Minimum Intervention S **Dentistry for children** with tooth decay

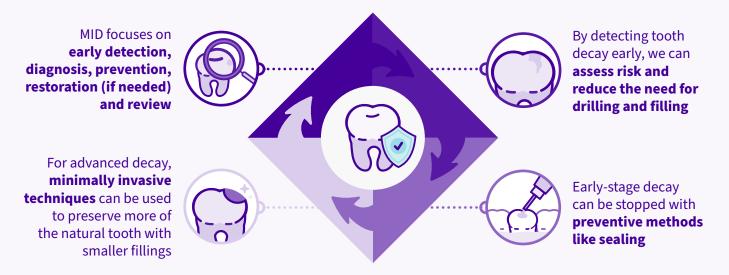
Children, parents and dental professionals supportive of approach and call for more research

Tooth decay is one of the most common childhood diseases affecting nearly half of 15-year-olds and a third of 12-year-olds. These numbers are even higher when early-stage decay is included. It can cause significant pain, suffering and missed school time for children.

- Conventional treatment for tooth decay involves anaesthesia, drilling and fillings
- Injections and drills often cause fear, discouraging dental visits
- Fillings in permanent teeth require periodic replacement, creating a long-term burden for children into their adulthood

What is Minimum Intervention Dentistry (MID)?

Also referred to as Minimum Intervention Oral Care (MIOC)



Addressing the MID research gap

- We conducted the **first study** on MID in children's permanent teeth and its implementation and acceptability
 - 86 children (ages 6-16) with tooth decay in their permanent teeth
 - 10 NHS primary care dental practices
 - questionnaires and interviews
- We sought to determine the feasibility of running a larger trial investigating the clinical cost effectiveness of MID
- · Participants viewed MID positively
- Dental professionals were supportive of MID, further training and research
- MID is an acceptable approach for children with tooth decay
- The study highlighted challenges for aspects such as caries risk assessment, delivering prevention, and allocating recall
- With refinements in design, a larger definitive trial across dental practices is feasible

We recommend a larger definitive trial, and to:

- increase research into MID
- consider NHS contract changes to facilitate the delivery of MID in dental practices
- facilitate scenario-based and face-to-face MID training for dental professionals
- inform and engage dental practices' wider teams about MID
- create video resources to raise awareness for MID amongst children and parents

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