

**Dental Practice-Based Research Network**  
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**DPBRN 16: Assessing the impact of participation in dental practice-based research networks on patient care (Condor PIRG)**

**Results: Overall and by Region**

**Date prepared: August 18, 2011**

**Overview Table: Distribution of DPBRN practitioner-investigators according to DPBRN region<sup>1</sup>**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other <sup>2</sup>		SK		TOTAL	
	N	% <sup>3</sup>	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Participating practitioners	338	49.1	136	19.8	51	7.4	52	7.6	36	5.2	75	10.9	688	100

<sup>1</sup>AL/MS: Alabama/Mississippi; FL/GA: Florida/Georgia; MN: includes HealthPartners and private practitioners in Minnesota and Wisconsin; PDA: Permanente Dental Associates and Kaiser Permanente's Center for Health Research (in WA and OR); and SK: Scandinavia countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

<sup>2</sup>US-other: NC-17, SC-4, TN-4, NY-2, and one each from CA, CO, DE, ME, NM, OH, PA, TX, and VA.

<sup>3</sup>Percentages for this table only are within row.

**Results that follow are of 688 participating practitioners.**

Data collection for this study began January 3, 2009 and ended February 15, 2010.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, percents that follow are among non-missing.

## Caries Diagnosis and Treatment

1. When you examine patients to determine if they have a **primary occlusal caries** lesion, on what percent of these patients do you use a **dental explorer** to help diagnose the lesion?

- <sub>0</sub> Never or 0%  
<sub>1</sub> 1 – 24%  
<sub>2</sub> 25 – 49%  
<sub>3</sub> 50 – 74%  
<sub>4</sub> 75 – 99%  
<sub>5</sub> Every time or 100%

**Table Q1: Use of a dental explorer by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
When you examine patients to determine if they have a <b>primary occlusal caries</b> lesion, on what percent of these patients do you use a <b>dental explorer</b> to help diagnose the lesion?														
Never or 0%	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.0	5	0.7
1 - 24%	7	2.1	12	8.9	5	10.4	2	3.9	1	2.8	10	13.3	37	5.4
25 - 49%	4	1.2	3	2.2	7	14.6	2	3.9	1	2.8	1	1.3	18	2.6
50 - 74%	12	3.6	6	4.4	6	12.5	3	5.8	2	5.6	7	9.3	36	5.3
75 - 99%	86	25.4	33	24.4	15	31.3	16	30.8	7	19.4	19	25.3	176	25.7
Every time or 100%	227	67.2	81	60.0	15	31.3	29	55.8	25	69.4	35	46.7	412	60.2

- 60% used a dental explorer “every time” and about 26% used one 75-99%.

2. When you examine patients to determine if they have a **primary caries** lesion, on what percent of these patients do you use **air-drying** to help diagnose the lesion?

- <sub>0</sub> Never or 0%  
<sub>1</sub> 1 – 24%  
<sub>2</sub> 25 – 49%  
<sub>3</sub> 50 – 74%  
<sub>4</sub> 75 – 99%  
<sub>5</sub> Every time or 100%

**Table Q2: Use of air drying by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
When you examine patients to determine if they have a <b>primary occlusal caries</b> lesion, on what percent of these patients do you use air-drying to help diagnose the lesion?														
Never or 0%	1	0.3	2	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4
1 - 24%	24	7.1	5	3.7	9	18.8	8	15.4	4	11.1	1	1.3	51	7.5
25 - 49%	25	7.4	16	11.9	11	22.9	9	17.3	4	11.1	2	2.7	67	9.8
50 - 74%	65	19.2	24	17.8	4	8.3	10	19.2	4	11.1	3	4.0	110	16.1
75 - 99%	114	33.7	44	32.6	16	33.3	14	26.9	13	36.1	21	28.0	222	32.5
Every time or 100%	109	32.3	44	32.6	8	16.7	11	21.2	11	30.6	48	64.0	231	33.8

- 34% of respondents used air drying every time and nearly 33% used it for 75 – 99% of these caries.

- 2.1 If you air-dry at least some, approximately how long do you dry the tooth surface?
- <sub>1</sub> 1 to 2 seconds  
<sub>2</sub> 3 to 4 seconds  
<sub>3</sub> 5 seconds  
<sub>4</sub> More than 5 seconds

**Table Q2.1: Time involved in air drying by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
If you air-dry at least some, approximately how long do you dry the tooth surface?														
1 to 2 seconds	145	43.3	48	36.4	21	43.8	15	28.9	12	33.3	13	17.6	254	37.5
3 to 4 seconds	151	45.1	57	43.2	22	45.8	31	59.6	19	52.8	45	60.8	325	48.0
5 seconds	30	9.0	21	15.9	5	10.4	2	3.9	4	11.1	8	10.8	70	10.3
> 5 seconds	9	2.7	6	4.6	0	0.0	4	7.7	1	2.8	8	10.8	28	4.1

- 48% of respondents let the tooth air-dry for 3 to 4 seconds, and about 40% for 1 to 2 seconds.

3. Do you assess caries risk for individual patients in any way?

- <sub>1</sub> Yes
- <sub>A</sub> I record the assessment on a special form that is kept in the patient chart.  
<sub>B</sub> I do not use a special form to make the assessment.
- <sub>2</sub> No

**Table 3: Assess caries risk by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Do you assess caries risk for individual patients in any way?														
Yes	294	87.0	100	74.1	50	98.0	52	100.0	32	88.9	74	98.7	602	87.6
A. Use special form	25	8.6	16	16.7	34	68.0	46	88.5	2	6.3	18	24.3	141	23.7
B. No	266	91.4	80	83.3	16	16.0	6	11.5	30	93.8	56	75.7	454	76.3

- 88% of respondents assess caries risk for patients, which was similar across region.
- Of respondents who indicated they assessed caries risk, about 24% use a special form to make the assessment, but this differed substantially across regions, from <10% in AL/MS & US-Other to 68% in MN and 88% in PDA.

**For the following questions (4 and 5):** We are interested in your opinion on the following case:

The patient is a 30-year old female with no relevant medical history. She has no complaints and is in your office today for a routine visit. She has been attending your practice on a regular basis for the past 6 years.

Indicate how you would treat the tooth shown if the patient has no other teeth with dental restorations or dental caries and is not missing any teeth.

**If treatment code “other” is used, please specify. You may check more than one treatment code per case.**



4. How would you treat the tooth shown at the left?

- No treatment today, follow the patient regularly
- In-office fluoride
- Recommend non-prescription fluoride
- Prescription for fluoride
- Use sealant or unfilled resin over tooth
- Chlorhexidine treatment
- Minimal drilling and sealant
- Minimal drilling and preventive resin restoration
- Air abrasion and a sealant
- Air abrasion and preventive resin restoration
- Amalgam restoration
- Composite restoration
- Indirect restoration
- Other treatment

**Table Q4: Treatment for tooth shown in picture by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
How would you treat the tooth shown at the left?														
No treatment	137	40.5	50	36.8	23	45.1	18	34.6	12	33.3	51	68.9	291	42.4
In-office fluoride	41	12.1	19	14.0	9	17.7	18	34.6	6	16.7	23	30.7	116	16.9
Non-rx fluoride	28	8.3	11	8.1	11	21.6	11	21.2	1	2.8	19	25.3	81	11.8
Rx fluoride	26	7.7	12	8.8	3	5.9	5	9.6	6	16.7	0	0.0	52	7.6
Sealant/unfilled resin	13	3.9	8	5.9	4	7.8	13	16.7	6	16.7	8	10.7	52	7.6
Chlorhexidine tx	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Min. drilling/sealant	27	8.0	22	16.3	9	17.7	13	25.0	4	11.1	1	1.3	76	11.1
Min. drilling/prev. resin	68	20.1	29	21.5	9	17.7	8	15.4	12	33.3	1	1.3	127	18.5
Air abrasion/sealant	4	1.2	10	7.4	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	2.2
Air abrasion/prev. resin	13	3.9	6	4.4	2	3.9	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	22	3.2
Amalgam restoration	21	6.2	2	1.5	1	2.0	1	1.9	1	2.8	0	0.0	26	3.8
Composite restoration	43	12.7	11	8.1	1	2.0	0	0.0	5	13.9	0	0.0	60	8.7
Indirect restoration	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Other treatment	39	11.6	17	12.5	4	7.8	1	1.9	4	11.4	7	9.3	72	10.5

- 42% of respondents indicated “no treatment.” The most common specified treatments were minimal drilling and preventive resin restoration at 18% and in-office fluoride at 17%



5. How would you treat the tooth shown at the left?

- No treatment today, follow the patient regularly
- In-office fluoride
- Recommend non-prescription fluoride
- Prescription for fluoride
- Use sealant or unfilled resin over tooth
- Chlorhexidine treatment
- Minimal drilling and sealant

- Minimal drilling and preventive resin restoration
- Air abrasion and a sealant
- Air abrasion and preventive resin restoration
- Amalgam restoration
- Composite restoration
- Indirect restoration
- Other treatment

**Table Q5: Treatment for tooth shown in picture by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
How would you treat the tooth shown at the left?														
No treatment	44	13.0	18	13.2	9	17.7	9	17.3	6	17.1	17	22.7	103	15.0
In-office fluoride	27	8.0	16	11.8	8	15.7	17	33.3	4	11.1	26	35.1	98	14.3
Non-rx fluoride	21	6.2	13	9.6	6	11.8	11	21.2	1	2.8	16	21.3	68	9.9
Rx fluoride	16	4.8	11	8.1	3	5.9	5	9.6	4	11.1	2	2.7	41	6.0
Sealant/unfilled resin	4	1.2	9	6.6	4	7.8	4	7.7	0	0.0	75	24.0	39	5.7
Chlorhexidine tx	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	2	0.3
Min. drilling/sealant	18	5.3	11	8.1	6	11.8	11	21.2	3	8.3	7	9.3	56	8.1
Min. drilling/prev. resin	100	29.6	49	36.0	15	29.4	23	44.2	10	27.8	11	14.7	208	30.2
Air abrasion/sealant	3	0.9	3	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	7	1.0
Air abrasion/prev. resin	14	4.1	13	9.6	3	5.9	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	31	4.5
Amalgam restoration	46	13.6	3	2.2	5	9.8	3	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	8.3
Composite restoration	114	33.8	36	26.5	13	25.5	5	9.6	14	38.9	4	5.3	186	27.1
Indirect restoration	3	0.9	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.6
Other treatment	34	10.1	18	13.2	4	8.0	2	3.9	4	11.1	10	13.3	72	10.5

- The most common indicated treatment were “minimal drilling and preventive resin restoration” at 30% and “composite restoration” at 27%.
- Least common were “chlorhexidine treatment” and “indirect restoration” at .3% and .6%, respectively.

## Deep Caries Patient Scenario

Patient Edwards is a 25 year-old male with a visible cavitation into the dentin in the central fossa of tooth #30 (right mandibular first molar according to the ADA coding system). Overall patient Edwards has just two enamel lesions on smooth surfaces, in addition to the lesion on #30, which the bitewing radiograph indicates is deep. The tooth responds to cold and the pain lasts < 3 seconds.

Bitewing radiograph of patient Edward's tooth #30:



7. Upon opening the tooth and during excavation of the caries you realize that the lesion is deeper than anticipated and may involve the mesial buccal pulp horn. You would usually:

- A** Continue and remove all the decay
- B** Stop removing decay near the pulp horn and remove it elsewhere
- C** Temporize and treat or refer the tooth for endodontics

**Table Q7: Caries Treatment Scenario by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Upon opening the tooth and during excavation of the caries you realize that the lesion is deeper than anticipated and may involve the mesial buccal pulp horn. You would usually:														
Continue/remove														
decay	167	49.9	56	44.1	11	23.4	25	50.0	12	34.3	9	13.9	280	42.5
Stop/remove decay														
elsewhere	89	26.6	39	30.7	31	66.0	22	44.0	12	34.3	52	80.0	245	37.2
Temporize or refer for														
endodontics	79	23.6	32	25.2	5	10.6	3	6.0	11	31.4	4	6.2	134	20.3

- The most common treatment scenario was “continue and remove all the decay” at about 43%.

## Pulp Capping

8. Which of the following pulp capping materials do you use **most often** in your practice (choose one)?

- <sub>1</sub> Mineral Trioxide Aggregate (MTA)
- <sub>2</sub> Calcium Hydroxide
- <sub>3</sub> Glass Ionomer
- <sub>4</sub> Dentine Bonding System
- <sub>5</sub> Other

**Table Q8: Pulp Capping by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Which of the following pulp capping materials do you use most often in your practice (choose one)?														
Mineral Trioxide Agg.	8	2.4	2	1.6	1	2.1	3	6.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	15	2.3
Calcium Hydroxide	162	49.4	58	45.0	19	40.4	21	42.0	16	48.5	59	90.8	335	51.4
Glass Ionomer	114	34.8	36	27.9	26	55.3	23	46.0	10	30.3	2	3.1	211	32.4
Dentine Bonding	32	9.8	25	19.4	1	2.1	0	0.0	4	12.1	2	3.1	64	9.8
Other	12	3.7	8	6.2	0	0.0	3	6.0	3	9.1	1	1.5	27	4.1

- The pulp capping material used most often was “calcium hydroxide” at 51% with “mineral trioxide aggregate” being the material used least often at 2.3%.

## Third Molar Extraction

9. What percentage of your patients do you refer for third molar extraction *by the age of 20*?

- <sub>1</sub> < 20%
- <sub>2</sub> 20 – 40%
- <sub>3</sub> 40 – 60%
- <sub>4</sub> 60 – 80%
- <sub>5</sub> > 80%
- <sub>8</sub> No pediatric patients
- <sub>9</sub> Cannot provide a meaningful estimate

**Table Q9: Third molar extraction referrals by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
What percentage of your patients do you refer for third molar extraction by the age of 20?														
<20%	34	10.2	19	14.0	3	6.1	3	5.8	2	5.7	49	66.2	110	16.2
20 - 40%	29	8.7	15	11.0	11	22.5	7	13.5	1	2.9	8	10.8	71	10.4
40 - 60%	62	18.5	28	20.6	14	28.6	22	42.3	7	20.0	1	1.4	134	19.7
60 - 80%	108	32.2	27	19.9	9	18.4	10	19.2	10	28.6	0	0.0	164	24.1
>80%	86	25.7	37	27.2	7	14.3	1	1.9	11	31.4	0	0.0	142	20.9
No pediatric pts	4	1.2	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	1.4	7	1.0
Can't provide estimate	12	3.6	9	6.6	5	10.2	9	17.3	3	8.6	15	20.3	53	7.8

- 24% of respondents referred “60 to 80%” of their patients for third molar extraction by age of 20; about 20% referred slightly fewer (40-60%) and 21% referred more (>80%) of their patients.

10. Which statement best describes your philosophy on third molar referrals?

- <sub>1</sub> I recommend removal of most third molars for preventive reasons.
- <sub>2</sub> I recommend removal of third molars if they are asymptomatic but have a poor eruption path (e.g., full/partial impaction), or do not appear to have sufficient space for eruption.
- <sub>3</sub> I recommend removal of third molars only if a patient presents with symptoms or pathology associated with third molars.

**Table Q10: Philosophy on third molar extraction referrals by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
What statement best describes your philosophy on third molar referrals?														
I recommend removal of most third molars for preventive reasons.														
	62	18.5	21	16.0	2	4.1	1	2.0	6	16.7	1	1.4	93	13.8
I recommend removal of third molars if they are asymptomatic but have a poor eruption path (e.g., full/partial impaction), or do not appear to have sufficient space for eruption.														
	254	75.6	102	77.9	35	71.4	41	80.4	26	72.2	10	14.1	468	69.4
I recommend removal of third molars only if a patient presents with symptoms or pathology associated with third molars.														
	20	6.0	8	6.1	12	24.5	9	17.7	4	11.1	60	84.5	113	16.8

- The most common response, at 69%, was “I recommend removal of third molars if they are asymptomatic but have a poor eruption (e.g., full/partial impaction), or do not appear to have sufficient space for eruption.

## Hypersensitivity

11. What types of dentin hypersensitivity treatments do you routinely use or recommend for your patients? (check all that you use)

- Dentin bonding agents
- Oxalate or bioglass containing material
- Fluoride containing material
- Chemical treatment (e.g. potassium nitrate)
- Toothpaste or rinse
- Other
- Nothing

**Table Q11: Hypersensitivity treatments used by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
What types of dentin hypersensitivity treatments do you routinely use or recommend for your patients?														
Dentin	238	70.4	88	64.7	25	49.0	24	46.2	22	61.1	51	68.0	448	65.1
Oxalate/bioglass	48	14.2	17	12.5	4	7.8	13	25.0	7	19.4	3	4.0	92	13.4
Fluoride	282	83.4	116	85.3	43	86.0	50	96.2	31	86.1	59	78.7	581	84.6
Chemicals	128	37.9	66	48.5	16	31.4	7	13.5	19	52.8	9	12.0	245	35.6
Toothpaste/rinse	264	78.1	106	77.9	44	86.3	40	76.9	27	75.0	55	73.3	536	77.9
Other	22	6.5	9	6.6	5	9.8	9	17.3	3	8.3	7	9.3	55	8.0
Nothing	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2

- The most common hypersensitivity treatment recommended for patients was “fluoride” at about 85%, followed by toothpaste/rinse at 78% and then use of dentin bonding agents at 65%.

12. Do you use any in-office tests to assess caries risk?

- <sub>1</sub> Yes
- <sub>2</sub> No

**Table Q12: In-office tests for assessing caries risk by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Do you use any in-office tests to assess caries risk?														
Yes	39	11.9	15	11.2	17	33.3	15	28.9	6	16.7	14	18.9	106	15.7
No	289	88.1	119	88.8	34	66.7	37	71.2	30	83.3	60	81.1	569	84.3

- Overall, about 16% respondents used an in-office test to assess caries risk, higher in MN (33%) and PDA (29%).

## Endodontic Treatment and Restoration Outcome

13. One of your regular patients presents with pain in tooth #13. Upon clinical inspection the lingual cusp has fractured to just below the gingival margin and there is extensive decay beneath the large MOD composite restoration. You are able to diagnose a condition of irreversible pulpitis but there is no radiographic evidence of periapical pathosis.

You would at this point recommend to your patient that **you**:

- <sub>1</sub> Initiate endodontic treatment leading to placement of a post and core followed by a full crown.
- <sub>2</sub> Extirpate the pulp, temporize and **refer** for endodontic treatment and later you would place a post and core followed by a full crown.
- <sub>3</sub> Extract the tooth and place an immediate implant fixture that you would later restore with an implant crown.
- <sub>4</sub> Extirpate the pulp, temporize and **refer** the patient to an oral surgeon or periodontist for extraction and placement of an implant fixture that you would later restore with an implant crown.
- <sub>5</sub> Extract the tooth and **refer** the patient to an oral surgeon or periodontist for placement of an implant fixture that you would later restore with an implant crown.

**Table Q13: Endodontic treatment by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
One of your regular patients presents with pain in tooth #13. Upon clinical inspection the lingual cusp has fractured to just below the gingival margin and there is extensive decay beneath the large MOD composite restoration. You are able to diagnose a condition of irreversible pulpitis but there is no radiographic evidence of periapical pathosis. You would at this point recommend to your patient that you:														
Endo Tx/Crown	215	64.8	75	59.5	33	68.8	35	68.6	23	63.9	52	78.8	433	65.7
Extir pulp/endo tx/crown	82	24.7	28	22.2	8	16.7	8	15.7	6	16.7	13	19.7	145	22.0
Extract/implant	5	1.5	10	7.9	1	2.1	0	0.0	2	5.6	1	1.5	19	2.9
Extir pulp/refer surg	10	3.0	6	4.8	5	10.4	5	9.8	1	2.8	0	0.0	27	4.1
Extract/refer surg	20	6.0	7	5.6	1	2.1	3	5.9	4	11.1	0	0.0	35	5.3

- The most common procedure was “endodontic treatment leading to placement of a post and core followed by a full crown” at about 66%.
- 22% of the practitioners chose “extirpate the pulp, temporize and refer endodontic treatment and later you would place a post and core followed by a full crown”.
- All other procedures were relatively uncommon, namely, each indicated by <6% of respondents.

**Where do you get information?**

In the next series of questions, we would like to assess where you look for information and updates on dentistry.

14. Which of the following dental journals do you regularly read (check all that you regularly read)?

- American Dental Association (ADA) News
- J American Dental Association (JADA)
- Compendium
- Dentistry Today
- J Esthetic & Restorative Dentistry
- General Dentistry
- Inside Dentistry
- Operative Dentistry
- J Prosthetic Dentistry
- Quintessence
- Other state or local publication (US, Canadian or European):
- Other US or Canadian publication:
- Other European publication:

15. Where do you most frequently read journals?

- <sub>1</sub> Print
- <sub>2</sub> Online

**Table Q14-15: Sources of information by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Am Dent Assoc News	261	77.2	93	68.4	32	62.8	21	40.4	30	83.3	2	2.7	439	63.8
J Am Dent Assoc	246	72.8	95	70.4	37	72.6	30	57.7	28	77.8	1	1.3	437	63.6
Compendium	210	62.3	87	64.0	22	43.1	19	36.5	17	47.2	1	1.3	356	51.8
Dentistry Today	182	54.0	78	57.4	14	27.5	12	23.1	11	30.6	0	0.0	297	43.2
J Esthetic/Rest Dent	92	27.2	34	25.0	5	9.8	2	3.9	9	25.0	3	4.0	145	21.1
General Dentistry	173	51.2	54	40.0	12	23.5	23	44.2	18	50.0	2	2.7	282	41.1
Inside Dentistry	72	21.3	38	27.9	2	3.9	2	3.9	9	25.0	0	0.0	123	17.9
Operative Dentistry	13	3.9	7	5.2	0	0.0	3	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	3.3
J Prosthetic Dentistry	25	7.4	14	10.3	4	7.8	1	1.9	2	5.6	2	2.7	48	7.0
Quintessence	22	6.5	14	10.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	8.3	8	10.7	47	6.8
Other publication	41	12.1	32	23.5	10	19.6	0	0.0	6	16.7	23	30.7	112	16.3
Other US or Canadian	42	12.4	25	18.4	7	13.7	4	7.7	6	16.7	8	10.8	92	13.4
Other European	4	1.2	5	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	59	79.7	69	10.1
Where do you most frequently read journals?														
Print	331	98.2	124	91.9	49	98.0	47	95.9	34	97.1	57	76.0	642	94.3
Online	6	1.8	11	8.2	1	2.0	2	4.1	1	2.9	18	24.0	39	5.7

- American Dental Association News and *JADA* were the most popular choices at about 64% each, followed by Compendium at 52%, all less common in SK where “other European” were read by 80% of respondents.
- Less than 6% of respondents frequently read journals online, notably higher at 24% in SK.

16. Where do you get most of your Continuing Dental Education (CDE) credits? (Please choose one)

- <sub>1</sub> State or local dental meetings
- <sub>2</sub> National dental meetings
- <sub>3</sub> Online CDE services
- <sub>4</sub> Other CDE services (e.g., tapes, journal articles)
- <sub>5</sub> Symposiums or other offerings by a school of dentistry
- <sub>6</sub> Other:

**Table Q16: CDE Credits by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Where do you get most of your Continuing Dental Education (CDE) credits? (Please choose one)														
State/local dental mtg	225	73.8	52	45.2	19	37.3	15	29.4	18	56.3	24	32.4	353	56.2
National dental mtg	36	11.8	11	9.6	5	9.8	1	2.0	6	18.8	23	31.1	82	13.1
Online CDE services	2	0.7	14	12.2	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	3.1	1	1.4	19	3.0
Other (tapes, journals)	3	1.0	8	7.0	2	3.9	1	2.0	0	0.0	2	2.7	16	2.6
Symposiums	28	9.2	8	7.0	19	37.3	8	15.7	4	12.5	21	28.4	88	14.0
Other	11	3.6	22	19.1	6	11.8	25	49.0	3	9.4	3	4.1	70	11.2

- 56% of respondents obtained CDE at state or local dental meetings, followed by symposiums (14%) and national meetings (13%).
- Only 3% obtained CDE through online services.

17. Please rank each of the following with regard to **which have the greatest influence on how you practice.**

	Little Influence	Some Influence	Most Influence
a. Printed peer-reviewed journals (e.g. J American Dental Association, Operative Dentistry)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Printed non-peer-reviewed journals (e.g. Dental Products Report)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Online journals or newsletters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Online CDEs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Online chatrooms or other interactive online services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Web searches (e.g. Google, PubMed)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Table Q17A: Influences on your dental practices by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Printed peer-reviewed journals (e.g. J American Dental Association, Operative Dentistry)														
Little infl.	41	12.1	10	7.4	1	2.0	4	7.7	1	2.8	25	33.3	82	11.9
Some infl.	171	50.6	64	47.1	21	41.2	22	42.3	19	52.8	35	46.7	332	48.3
Most infl.	126	37.3	62	45.6	29	56.9	26	50.0	16	44.4	15	20.0	274	39.8
Printed non-peer-reviewed journals (e.g. Dental Products Report)														
Little infl.	169	50.0	69	51.1	35	70.0	42	80.8	22	61.1	47	62.7	384	56.0
Some infl.	165	48.8	65	48.2	15	30.0	10	19.2	14	38.9	27	36.0	296	43.2
Most infl.	4	1.2	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	6	0.9
Online journals or newsletters														
Little infl.	213	63.8	66	48.5	28	56.0	33	63.5	18	51.4	47	62.7	405	59.4
Some infl.	117	35.0	65	47.8	22	44.0	19	36.5	15	42.9	21	28.0	259	38.0
Most infl.	4	1.2	5	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.7	7	9.3	18	2.6
Online CDEs														
Little infl.	213	63.4	72	53.3	37	74.0	37	71.2	21	60.0	59	79.7	439	64.4
Some infl.	118	35.1	52	38.5	11	22.0	13	25.0	12	34.3	13	17.6	219	32.1
Most infl.	5	1.5	11	8.2	2	4.0	2	3.9	2	5.7	2	2.7	24	3.5
Online chat rooms or other interactive online services														
Little infl.	288	85.5	98	72.6	46	92.0	43	84.3	30	85.7	64	86.5	569	83.4
Some infl.	43	12.8	30	22.2	3	6.0	8	15.7	4	11.4	10	13.5	98	14.4
Most infl.	6	1.8	7	5.2	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	15	2.2
Web searches (e.g. Google, PubMed)														
Little infl.	213	63.2	64	47.4	18	36.7	23	44.2	19	52.8	31	41.3	368	53.8
Some infl.	107	31.8	53	39.3	23	46.9	27	51.9	15	41.7	37	49.3	262	38.3
Most infl.	17	5.0	18	13.3	8	16.3	2	3.9	2	5.6	7	9.3	54	7.9

- For most influence, of above, peer-reviewed journals were notably higher than all other categories at about 40%.
- For least influence, 83% of respondents indicated that “online chat rooms or other interactive online services” were of little influence.

	Little Influence	Some Influence	Most Influence
g. Informal conversation with colleagues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Study or journal clubs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. State or local dental meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. National dental meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Symposiums or other offerings by a school of dentistry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Symposiums or other offerings by a private institute or organization (e.g. Kois Center)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Table Q17B: Influences on your dental practices by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Informal conversation with colleagues														
Little infl.	29	8.6	20	15.0	4	8.2	1	1.9	4	11.1	2	2.7	60	8.8
Some infl.	216	64.1	77	57.9	36	73.5	25	48.1	23	63.9	37	49.3	414	60.7
Most infl.	92	27.3	36	27.1	9	18.4	26	50.0	9	25.0	36	48.0	208	30.5
Study or journal clubs														
Little infl.	122	36.3	27	20.0	24	51.1	23	45.1	8	22.2	27	36.0	231	34.0
Some infl.	121	36.0	60	44.4	11	23.4	14	27.5	13	36.1	36	48.0	255	37.5
Most infl.	93	27.7	48	35.6	12	25.5	14	27.5	15	41.7	12	16.0	194	28.5
State or local dental meetings														
Little infl.	20	5.9	18	13.3	10	20.4	16	30.8	2	5.6	7	9.5	73	10.7
Some infl.	116	34.3	52	38.5	17	34.7	17	32.7	21	58.3	29	39.2	252	36.8
Most infl.	202	59.8	65	48.2	22	44.9	19	36.5	13	36.1	38	51.4	359	52.5
National dental meetings														
Little infl.	90	26.6	19	14.3	21	42.9	24	46.2	6	16.7	5	6.7	165	24.2
Some infl.	117	34.6	57	42.9	16	32.7	15	28.9	13	36.1	25	33.3	243	35.6
Most infl.	131	38.8	57	42.9	12	24.5	13	25.0	17	47.2	45	60.0	275	40.3
Symposiums or other offerings by a school of dentistry														
Little infl.	48	14.2	17	12.5	2	4.0	5	9.6	5	14.3	2	2.7	79	11.5
Some infl.	126	37.4	55	40.4	15	30.0	22	42.3	12	34.3	18	24.0	248	36.2
Most infl.	163	48.4	64	47.1	33	66.0	25	48.1	18	51.4	55	73.3	358	52.3
Symposiums or other offerings by a private institute or organization (e.g. Kois Center, Pankey Institute)														
Little infl.	141	41.7	28	20.9	23	46.0	19	36.5	13	36.1	35	46.7	259	37.8
Some infl.	109	32.3	43	32.1	16	32.0	18	34.6	10	27.8	29	38.7	225	32.9
Most infl.	88	26.0	63	47.0	11	22.0	15	28.9	13	36.1	11	14.7	201	29.3

- For most influence, “state or local dental meetings” and “symposiums or other offerings by a school of dentistry” were indicated by the most respondents at 52-53%, followed by national dental meetings at 40%, and printed per-reviewed journals in Table Q17A, also at 40%.
- As stated earlier, for least influence, 83% of respondents indicated that “online chat rooms or other interactive online services” were of little influence, these were followed by other online sources of information , CDE, online journals and web searches.

18. How frequently do you make use of the following resources for practice guidance?

“Rarely” means < 10% of when available or once per year

“Sometimes” means 10 – 50% of when available or 1 – 6 times per year

“Frequently” means > 50% of when available or > 6 times per year

**Table Q18A: Frequency of resources in your dental practices by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Printed peer-reviewed journals (e.g. J American Dental Association, Operative Dentistry)														
Never	7	2.1	2	1.5	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	13.3	20	2.9
Rarely	49	14.5	24	17.7	6	11.8	7	13.5	2	5.6	26	34.7	114	16.6
Sometimes	166	49.1	58	42.7	26	51.0	31	59.6	17	47.2	24	32.0	322	46.8
Quite Freq.	116	34.3	52	38.2	18	35.3	14	26.9	17	47.2	15	20.0	232	33.7
Printed non-peer-reviewed journals (e.g. Dental Products Report)														
Never	26	7.7	11	8.2	15	29.4	15	28.9	7	19.4	15	20.0	89	13.0
Rarely	139	41.1	59	43.7	24	47.1	28	53.9	14	38.9	31	41.3	295	42.9
Sometimes	151	44.7	46	34.1	10	19.6	8	15.4	13	36.1	26	34.7	254	37.0
Quite Freq.	22	6.5	19	14.1	2	3.9	1	1.9	2	5.6	3	4.0	49	7.1
Online journals or newsletters														
Never	116	34.4	21	15.4	15	29.4	16	30.8	6	16.7	15	20.0	189	27.5
Rarely	138	41.0	72	52.9	25	49.0	25	48.1	23	63.9	33	44.0	316	46.0
Sometimes	72	21.4	31	22.8	11	21.6	11	21.2	6	16.7	19	25.3	150	21.8
Quite Freq.	11	3.3	12	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	8	10.7	32	4.7
Online CDEs														
Never	112	33.2	30	22.1	22	43.1	23	44.2	12	33.3	42	56.0	241	35.1
Rarely	139	41.3	55	40.4	21	41.2	21	40.4	15	41.7	29	38.7	280	40.8
Sometimes	77	22.9	40	29.4	7	13.7	8	15.4	6	16.7	2	2.7	140	20.4
Quite Freq.	9	2.7	11	8.1	1	2.0	0	0.0	3	8.3	2	2.7	26	3.8
Online chatrooms or other interactive online services														
Never	226	67.1	61	44.9	36	70.6	33	63.5	23	63.9	46	61.3	425	61.9
Rarely	78	23.2	44	32.4	11	21.6	13	25.0	8	22.2	25	33.3	179	26.1
Sometimes	27	8.0	24	17.7	3	5.9	6	11.5	3	8.3	3	4.0	66	9.6
Quite Freq.	6	1.8	7	5.2	1	2.0	0	0.0	2	5.6	1	1.3	17	2.5
Web searches (e.g. Google, PubMed)														
Never	114	33.7	36	26.5	7	13.7	7	13.5	6	16.7	12	16.0	182	26.5
Rarely	133	39.4	38	27.9	15	29.4	21	40.4	13	36.1	27	36.0	247	35.9
Sometimes	75	22.2	44	32.4	25	49.0	21	40.4	14	38.9	25	33.3	204	29.7
Quite Freq.	16	4.7	18	13.2	4	7.8	3	5.8	3	8.3	11	14.7	55	8.0

- Summary on next page

**Table Q 18B: Frequency of resources in your dental practices by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Informal conversation with colleagues														
Never	8	2.4	5	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	14	2.0
Rarely	42	12.4	19	14.0	4	7.8	3	5.8	4	11.1	3	4.0	75	10.9
Sometimes	198	58.6	72	52.9	30	58.8	19	36.5	25	69.4	19	25.3	363	52.8
Quite Freq.	90	26.6	40	29.4	17	33.3	30	57.7	7	19.4	52	69.3	236	34.3
Study or journal clubs														
Never	85	25.2	19	14.0	17	34.7	19	36.5	6	16.7	16	21.3	162	23.6
Rarely	87	25.7	30	22.1	10	20.4	12	23.1	7	19.4	18	24.0	164	23.9
Sometimes	92	27.2	46	33.8	16	32.7	15	28.9	14	38.9	26	34.7	209	30.5
Quite Freq.	74	21.9	41	30.2	6	12.2	6	11.5	9	25.0	15	20.0	151	22.0
State or local dental meetings														
Never	7	2.1	5	3.7	6	12.0	6	11.5	2	5.6	2	2.7	28	4.1
Rarely	34	10.1	23	17.0	10	20.0	13	25.0	4	11.1	13	17.6	97	14.2
Sometimes	136	40.4	62	45.9	21	42.0	23	44.2	19	52.8	36	48.7	297	43.4
Quite Freq.	160	47.5	45	33.3	13	26.0	10	19.2	11	30.6	23	31.1	262	38.3
National dental meetings														
Never	54	16.1	8	5.9	14	28.0	19	36.5	4	11.1	3	4.0	102	14.9
Rarely	86	25.7	44	32.4	17	34.0	13	25.0	10	27.8	12	16.0	182	26.6
Sometimes	124	37.0	50	36.8	15	30.0	13	25.0	13	36.1	35	46.7	250	36.6
Quite Freq.	71	21.2	34	25.0	4	8.0	7	13.5	9	25.0	25	33.3	150	21.9
Symposiums or other offerings by a school of dentistry														
Never	25	7.4	8	5.9	0	0.0	4	7.7	3	8.3	0	0.0	40	5.8
Rarely	75	22.3	48	35.3	8	15.7	14	26.9	14	38.9	11	14.7	170	24.8
Sometimes	149	44.2	47	34.6	25	49.0	24	46.2	13	36.1	40	53.3	298	43.4
Quite Freq.	88	26.1	33	24.3	18	35.3	10	19.2	6	16.7	24	32.0	179	26.1
Symposiums or other offerings by a private institute or organization (e.g. Kois Center, Pankey Institute)														
Never	112	33.1	24	17.7	16	31.4	17	32.7	9	25.0	19	25.3	197	28.6
Rarely	88	26.0	31	22.8	20	39.2	15	28.9	11	30.6	33	44.0	198	28.8
Sometimes	90	26.6	48	35.3	12	23.5	9	17.3	9	25.0	17	22.7	185	26.9
Quite Freq.	48	14.2	33	24.3	3	5.9	11	21.2	7	19.4	6	8.0	108	15.7

- Resources used frequently by most respondents were state or local meetings (38%), informal conversation with colleague (34%) and printed peer-reviewed journal (34%)
- Resources used least frequently were online sources - chat rooms, CDE, online journals, 2-5%.

19. When you examine patients to determine if they have a **primary caries** lesion on the **occlusal** surface, on what percent of these patients do you use **laser fluorescence** (for example, Diagnodent®)?

- 1 – Never or 0%
- 2 – 1 to 24%
- 3 – 25 to 49%
- 4 – 50 to 74%
- 5 – 75 to 99%
- 6 – Every time or 100%

**Table Q19: Using laser fluorescence to diagnose caries by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
When you examine patients to determine if they have a primary caries lesion on the occlusal surface, on what percent of these patients do you use laser fluorescence (for example, Diagnodent®)?														
Never or 0%	272	81.4	105	78.4	42	85.7	51	98.1	30	83.3	72	96.0	572	84.1
1 to 24%	21	6.3	7	5.2	1	2.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	3	4.0	33	4.9
25 to 49%	16	4.8	4	3.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	22	3.2
50 to 74%	8	2.4	5	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	14	2.1
75 to 99%	12	3.6	9	6.7	4	8.2	0	0.0	4	11.1	0	0.0	29	4.3
Every time or 100%	5	1.5	4	3.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	1.5

- 84% of respondents never used laser fluorescence.

20. When you examine patients to determine if they have a **caries** lesion on a **proximal** (mesial or distal) surface of an anterior tooth, on what percent of these patients do you use **fiber optic** transillumination to help diagnose the lesion?

- 1 – Never or 0%
- 2 – 1 to 24%
- 3 – 25 to 49%
- 4 – 50 to 74%
- 5 – 75 to 99%
- 6 – Every time or 100%

21. When you examine patients to determine if they have a **caries** lesion, on what percent of these patients do you use some sort of **magnification** to help diagnose the lesion?

- 1 – Never or 0%
- 2 – 1 to 24%
- 3 – 25 to 49%
- 4 – 50 to 74%
- 5 – 75 to 99%
- 6 – Every time or 100%

**Table Q 20-21: Procedures used to diagnose caries by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
When you examine patients to determine if they have a caries lesion on a proximal (mesial or distal) surface of an anterior tooth, on what percent of these patients do you use fiber optic transillumination to help diagnose the lesion?														
Never or 0%	99	29.5	44	32.8	19	38.8	14	26.9	15	41.7	42	56.0	233	34.2
1 to 24%	159	47.3	46	34.3	20	40.8	30	57.7	15	41.7	25	33.3	295	43.3
25 to 49%	42	12.5	19	14.2	4	8.2	4	7.7	2	5.6	3	4.0	74	10.9
50 to 74%	17	5.1	13	9.7	5	10.2	3	5.8	3	8.3	1	1.3	42	6.2
75 to 99%	10	3.0	7	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.7	19	2.8
Every time or 100%	9	2.7	5	3.7	1	2.0	1	1.9	1	2.8	2	2.7	19	2.8
When you examine patients to determine if they have a caries lesion, on what percent of these patients do you use some sort of magnification to help diagnose the lesion?														
Never or 0%	61	18.4	12	9.0	7	14.3	2	3.9	6	16.7	28	37.3	116	17.1
1 to 24%	59	17.8	10	7.5	5	10.2	5	9.6	5	13.9	15	20.0	99	14.6
25 to 49%	26	7.8	10	7.5	1	2.0	3	5.8	2	5.6	9	12.0	51	7.5
50 to 74%	26	7.8	5	3.8	2	4.1	7	13.5	1	2.8	6	8.0	47	6.9
75 to 99%	30	9.0	16	12.0	1	2.0	7	13.5	5	13.9	5	6.7	64	9.5
Every time or 100%	130	39.2	80	60.2	33	67.4	28	53.9	17	47.2	12	16.0	300	44.3

- 34% of respondents never used fiber optic transillumination, and 43% used it on only “1 to 24%” of their patients. Few respondents used it on the majority of their patients (<11% in any category of >50% of their patients).
- Magnification was used “every time or 100%” by 44% of respondents, with fewer in SK, 16%, using it on all patients. 15-17% of respondents either never used magnification or used it on only 1-24% of their patients; a high proportion of SK respondents (37%) never used magnification.

For Questions 22-24: The patient is a 30-year old female with no relevant medical history. She has no complaints and is in your office today for a routine visit. She has been attending your practice on a regular basis for the past 6 years.

Questions 22-24: For each question, circle the letters which correspond to the treatment codes you would recommend for scenarios described. If treatment code “j” (other) is used, please specify. You may circle more than one treatment code per question.

22. The patient has 5 existing restorations and is not missing any teeth. Indicate what treatment you would provide to the restoration shown by the arrow in the first picture on the left.



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- a. No treatment today, follow the patient regularly
- b. Instruct patient in plaque removal for the affected area
- c. In-office fluoride
- d. Prescription for fluoride
- e. Recommend non-prescription fluoride
- f. Use sealant or unfilled resin over tooth
- g. Chlorhexidine treatment
- h. Polish, re-surface, or repair restoration, but not replace
- i. Replace entire restoration
- j. Other treatment

**Table Q 22: Type of treatment based on first picture by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N=		N=		N=		N=		N=		N=		N=	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
The patient has 5 existing restorations and is not missing any teeth. Indicated what treatment you would provide to the restoration shown by the arrow in the first picture on the left.														
No tx follow pt reg	28	8.3	9	6.6	7	13.7	5	9.6	5	13.9	22	29.3	76	11.1
Instruct on plaque rem	91	26.9	43	31.6	28	54.9	23	44.2	6	16.7	46	61.3	237	34.5
In-office fluoride	39	11.5	25	18.4	17	33.3	25	48.1	5	13.9	32	42.7	143	20.8
Rx for fluoride	28	8.3	27	19.9	7	13.7	17	32.7	5	13.9	3	4.0	87	12.7
Non-Rx fluoride	24	7.1	14	10.3	17	33.3	9	17.3	2	5.6	18	24.0	84	12.2
Sealant/unfilled resin	8	2.4	3	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.3	13	1.9
Chlorhexidine tx	0	0.0	3	2.2	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	1	1.3	6	0.9
Polish, re-surf or repair	103	30.6	43	31.6	16	31.4	36	69.2	11	30.6	32	42.7	241	35.1
Replace entire restor.	209	62.0	82	60.3	23	45.1	13	25.0	23	63.9	12	16.0	362	52.7
Other tx	8	2.4	7	5.2	2	3.9	1	1.9	1	2.8	1	1.3	20	2.9

- 53% would treat by replacing entire restoration, 34% would instruct patient on plaque removal, and 35% would polish, resurface or repair, but not replace restoration.

23. Now imagine the patient has no other dental restorations than the one shown, no dental caries, and is not missing any teeth. Indicate what treatment you would provide to the restoration in the second picture on the left.



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- a. No treatment today, follow the patient regularly
- b. Instruct patient in plaque removal for the affected area
- c. In-office fluoride
- d. Prescription for fluoride
- e. Recommend non-prescription fluoride
- f. Use sealant or unfilled resin over tooth
- g. Chlorhexidine treatment
- h. Polish, re-surface, or repair restoration, but not replace
- i. Replace entire restoration
- j. Other treatment

**Table Q23: Type of treatment based on second picture by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Now imagine the patient has no other dental restorations than the one shown, no dental caries, and is not missing any teeth. Indicate what treatment you would provide to the restoration in the second picture on the left.														
No tx follow pt reg	21	6.2	14	10.3	10	19.6	6	11.5	4	11.1	23	30.7	78	11.3
Instruct on plaque rem	56	16.6	32	23.5	16	31.4	14	26.9	6	16.7	29	38.7	153	22.2
In-office fluoride	29	8.6	18	13.2	5	9.8	17	32.7	4	11.1	14	18.7	87	12.7
Rx for fluoride	15	4.4	16	11.8	1	2.0	9	17.3	3	8.3	1	1.3	45	6.5
Non-Rx fluoride	16	4.7	11	8.1	14	27.5	9	17.3	1	2.8	8	10.7	59	8.6
Sealant/unfilled resin	9	2.7	7	5.2	2	3.9	1	1.9	0	0.0	2	2.7	21	3.1
Chlorhexidine tx	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Polish, re-surf or repair	175	51.9	70	51.5	28	54.9	39	75.0	26	72.2	32	42.7	370	53.9
Replace entire restor.	137	40.7	48	35.3	10	19.6	9	17.3	8	22.2	12	16.2	224	32.7
Other tx	7	2.1	9	6.6	2	3.9	1	1.9	2	5.6	3	4.1	24	3.5

- 54% would polish, re-surface, or repair, but not replace, restoration; nearly 33% would replace entire restoration.

24. The same patient has no other dental restorations than the one shown, no dental caries, and is not missing any teeth. Indicate what treatment you would provide to the restoration in the third picture on the left.



Courtesy of Dr. Ivar Mjör

- a. No treatment today, follow the patient regularly
- b. Instruct patient in plaque removal for the affected area
- c. In-office fluoride
- d. Prescription for fluoride
- e. Recommend non-prescription fluoride
- f. Use sealant or unfilled resin over tooth
- g. Chlorhexidine treatment
- h. Polish, re-surface, or repair restoration, but not replace
- i. Replace entire restoration
- j. Other treatment

**Table Q24: Type of treatment based on third picture by DPBRN region**

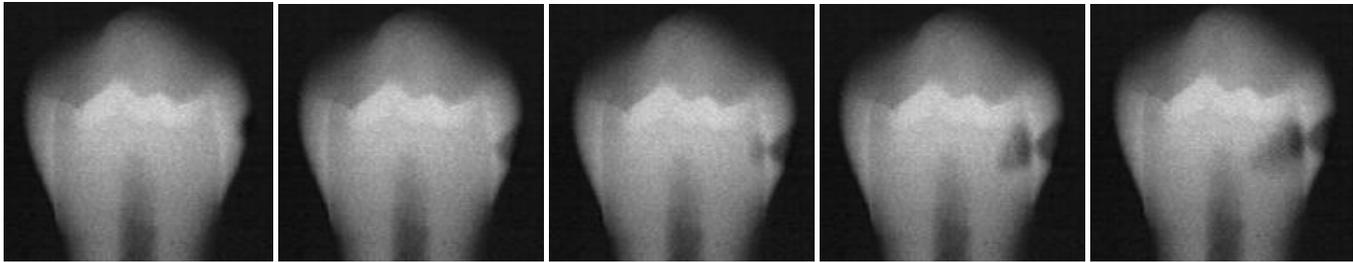
	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
The same patient has no other dental restorations than the one shown, no dental caries, and is not missing any teeth. Indicated what treatment you would provide to the restoration in the third picture of the left.														
No tx follow pt reg	190	56.4	61	44.9	32	62.8	29	55.8	21	58.3	42	56.0	375	54.6
Instruct on plaque rem	35	10.4	25	18.4	7	13.7	13	25.0	5	13.9	6	8.0	91	13.2
In-office fluoride	24	7.1	13	9.6	2	4.0	18	34.6	2	5.6	1	1.3	60	8.7
Rx for fluoride	11	3.3	4	2.9	0	0.0	7	13.5	1	2.8	1	1.3	24	3.5
Non-Rx fluoride	12	3.6	11	8.1	7	13.7	7	13.5	1	2.8	4	5.3	42	6.1
Sealant/unfilled resin	2	0.6	1	0.7	4	7.8	5	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	1.7
Chlorhexidine tx	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Polish, re-surf or repair	32	9.5	12	8.8	5	9.8	16	30.8	1	2.8	20	26.7	86	12.5
Replace entire restor.	99	29.3	54	39.7	8	15.7	4	7.7	14	38.9	13	17.3	192	27.9
Other tx	25	7.4	16	11.8	2	4.0	1	1.9	5	13.9	3	4.0	52	7.6

- Nearly 55% of respondents indicated that they would not treat the restoration that day but would follow patient regularly, while about 28% would replace the entire restoration.

**For question 25:** The patient is a 30-year old female with no relevant medical history. She has no complaints and is in your office today for a routine visit. She has been attending your practice on a regular basis for the past 6 years.

For question 25, please circle the one number that corresponds to the lesion depth at which you think it is best to do a permanent restoration (composite, amalgam, etc.) instead of only doing preventive therapy.

25. The patient has no dental restorations, no dental caries, and is not missing any teeth.



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**Table Q25: Permanent restoration according to lesion depth by DPBRN region**

	AL/MS		FL/GA		MN		PDA		US-Other		SK		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
The patient has no dental restorations, no dental caries, and is not missing any teeth. Which picture corresponds to the lesion depth at which you think it is best to do a permanent restoration?														
Picture 1	14	4.2	4	3.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	3	8.3	0	0.0	22	3.2
Picture 2	171	50.9	72	53.3	11	22.0	6	11.5	15	41.7	1	1.4	276	40.4
Picture 3	145	43.2	55	40.7	36	72.0	40	76.9	18	50.0	38	51.4	332	48.6
Picture 4	4	1.2	3	2.2	2	4.0	6	11.5	0	0.0	35	47.3	50	7.3
Picture 5	2	0.6	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4

- 49% of respondents selected picture 3, and 40% selected picture 2.