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The Monitor Practice Program - is non-invasive management of dental caries in private practice cost-effective?

Submission date 05/02/2009	**Recruitment status** No longer recruiting	[_] Prospectively registered [_] Protocol [_] Statistical analysis plan [X] Results [_] Individual participant data
Registration date 30/03/2009	**Overall study status** Completed	
Last Edited 30/03/2009	**Condition category** Oral Health	

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
402466

Study information

Scientific Title
The cost-effectiveness of non-invasive management of dental caries in private practice: a cluster randomised controlled clinical trial

Acronym
MPP

Study objectives
1. That there is a statistically significant difference in the increment of decayed, missing, and filled tooth surfaces (DMFS) between a preventive and a standard care oral health program
2. That management of dental decay using a preventive remineralising approach is more cost-effective than the standard approach which involves filling the tooth

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)
Sydney University Human Ethics Committee gave approval on the 24th November 2004 (ref: 7810)

Primary study design
Interventional

Study design
Cluster randomised controlled clinical trial

Study type(s)
Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied
Dental caries

Interventions
Control arm:
Usual dental care.

Intervention arm:
The Caries Management System is a ten-step non-invasive strategy to arrest and remineralise early lesions. This system was developed for use by general practitioners according to a new Caries Management Policy that had been adopted by the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Sydney, where learning and teaching within the new curriculum was designed to be informed by evidence-based practice. The governing principle of the Caries Management System is that caries management must include consideration of:
1. The patient at risk
2. The status of each lesion
3. Patient management
4. Clinical management
5. Monitoring

Both dental caries risk and dental caries treatment are managed according to a set of protocols which refer only to those interventions that are well supported by a strong evidence base. The protocols are applied at various steps throughout patient consultation and treatment and have a twin focus on the primary prevention of caries and its secondary prevention (arrest and reversal of early lesions) through non-invasive measures.

Assessment of dental plaque control:
1. Saliva assessment
2. The status of each lesion

Clinical examination:
1. Bite-wing radiographic survey
2. Assessment of the patient's caries risk status

Patient management:
1. Case presentation and treatment planning
2. Diet advice
3. Oral hygiene instruction and coaching
4. Clinical management
5. Monitoring
6. Caries activity
7. Diet control
8. Plaque control
9. Fluoride exposure

Intervention Type
Other

Phase
Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)
1. Reduction in incremental DMFS score
2. Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio

Interim analysis at 2 years (to determine efficacy for the cost-effectiveness analysis), final analysis 3 years.

Key secondary outcome(s)
1. Patient and dentist acceptability
2. Impediments to implementation

Interim analysis at 2 years (to determine efficacy for the cost-effectiveness analysis), final analysis 3 years.

Completion date
30/09/2012

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria
1. All patients attending for dental treatment within recruited dental practices
2. Aged 5 years and over, either sex

Participant type(s)
Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed
No

Age group
Other

Sex
All

Key exclusion criteria
Unable to provide informed consent

Date of first enrolment
01/03/2005

Date of final enrolment
30/09/2012

Locations

Countries of recruitment
Australia

Study participating centre
University of Sydney
Westmead
Australia
NSW 2145

Sponsor information

Organisation
University of Sydney (Australia)

ROR
https://ror.org/0384j8v12

Funder(s)

Funder type
Research council

Funder Name
National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) (Australia) (ref: 402466)

Alternative Name(s)
National Health and Medical Research Council, Australian Government, NHMRC National Health and Medical Research Council, NHMRC

Funding Body Type
Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype
National government

Location
Australia

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	recruitment results	01/06/2007		Yes	No
Results article	results	01/12/2008		Yes	No
Other publications	patient perspective	01/12/2007		Yes	No
Participant information sheet	Participant information sheet	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes