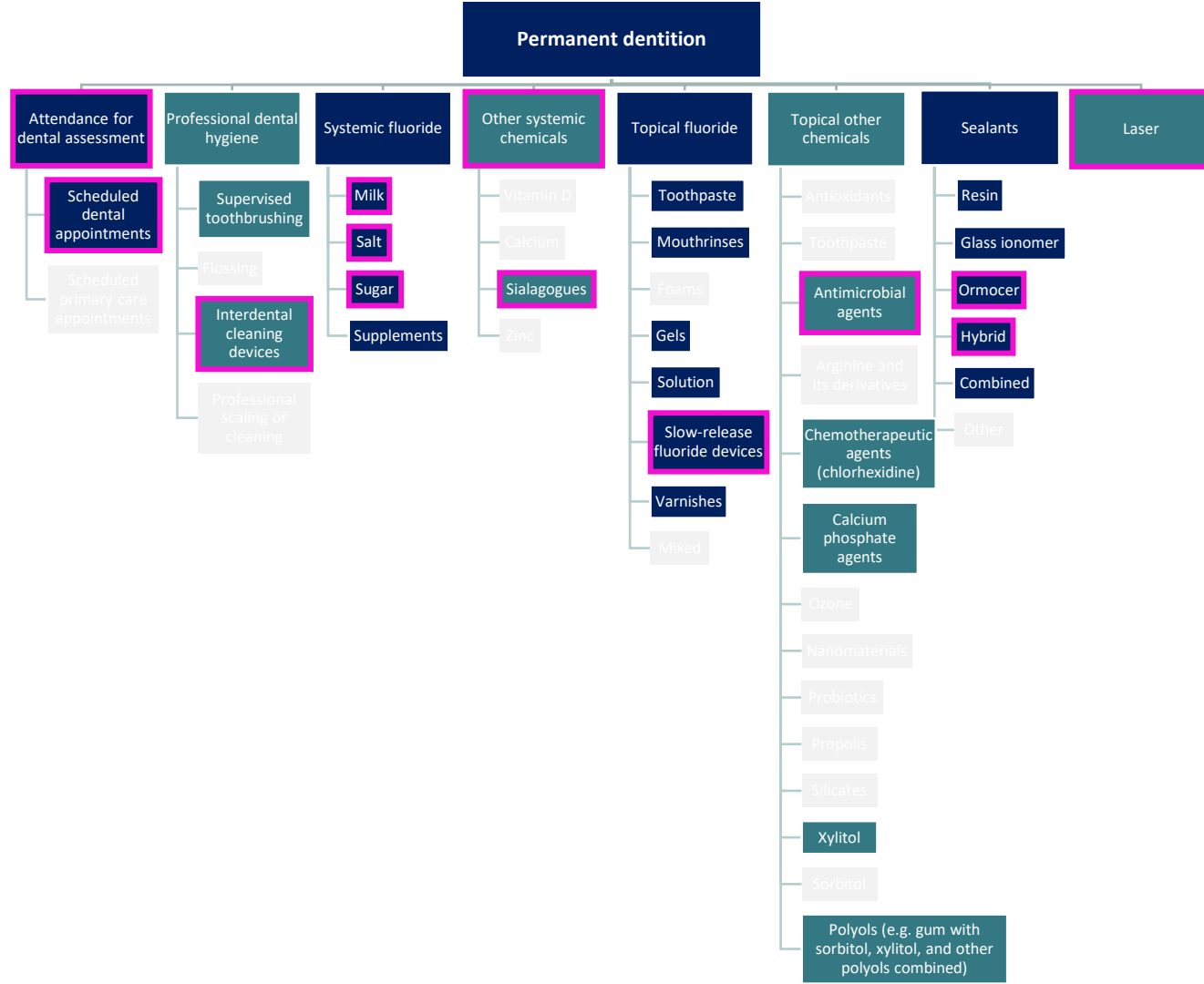
Permanent dentition

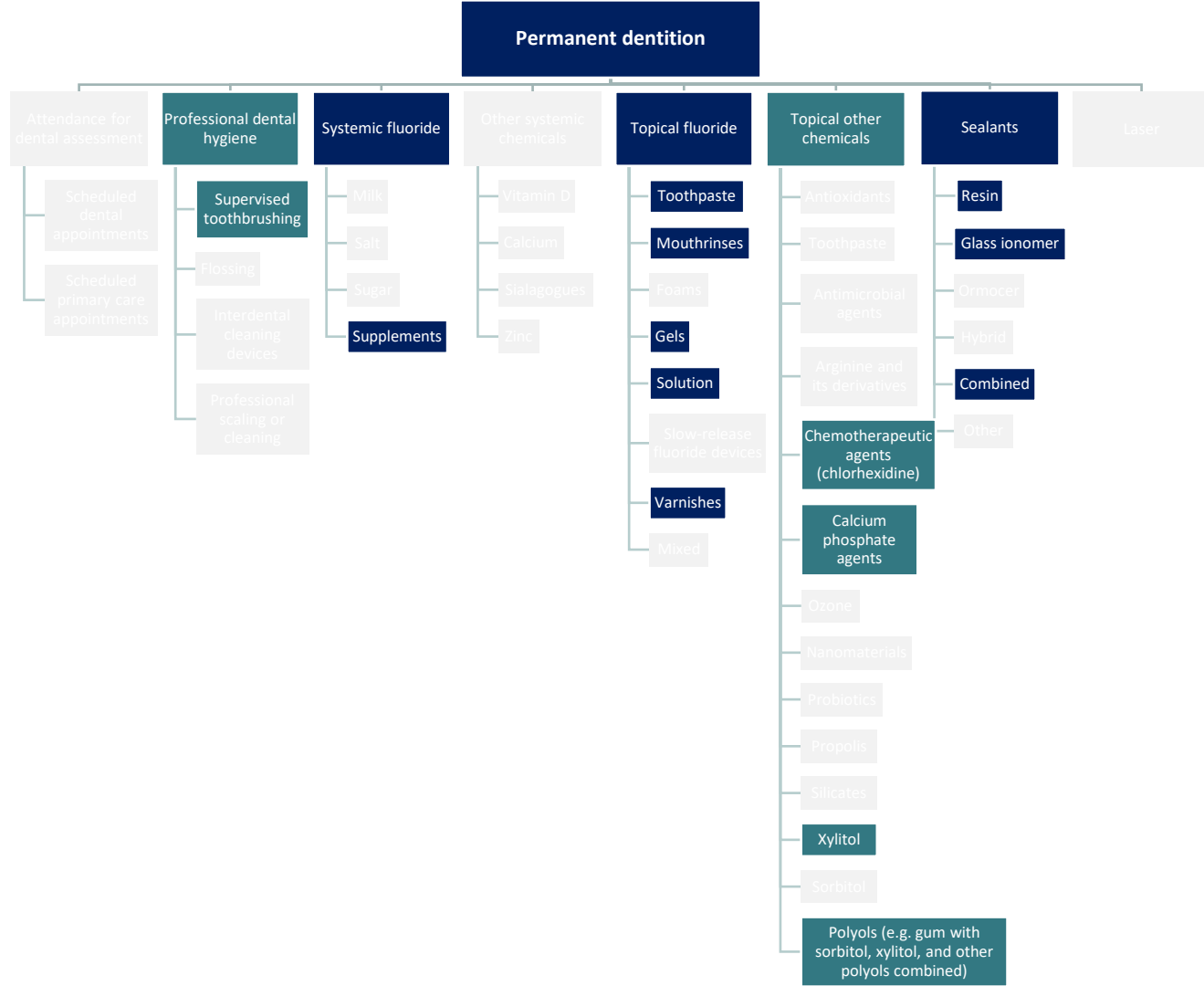


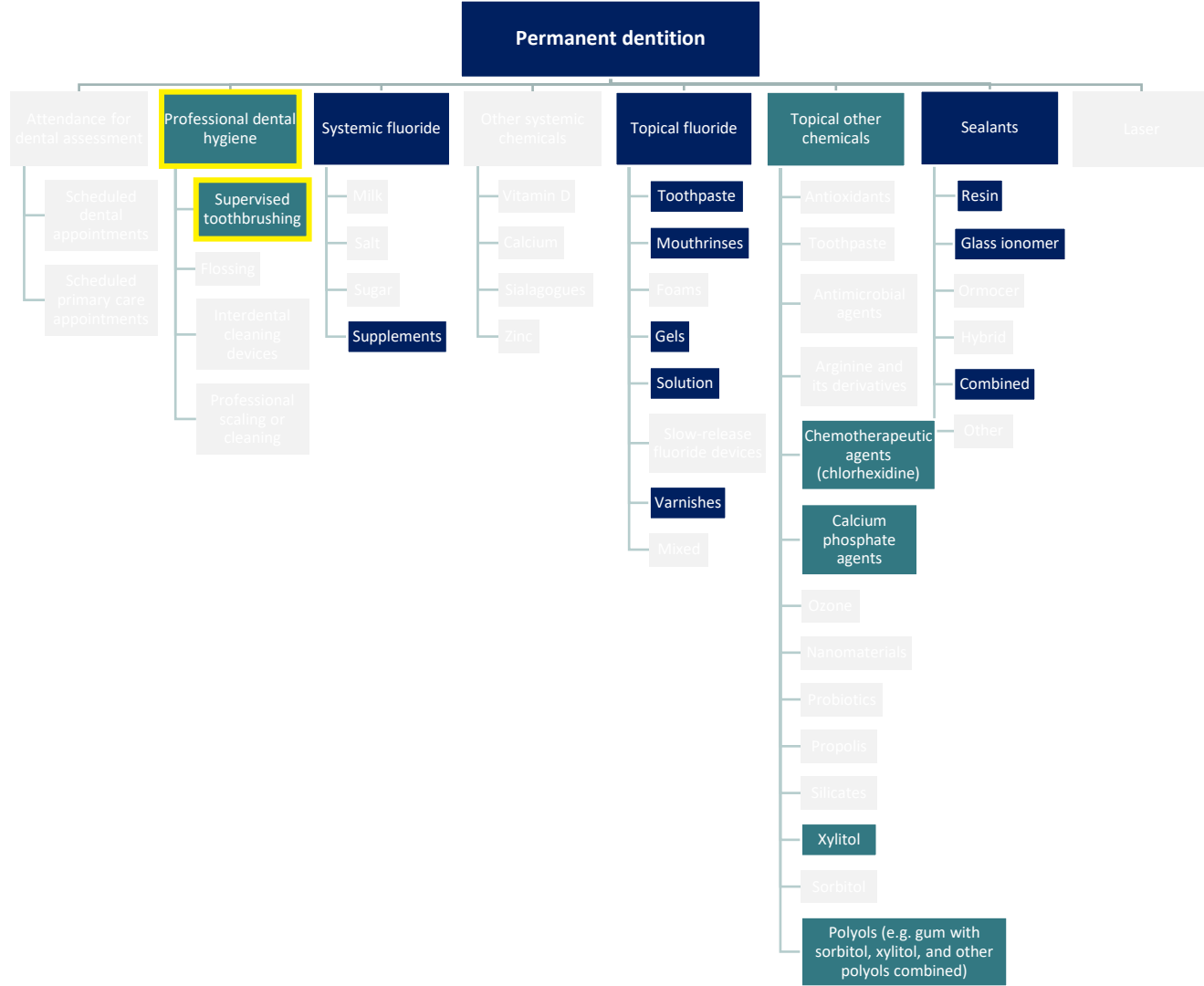






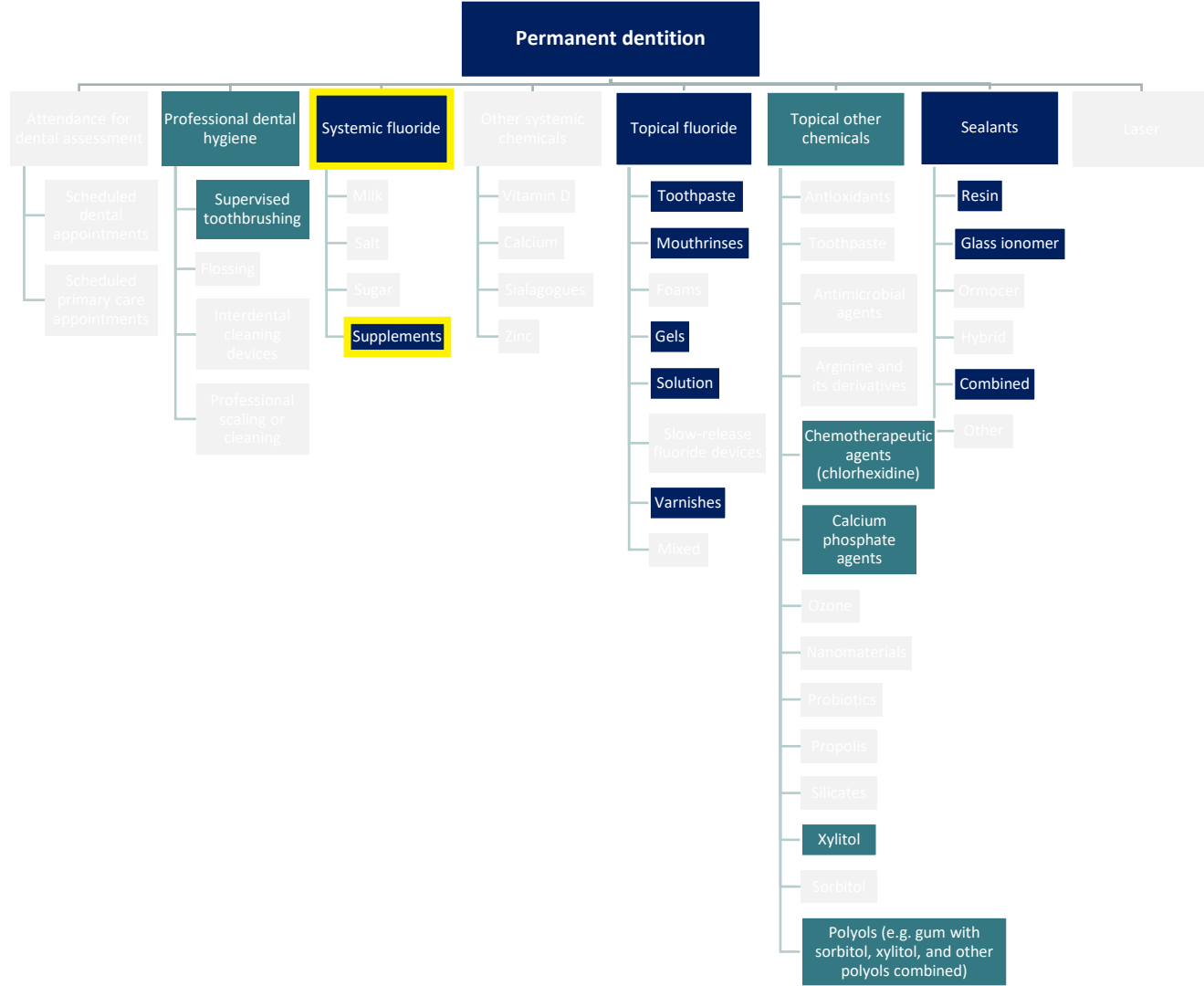






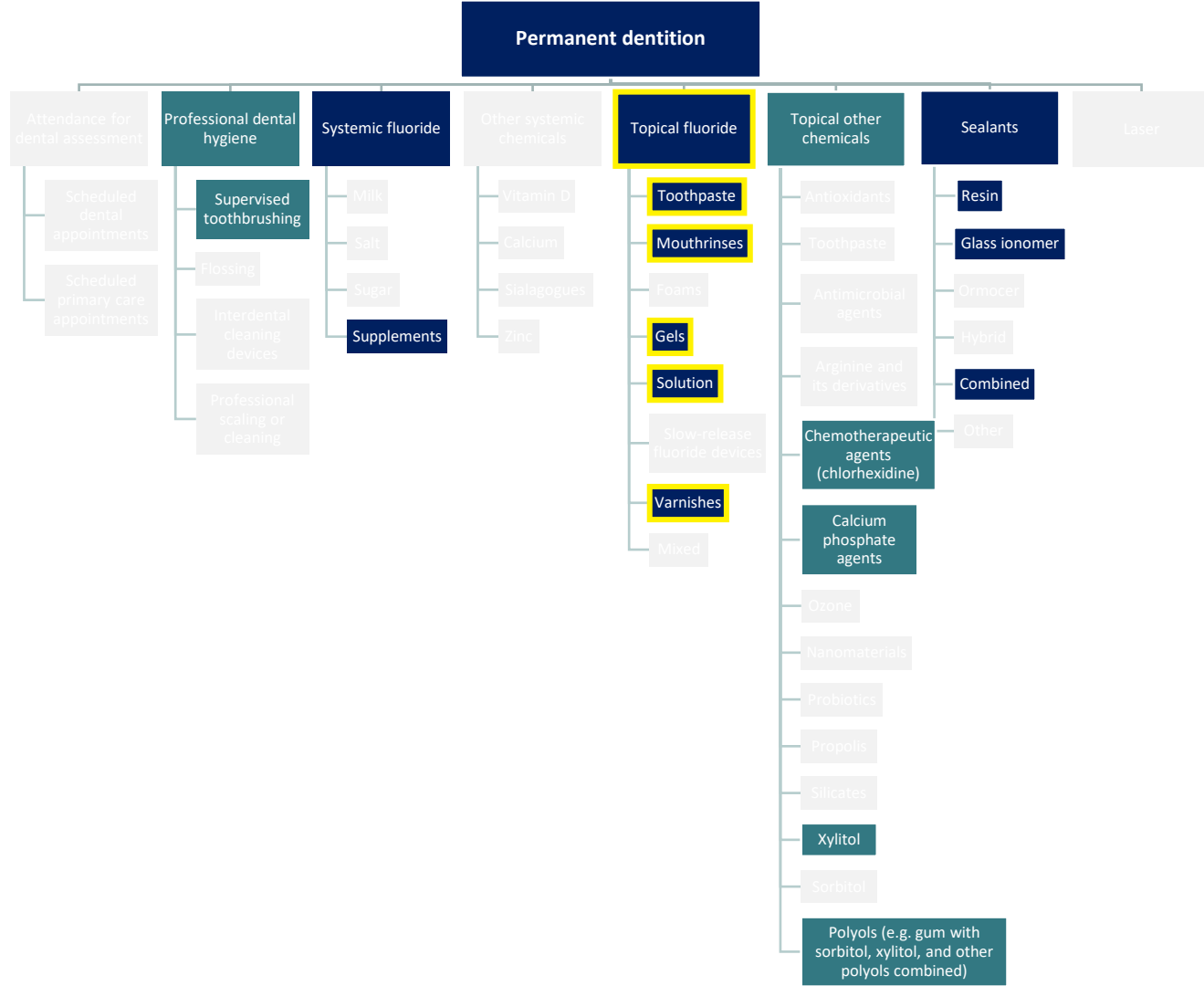
Supervised toothbrushing

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Hujoel <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Supervised toothbrushing (varied frequency), non-fluoride toothpaste	Control (unspecified)	DMFS ; no difference (3 pooled trials)	2.5-3 years	Low	
Dos Santos <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Supervised toothbrushing (daily, school-based), non-fluoride toothpaste	No supervised toothbrushing	DMFS ; no difference (1 trial) DMFT ; no difference (same trial)	21 months	Very low	
						No overlap



Systemic fluoride – supplements

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Zhou <i>et al.</i> (2019)	--	--	Not usable	--	--	
Tubert-Jeannin <i>et al.</i> (2011)	Fluoride tablets	No tablets	DMFS ; significantly lower (3 pooled trials)	2-3 years	Low	
	Fluoride tablets	No tablets	DMFT ; significantly lower (3 pooled trials)	2-3 years		
	Fluoride supplements (tablets and lozenges)	Fluoride mouthrinse	DMFS ; no difference (4 pooled trials)	2-3 years		
						No overlap



Topical fluoride – toothpaste

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Walsh <i>et al.</i> (2019)	Low fluoride (250 ppm fluoride)	Non-fluoride toothpaste	% developing new caries (immature dentition) ; no difference (2 pooled trials)	2 years	Low	
	High fluoride (1000-1250)	Non-fluoride toothpaste	% developing new caries (immature dentition) ; no difference (7 pooled trials)	1-5 years	Low	
	High fluoride (1450-1500)	Non-fluoride toothpaste	% developing new caries (immature dentition) ; significantly lower (1 trial)	3 years	Very low	
Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Fluoride toothpaste (1100-1500 ppm fluoride)	Control (unspecified)	D-Root and DF-Root ; significant difference (network meta-analysis of 9 trials)	2 years	Very low	
						No overlap

Topical fluoride – mouthrinse

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Fluoride mouthrinse (0.05% NaF)	Control (unspecified)	D-Root and DF-Root; no difference (network meta-analysis of 9 trials)	2 years	Very low	
	Fluoride mouthrinse (0.2% NaF)		D-Root and DF-Root; significantly lower (network meta-analysis of 9 trials)			
Weirichs <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Fluoride mouthrinse (NaF, 225-900 ppm fluoride)	Placebo mouthrinse	DMFS-root (DMFRS); significantly lower (4 pooled trials)	2-3 years	Very low	
						D-Root / DF-Root / DMFRS: very high

Topical fluoride – gel

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Marinho <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Fluoride gel (varied)	Placebo gel/no gel	DMFS ; significantly lower (25 pooled trials)	3 years	Low	
	Fluoride gel (2 groups; SnF2 2425 ppm fluoride and NaF 4500 ppm fluoride)	Placebo gel	% developing ≥ or more new caries in tooth surfaces ; significantly lower (1 of 25 pooled trials)	1.5 and 3 years	Very low	
	Fluoride gel (2 groups; SnF2 2425 ppm fluoride and NaF 4500 ppm fluoride)	Placebo gel	Change in % not remaining caries free on tooth surfaces ; significantly lower (same trial as above)	3 years	Very low	
	Fluoride gel (varied)	Placebo gel/no gel	DMFT ; significantly lower (10 pooled trials)	3 years	Low	
Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2022)	Fluoride gel (1.2% APF)	Control (unspecified)	D-Root and DF-Root ; significantly lower (network meta-analysis of 9 trials)	2 years	Very low	
Chan <i>et al.</i> (2022)	Fluoride gel (1.23% APF)	Placebo gel	Root caries incidence ; significant lower (1 trial)	2 years	Very low	

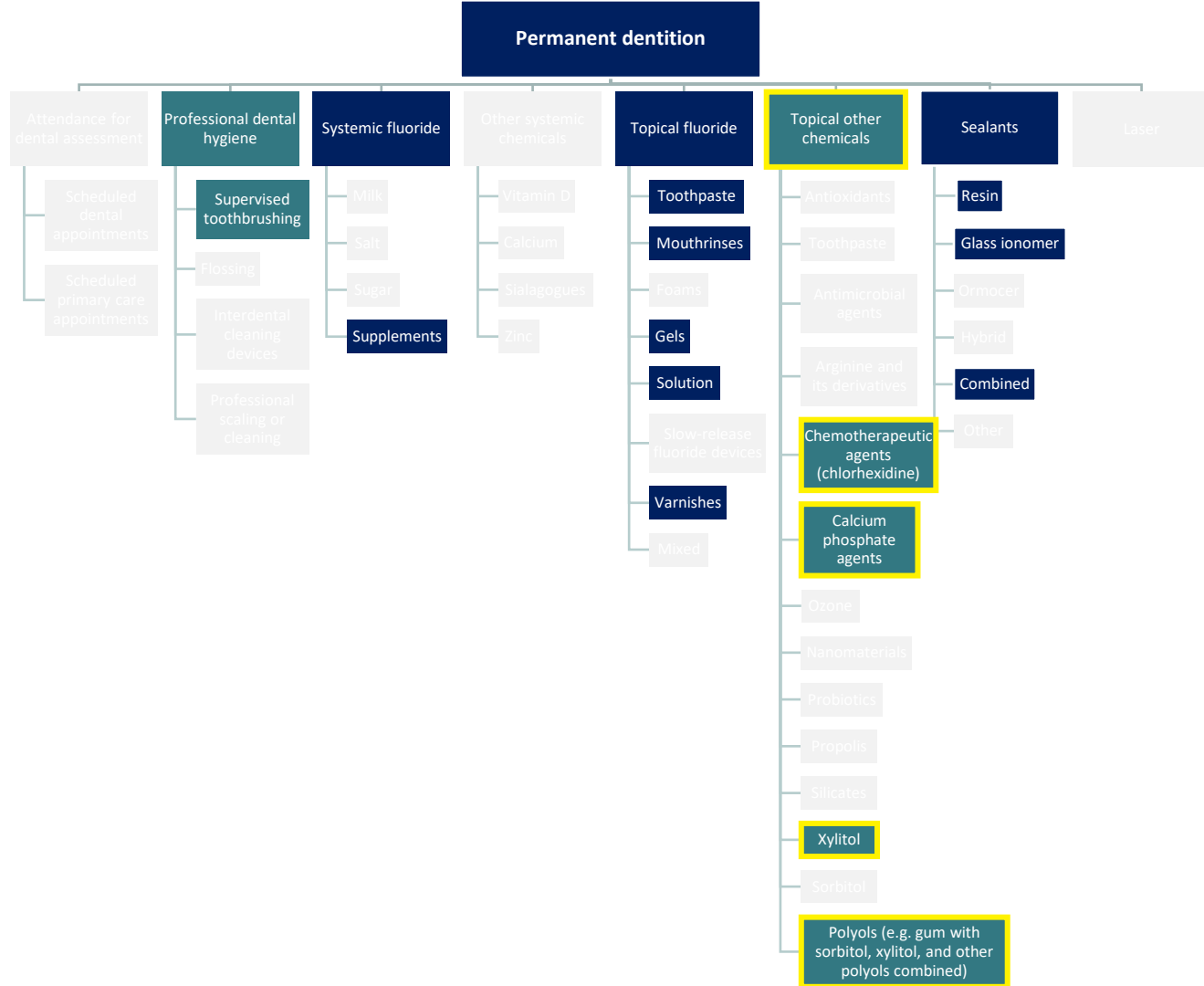
No overlap

Topical fluoride – solution

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Grandjean <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Silver diamine fluoride (concentration not reported)	Control (unspecified)	Mean no. new root carious surfaces; significantly lower (3 pooled trials)	2 years	Low	
Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Silver diamine fluoride (38%, professional application)	Control (unspecified)	D-Root and DF-Root; significantly lower (network meta-analysis of 9 trials)	2 years	Very low	
Subbiah and Gopinathan (2018)	Silver diamine fluoride (38%)	Control (unspecified), chlorhexidine, and fluoride varnish	DMFS-root (DMFRS); significantly lower (1 trial)	3 years	Very low	
	Silver diamine fluoride (38%)	Control (unspecified)	DMFS-root (DMFRS); significantly lower (1 trial)	2 years	Very low	
Chan <i>et al.</i> (2022)	Silver diamine fluoride (38%)	Control (unspecified)	Mean no. new root carious lesions; significantly lower (3 pooled trials)	2 years	Low	
						Mean no. new root caries: complete overlap D-Root / DF-Root / DMFRS: high

Topical fluoride – varnish

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Marinho <i>et al.</i> (2013)	Fluoride varnish (varied)	Placebo varnish/no treatment	DMFS ; significantly lower (13 pooled trials)	3 years	Very low	
			DMFT ; significantly lower (5 pooled trials)	3 years		
			% new caries ; no difference (5 pooled trials)	Not specified		
Zhang <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Fluoride varnish (5% NaF)	Control (unspecified)	D-Root and DF-Root ; significantly lower (network meta-analysis of 9 trials)	2 years	Very low	
Wierichs <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Fluoride varnish (38% silver diamine fluoride)	Placebo varnish	DMFS-Root (DMFRS) ; significantly lower (2 pooled trials)	2 years	Very low	
Chan <i>et al.</i> (2022)	Fluoride varnish (5% NaF)	No treatment	No. teeth with coronal caries ; significantly lower (1 trial)	1 year	Very low	
		Water	Root caries incidence ; significantly lower (1 trial)	3 years		
						None, D-Root / DF-Root / DMFRS: very high



Topical other chemicals – calcium phosphate agents

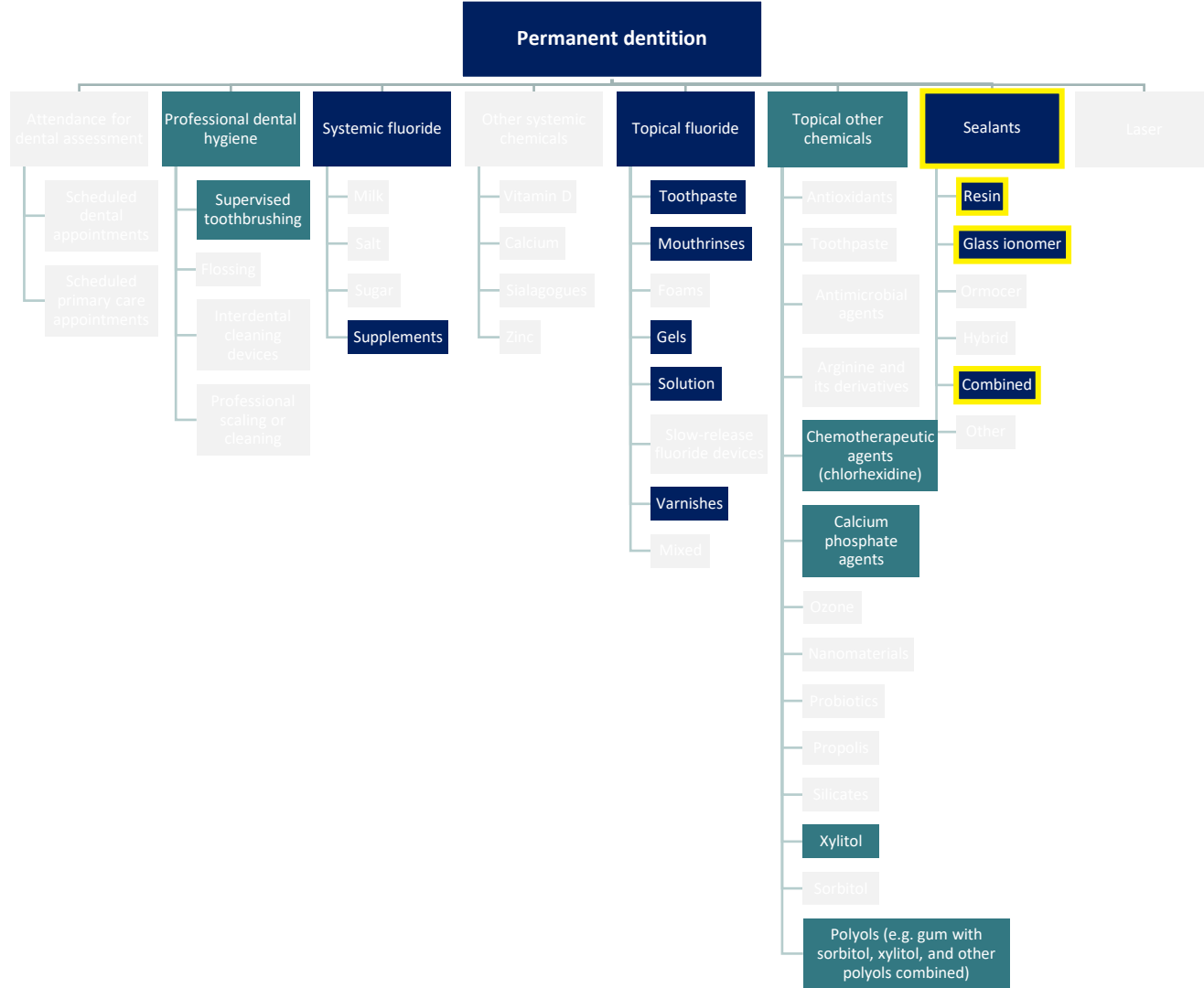
Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Rethman <i>et al.</i> (2011)	Casein derivative with calcium phosphate containing mouthrinse	0.05% NaF mouthrinse	DFS ; no difference (1 trial)	1 year	Very low	
	Casein phosphopeptide toothpaste	Fluoride toothpaste	DFS ; no difference (1 trial)			
Singal <i>et al.</i> (2022)	CPP-ACP cream	No treatment or 5% fluoride varnish	DMFT ; significantly lower (1 trial)	1 year	Very low	
						No overlap

Topical other chemicals – xylitol

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Riggs et al. (2019)	No trials	--	--	--	--	
Riley <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Xylitol lozenges (5g/day or 4.7g/day)	Control lozenges or no treatment	DMFS ; no difference (2 trials, narrative synthesis)	3-4 years	Very low	
Rethman <i>et al.</i> (2011)	Xylitol candies (2.5g/day)	Conventional care (including preventive varnish)	DMFS ; no difference (1 trial)	2 years	Very low	
Antonio <i>et al.</i> (2011)	42.2% Xylitol lozenges	Oral health education + application of fluoride varnish	DMFS scores and 2-year incidence of proximal enamel carious lesions ; no difference (1 trial)	2 years	Very low	
DMFS: very high						

Topical other chemicals – polyols

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Rethman <i>et al.</i> (2011)	Sucrose-free polyol chewing gum	No gum	DMFS ; significantly lower (9 pooled trials); no difference when non-randomised trials removed	2-3.5 years	Very low	
Antonio <i>et al.</i> (2011)	49% xylitol/maltitol and 49% xylitol/polydextrose candy	Control (unspecified)	DMFS ; lowest 3-year increment* (1 trial)	3 years	Very low	
						DMFS: very high



Sealants – resin

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Four reviews	--	--	Not usable	--	--	
Alsabek <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Hydrophilic resin-based sealant	Resin-based sealant	Caries incidence ; no difference (5 pooled trials)	1 year	Low	
Rashed <i>et al.</i> (2022)	Resin-based sealant	Fluoride varnish	Caries incidence ; no difference (3 pooled trials) DMFS ; no difference (2 pooled trials)	2 years	Low	
Kashbour <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Resin-based sealant	Fluoride varnish	New carious lesions ; no difference (4 pooled trials)	2-3 years	Low	
Ahovuo-Saloranta <i>et al.</i> (2017)	Second-, third-, and fourth-generation resin-based sealants	No sealant	New carious lesions ; significantly lower (7 pooled trials)	2 years	Moderate	
	Auto-polymerised resin-based sealants	Control (unspecified)	DFS ; significantly lower (1 trial)		Very low	
CADTH (2016)	Resin-based sealant	No sealant	New carious lesions ; significantly lower (1 trial)	1 year	Very low	
Li <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Resin-based sealant	Fluoride varnish	Caries incidence ; no difference (2 pooled trials)	2-3 years	Very low	
						Caries incidence/new carious lesions: slight DFS/DMFS: very high

Sealants – glass-ionomer

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Kashbour <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Glass-ionomer sealant	Fluoride varnish	New carious lesions ; “no overall difference” (3 trials, narrative synthesis)*	3 years	Low	
Ahovuo-Saloranta <i>et al.</i> (2017)	Glass-ionomer sealant	No sealant	DFS ; no difference (1 trial)	2 years	Very low	
	Glass-ionomer sealant	Resin-based sealant	Caries incidence ; no difference (6 pooled trials)	1 year	Moderate	
	Low-viscosity glass-ionomer sealant	Resin-based sealant	Caries incidence ; no difference (10 pooled trials)	2 years	Moderate	
	High-viscosity glass-ionomer sealant	Resin-based sealant	Caries incidence ; no difference (2 pooled trials)	2 years	Moderate	
	Resin-modified glass-ionomer sealant	Resin-based sealant	Caries incidence ; significant favouring the comparator (2 pooled trials)	2 years	Moderate	
	Glass-ionomer sealant	Resin-based sealant	Caries incidence ; significant favouring the comparator (5 trials, narrative synthesis)	3-4 years	Moderate	
	Low-viscosity glass-ionomer sealant	Resin-based sealant	Caries incidence ; no difference (2 trials, narrative synthesis)	3-4 years	Moderate	
	Low-viscosity glass-ionomer sealant	Second-generation resin-based sealant	Caries incidence ; significantly lower (1 trial)	4 years	Very low	
	ART high-viscosity glass-ionomer sealant	Resin-composite sealant	Cumulative survival rate ; significantly higher (1 trial)	4 years	Very low	

Sealants – glass-ionomer cont'd

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Wright <i>et al.</i> (2016)	Glass-ionomer sealant	Resin-based sealant	Presence of new caries lesions ; no difference (9 pooled trials)	2-3 years	Very low	
	Glass-ionomer sealant	Resin-modified glass-ionomer sealant	Presence of new caries lesions ; no difference (1 trial)			
	Glass-ionomer sealant	Polyacid-modified resin sealant	Presence of new caries lesions ; no difference (1 trial)			
CADTH (2016)	ART glass-ionomer cement	Supervised toothbrushing	Caries incidence ; no difference (1 trial)	3 years	Very low	
						Caries incidence: moderate DFS: no overlap

Sealants – combined

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Wright <i>et al.</i> (2016)	Sealant	No sealant	No. new caries lesions; significantly lower (6 pooled trials)	2-3 years	Very low	
		Fluoride varnish	No. new caries lesions; significantly lower (2 pooled trials)			
CADTH (2016)	Sealant	No sealant	Caries prevention* ; no effect (1 trial)	1 year	Very low	
Akera <i>et al.</i> (2022)	Sealant	No sealant	DMFT ; significantly lower (1 trial)	7 years	Very low	
Li <i>et al.</i> (2020)	Sealant	Fluoride varnish	Caries incidence and DMFS ; no difference (6 pooled trials)	2-3 years	Very low	
			DMFS ; no difference (3 pooled trials)	2 years		
						No. new caries/caries incidence: slight DMFS: no overlap DMFT: no overlap

Summary

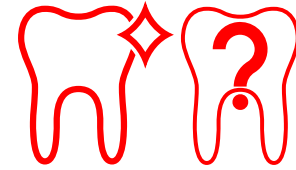




- F supplements
- F mouthrinse
- F gels
- F solution
- Polyols



- F toothpaste
- F varnish
- CHX
- Calcium phosphate
- Resin
- Glass-ionomer
- Sealants (combined)

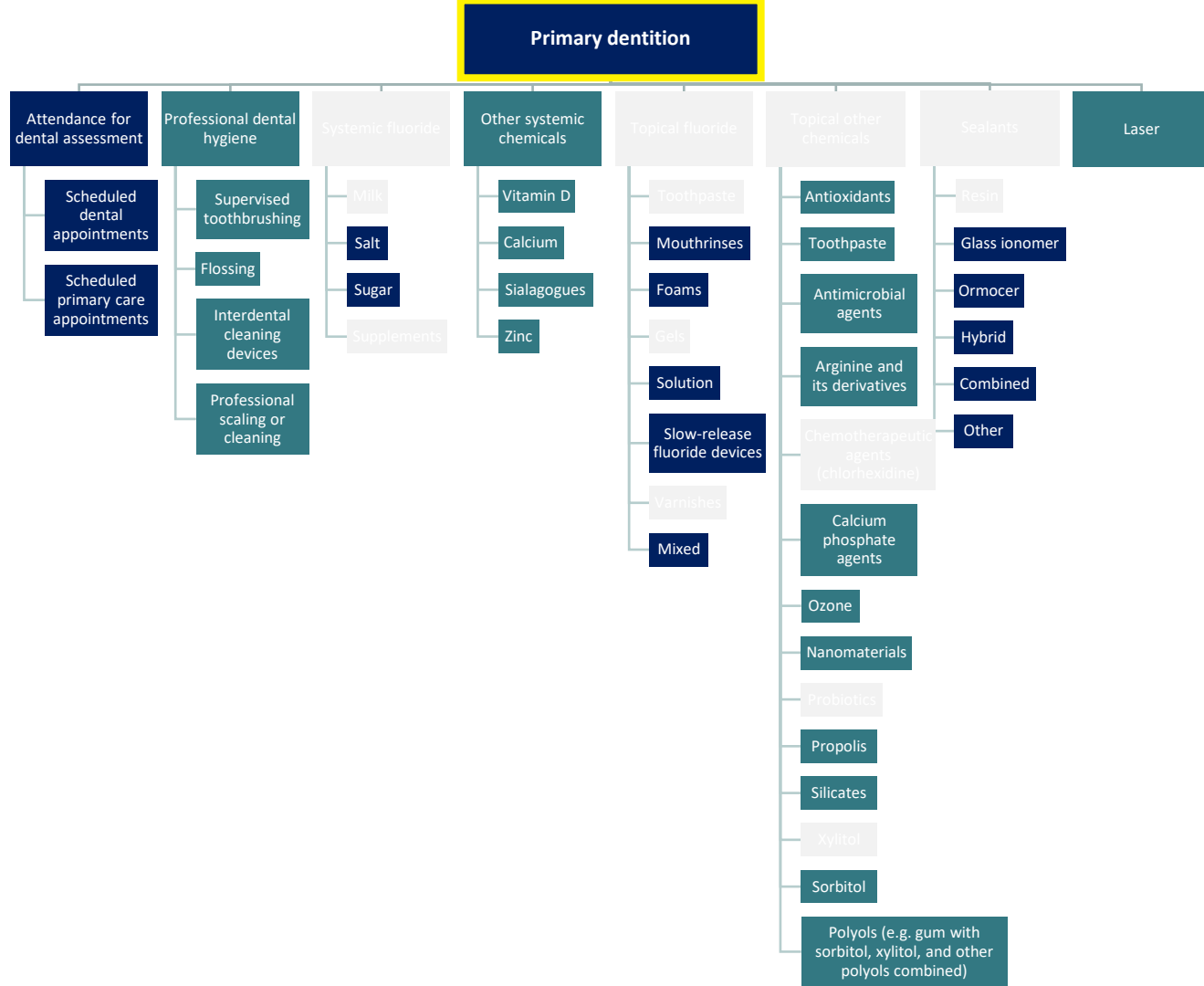


- Supervised brushing
- [Xylitol](#)

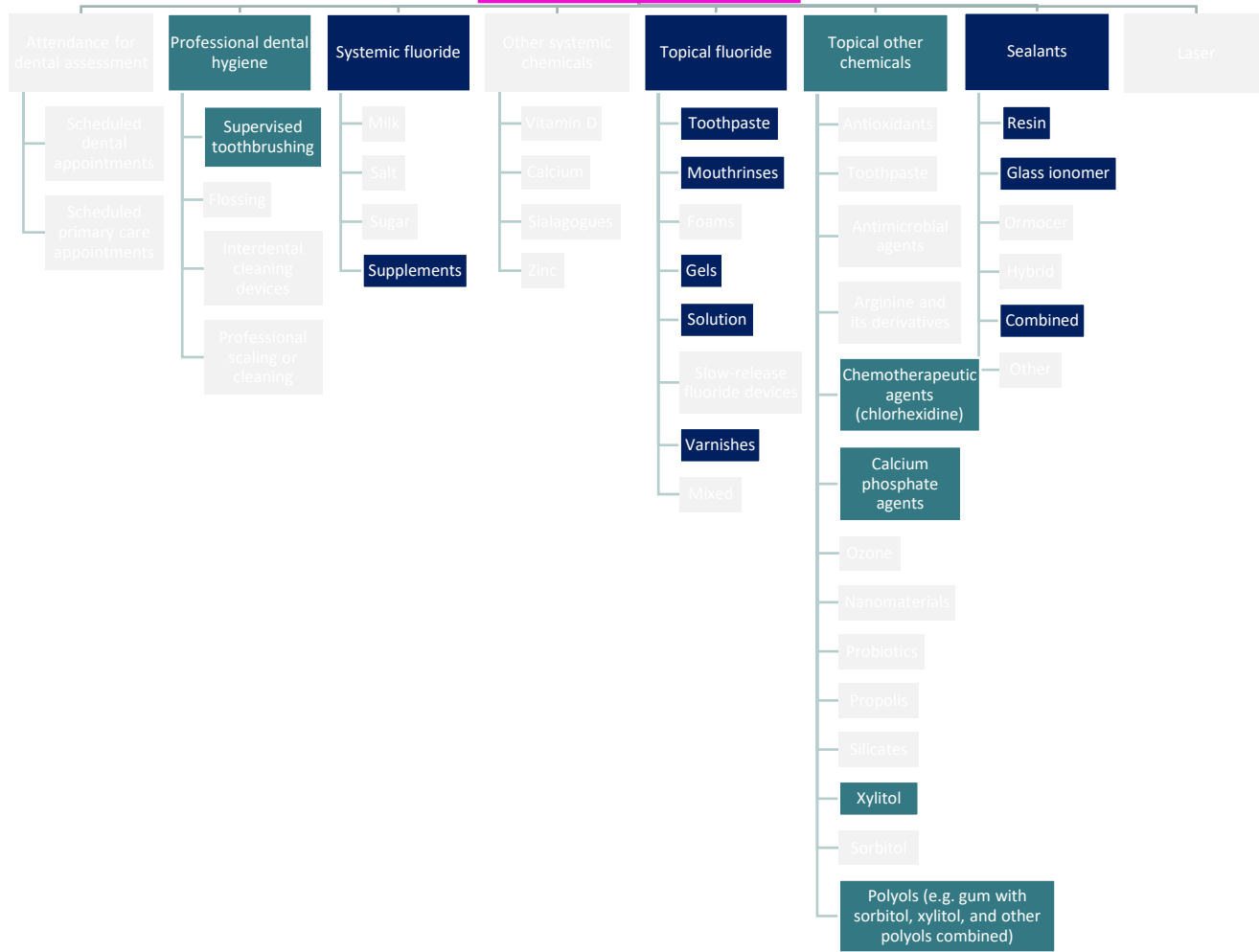
Evidence gaps

Primary dentition

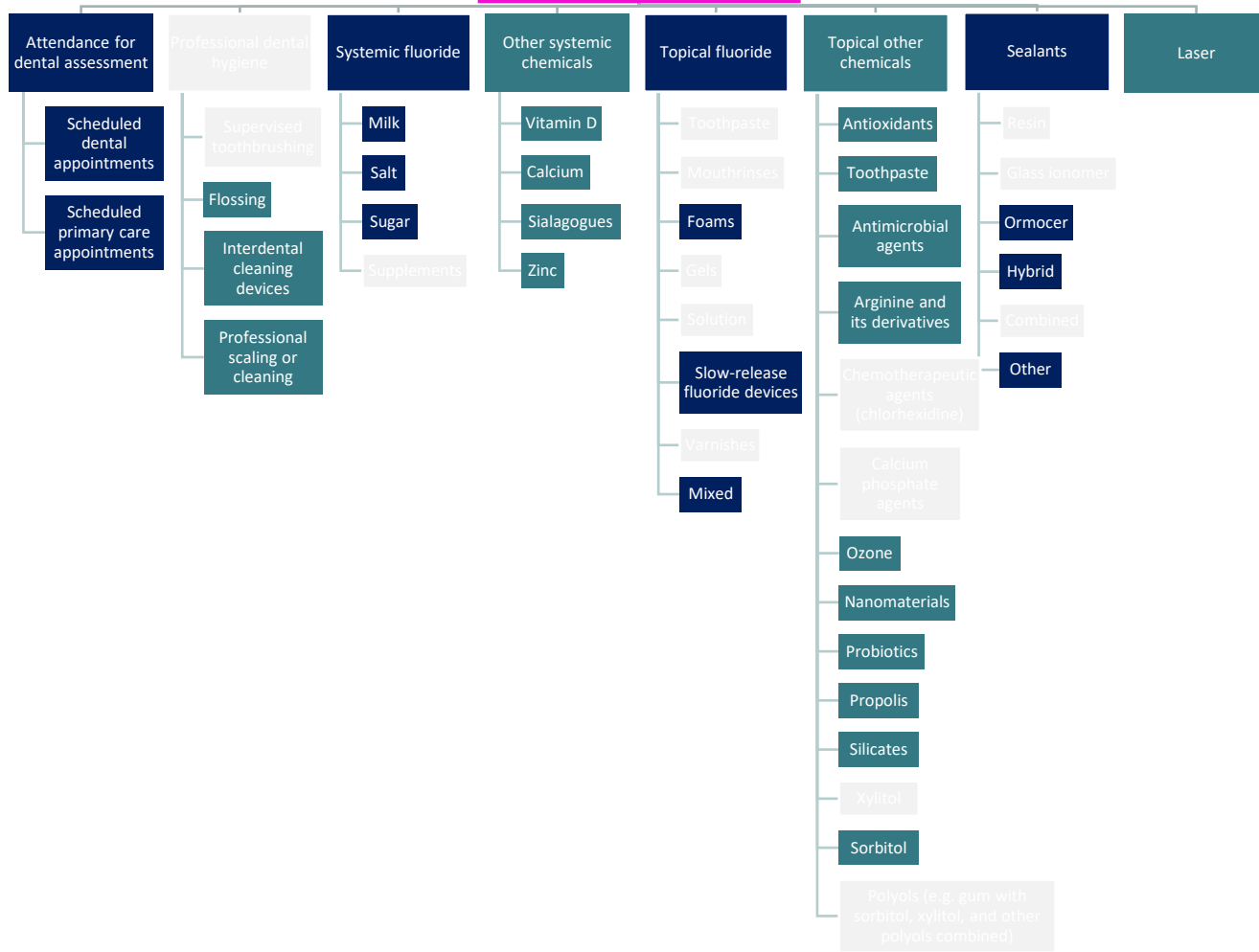




Permanent dentition



Permanent dentition



Things to consider

Quantity of evidence

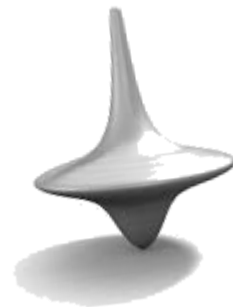
- 68 systematic reviews
 - 68 single trial outcomes
 - 14 outcomes informed by only 2 trials
- Just in primary and permanent dentition
 - Mixed dentition
 - Combined interventions

Certainty of evidence



GRADE	No. reviews
High	0
Moderate	8
Low	31
Very low*	29

Reporting of reporting



Topical other chemicals – xylitol

Review	Intervention	Comparator	Outcome measure(s)	Follow-up	Certainty of evidence	Overlap of primary studies
Chou <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Xylitol tablets (0.5mg/day)	No tablets	dmfs ; no difference (1 trial)	2 years	Very low	
	Xylitol wipes (4.2g/day)	Placebo wipes	dmfs & caries incidence ; no difference (1 trial)	1 year		
Wang <i>et al.</i> (2017)	Xylitol wipes (4.2g/day)	No wipes	dmfs ; no difference (1 trial)	2-2.5 years	Very low	
	Xylitol gummies (7.8g/day)	Placebo gummies	dmfs ; no difference (1 trial)	2-2.5 years		
	Xylitol wipes (4.2g/day)	Placebo wipes	% new caries ; significantly lower (1 trial)*	1 year		

Conclusions

Conclusions

- More methodologically sound reviews are required
- Reporting standards vary widely and impact the validity of the findings
- Very low certainty evidence —————> clinical practice
- Best evidence for fluoride-based interventions
- Lots of evidence gaps



Primary prevention of dental caries

An overview of reviews

Lisa Murphy, Louise Farragher, Kayleigh Clements,
Annette Burns, Mary Archibald, and Jean Long