

C1: Caries Studies: Baseline Data

Study Details	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Confounding Factors	Baseline Survey Characteristics	Final Survey Characteristics
Author (year) Adriasola (1959) Country of study Chile Geographic location San Fernando (non-F), Curico (F) Year study started 1953 Year study ended 1956 Year of change in fluoridation status 1953	Inclusion criteria Children aged 3-15 Children from 2 primary schools in the study areas Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: None stated Outcome(s): % caries free subjects	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> Low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> Low (Natural) Age: 5, 8, and 12	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> Low (Natural) Age: 5, 8, and 12
Author (year) Alvarez-Ubilla (1959) Country of study Chile Geographic location San Fernando (low-F), Curico (F) Year study started 1953 Year study ended 1956 Year of change in fluoridation status 1953	Inclusion criteria Children aged 3 to 15 Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: None stated Outcome(s): Dmft score % caries free subjects«Outcome2»	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Age: 5	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Age: 5
Author (year) Arnold (1956) Country of study USA Geographic location Grand Rapids (F), Muskegon (non-F) Year study started 1944 Year study ended 1951 Year of change in fluoridation status 1945	Inclusion criteria Children aged 4-16 years Used city water supplies since birth Exclusion criteria Children who lived outside study areas for more than 3 months of any one year	Other sources of fluoride: Author states that there were no concerted efforts to commence special caries control programmes e.g. topical fluoride programmes, in either of the cities since the study began Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Not stated Outcome(s): defit score DMFT score	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> <0.2 (Natural) Age: 5, 8, 12 and 15	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> <0.2 (Natural) Age: 5, 8, 12 and 15

C1: Caries Studies: Baseline Data

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Author (year) Ast (1951) Country of study USA Geographic location Newburgh (F), Kingston (non-F) Year study started 1945 Year study ended 1952 Year of change in fluoridation status 1945	Inclusion criteria All 5-12 year old children present at school on days of examination Continuous residents of study areas Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Not stated Outcome(s): DMFT rate per 100 erupted permanent teeth % caries free subjects (primary teeth) Number of erupted permanent teeth per child	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> <0.1 (Natural) <i>Control:</i> <0.1 (Natural) Age: 5, 8 and 12	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1-1.2 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> <0.1 (Natural) Age: 5, 8 and 12
Author (year) Attwood (1988) Country of study Scotland Geographic location Annan (non-F), Stranraer (F) Year study started 1980 Year study ended 1986 Year of change in fluoridation status 1983	Inclusion criteria Children aged 10 years attending non-denominational primary schools Lifetime residents of study areas Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Areas similar small towns in south-west Scotland with approximately equal dentist/population ratios and clinical care provided by general and community dental services Outcome(s): DMFT score	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> high (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Age: 10	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Age: 10
Author (year) Backer Dirks (1961) Country of study Holland Geographic location Tiel (F), Culemborg (non-F) Year study started 1952 Year study ended 1959 Year of change in fluoridation status 1953	Inclusion criteria Children aged 11-15 Lifelong residents of the study areas Used the piped water supply 100 children of each age examined Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Areas similar in social class structure and proportional numbers of subjects selected from each school type Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Not stated Outcome(s): Average number of all approximal lesions Average number of approximal dental lesions	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> 0.1 (Natural) Age: 11-15	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1.1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> 0.1 (Natural) Age: 11-15

C1: Caries Studies: Baseline Data

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<p>Author (year) Beal (1981)</p> <p>Country of study England</p> <p>Geographic location Corby (non-F) and Scunthorpe (F)</p> <p>Year study started 1969</p> <p>Year study ended 1975</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1968</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Continuous residents in study areas Children aged 5, 8, and 12</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Teeth extracted for orthodontic purposes</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Both areas have iron/steel as main industry - socio-economic composition of 2 areas similar</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p> <p>Outcome(s): dmft score DMFT score % caries free subjects (permanent teeth) % caries free subjects (primary teeth)</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> 0.35 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5, 8 and 12</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 0.9 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> 0.35 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5, 8 and 12</p>
<p>Author (year) Beal (1971)</p> <p>Country of study England</p> <p>Geographic location Balsall Heath and Northfield, Birmingham (F) and Dudley (non-F)</p> <p>Year study started 1967</p> <p>Year study ended 1970</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1965</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Children aged 5 attending schools that participated in each year of the study</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Balsall Heath is poor area of city with high prop of immigrants, Northfield and Dudley are both industrial areas with comparable pops., but more immigrants in Dudley</p> <p>Ethnicity: All areas have some proportion of immigrants</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p> <p>Outcome(s): deft score % caries free subjects</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Group 2:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> <0.1 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Group 2:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> <0.1 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5</p>
<p>Author (year) Blayney (1960)</p> <p>Country of study USA</p> <p>Geographic location Evanston (F), Oak Park (non-F), Illinois</p> <p>Year study started 1946</p> <p>Year study ended 1956</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1946</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria None stated</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Detailed questionnaire completed by parents before baseline examination, collected: length of residency, water supply, mother's pregnancy, diet, school behaviour - no results provided</p> <p>Outcome(s): DMFT score</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 8 and 12</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> high (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 8 and 12</p>

C1: Caries Studies: Baseline Data

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<p>Author (year) Brown (1965)</p> <p>Country of study Canada</p> <p>Geographic location Brantford (F), Stratford (Natural F), Sarnia (non-F), Ontario</p> <p>Year study started 1948</p> <p>Year study ended 1959</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1945</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Children aged 9-14 Continuous residents (absence of <6 weeks since birth)</p> <p>All primary and secondary schools in study areas</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p> <p>Outcome(s): % caries free subjects (permanent teeth) DMFT score</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Group 3:</i> high (Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 9-11 and 12-14</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> high (Artificial) <i>Group 3:</i> high (Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 9-11 and 12-14</p>
<p>Author (year) DHSS (1969)</p> <p>Country of study England</p> <p>Geographic location Watford (F), Sutton (non-F)</p> <p>Year study started 1956</p> <p>Year study ended 1967</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1956</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Continuous residents of study areas Consumed piped water at home and at school</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated (social class data available only for 1967 survey - see objective 3)</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p> <p>Outcome(s): % caries free subjects dmft score DMFT score</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> Low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> Low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5, 8, 12 and 14</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 0.89-0.99 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> Low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5, 8, 12 and 14</p>
<p>Author (year) DHSS (1969)</p> <p>Country of study Wales</p> <p>Geographic location Holyhead (mainly F -gets most of water from Gwalchmai, but occasionally also receives water from Bodafon) and Gwalchmai zone (F) and Bodafon zone (Non-F), Anglesey</p> <p>Year study started 1956</p> <p>Year study ended 1965</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1955</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Continuous residents of study areas Consumed piped water at home and at school</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated (social class data available only for 1967 survey - see objective 3)</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p> <p>Outcome(s): % caries free subjects</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Group 2:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5, 8, 12 and 14</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 0.8-0.9 (Artificial) <i>Group 2:</i> 0.8-0.9 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5, 8, 12 and 14</p>

C1: Caries Studies: Baseline Data

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Author (year) DHSS (1969) Country of study Scotland Geographic location Ayr (non-F), Kilmarnock (F) Year study started 1956 Year study ended 1968 Year of change in fluoridation status 1956	Inclusion criteria Continuous residents of study areas Consumed piped water at home and at school Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated (social class data available only for 1967 survey - see objective 3) Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Not stated Outcome(s): % caries free subjects dmft score DMFT score	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Age: 5, 9, 12 and 14	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Age: 5, 9, 12 and 14
Author (year) DHSS (1969) Country of study Scotland Geographic location Ayr (non-F), Kilmarnock (F) Year study started 1961 Year study ended 1968 Year of change in fluoridation status «YearFluor»2	Inclusion criteria Continuous residents of study areas Consumed piped water at home and at school Exclusion criteria Not stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated (social class data available only for 1967 survey – see Objective 3) Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Not stated Outcome(s): Dmft score % caries free subjects (primary teeth)	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Age: 5	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Age: 5
Author (year) Gray (2000) Country of study England Geographic location Dudley, Sedgeley & Cosely, Halesowen, Brierly Hill & Kingswinford (F), Stourbridge (non-F) Year study started 1988 Year study ended 1997 Year of change in fluoridation status 1987	Inclusion criteria Children living in study area since 1988 Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Not stated Outcome(s): % caries free subjects (primary teeth)	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Group 2:</i> low (Natural) <i>Group 3:</i> low (Natural) <i>Group 4:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Age: 5	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Group 2:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Group 3:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Group 4:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Age: 5

C1: Caries Studies: Baseline Data

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<p>Author (year) Guo (1984)</p> <p>Country of study Taiwan</p> <p>Geographic location Chung-Hsing New Village (F), Tsao-Tun (non-F)</p> <p>Year study started 1971</p> <p>Year study ended 1984</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1971</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Continuous residents of study areas</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Children who migrated from other areas during study period</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Similar climate - mean daily air temp = 24°C</p> <p>Outcome(s): % caries free subjects dmft score DMFT score</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 0.07 (Natural) <i>Control:</i> 0.08 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5, 8, 12, and 15</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 0.6 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> 0.08 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5, 8, 12, and 15</p>
<p>Author (year) Hardwick (1982)</p> <p>Country of study England</p> <p>Geographic location Alsager, Middlewich, Nantwich (F), Northwich (not F)</p> <p>Year study started 1974</p> <p>Year study ended 1978</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1975</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria 12 year old children living in study area Consent from relevant country authorities and teachers at schools included in the study</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: 152 fluoride group: 142(94%) used only fluoride dentrifices & 125 (83%) used at least once a day. 194 control group, 185 (95%) used only fluoride dentrifices, 147 (76%) used at least once per day. Two children in fluoride group and 4 children in control had ever used fluoride tablets.</p> <p>Social class: Control and experimental groups matched on urban and rural characteristics</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p> <p>Outcome(s): DMFS score DMFT score</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> <0.1 (Natural) <i>Control:</i> <0.1 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 12</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1.0 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> <0.1 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 16</p>
<p>Author (year) Hobbs (1994)</p> <p>Country of study Wales</p> <p>Geographic location Powys (non-F) and Llandrindod (F)</p> <p>Year study started 1989</p> <p>Year study ended 1993</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1989</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Children aged 5 years</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p> <p>Outcome(s): dmft score</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> <0.2 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> <0.2 (Natural) <i>Control:</i> <0.2 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5</p>

C1: Caries Studies: Baseline Data

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<p>Author (year) Kalsbeek (1993)</p> <p>Country of study Holland</p> <p>Geographic location Tiel (F), Culemborg (non-F)</p> <p>Year study started 1968</p> <p>Year study ended 1987</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1973</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria 15 year old children born and still resident in study areas</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: No difference between 2 study areas in fluoride tablet use, use of fluoridated toothpaste, frequency of toothbrushing and % of children that visited dentist more than twice a year, fluoride applied more frequently by dentists in Culemborg than in Tiel</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p> <p>Outcome(s): DMFT score DMFS score</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1ppm (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> Low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 15</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> Low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> Low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 15</p>
<p>Author (year) Kunzel (1997)</p> <p>Country of study Germany</p> <p>Geographic location Chemnitz(F), Plauen (non-F)</p> <p>Year study started 1959</p> <p>Year study ended 1971</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1959</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Children born in study areas</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Children who had moved into the 2 study areas Disabled children</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Number of topical applications of fluoride toothpastes, solutions and gel was low - water fluoridation was the only preventive measure</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Increasing annual sugar consumption in both areas</p> <p>Outcome(s): dmft score DMFT score % caries free subjects</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 0.2 (Natural) <i>Control:</i> 0.2 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5, 8, 12 and 15</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> 0.2 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5, 8, 12 and 15</p>
<p>Author (year) Kunzel (1997)</p> <p>Country of study Germany</p> <p>Geographic location Chemnitz(F), Plauen (non-F)</p> <p>Year study started 1991</p> <p>Year study ended 1995</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1990</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Children born in Chemnitz or Plauen</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Children who had moved into the 2 study areas Disabled children</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: In 1992 F-enriched domestic salt became available - reached market share of 10-15% in 1995. Quota of fluoride toothpaste increased from 15-88% after 1992.</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Sugar consumption decreased in 1993 from high level of past decade to level of 1967. Complete restructuring of dental care system occurred between 1987 & 1995</p> <p>Outcome(s): DMFT score % caries free subjects</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Natural) <i>Control:</i> 0.2 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 8, 12 and 15</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 0.2 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> 0.2 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 8, 12 and 15</p>

C1: Caries Studies: Baseline Data

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<p>Author (year) Loh (1996)</p> <p>Country of study Singapore and West Malaysia</p> <p>Geographic location Malacca (non-F), Singapore (F)</p> <p>Year study started 1957</p> <p>Year study ended 1966</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1958</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Chinese and Malay children aged 7-9 years</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Chinese and Malay children - results presented separately</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Hot & humid climate - mean daily temp 26.°C</p> <p>Outcome(s): DMFT score</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 7-9</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 0.7 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 7-9</p>
<p>Author (year) Pot (1974)</p> <p>Country of study Holland</p> <p>Geographic location Tiel (F), Culemborg (non-F)</p> <p>Year study started 1950</p> <p>Year study ended 1970</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1953</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Residents of study areas born between 1896 and 1945</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Subjects who left the study areas for more than 3 months after fluoridation was introduced</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Age - results for final survey presented in 5 year age groups - shows that higher proportion of younger subjects have prosthetic teeth in Culemborg compared to Tiel</p> <p>Outcome(s): % with false teeth</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> 0.1 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 5-55</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1.1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> 0.1 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 25-75</p>
<p>Author (year) Seppa (1998)</p> <p>Country of study Finland</p> <p>Geographic location Kuopio (F), Jyväskylä (non-F)</p> <p>Year study started 1992</p> <p>Year study ended 1995</p> <p>Year of change in fluoridation status 1992</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Return of signed parental consent form</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Children aged 3-15 Did not show up for examination</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Use of F toothpaste & F tablets, consumption of xylitol chewing gum - info obtained from questionnaire. Info on sealants & fluoride varnish use obtained from dental records</p> <p>Social class: Similar distribution of demographic and socio-economic characteristics</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p> <p>Outcome(s): DMFS score</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> 0.1 (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 6, 9, 12 and 15</p>	<p>Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural)</p> <p>Age: 6, 9, 12 and 15</p>

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Author (year) Wragg (1999) Country of study England Geographic location Swadlincote (non-F), Ilkeston and Alfreton (F) Year study started 1985 Year study ended 1995 Year of change in fluoridation status 1984	Inclusion criteria None stated Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Not stated Outcome(s): dmft score % caries free subjects	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Group 2:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> 0.2 (Natural) Age: 5	Fluoride level (artificially or naturally fluoridated): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Group 2:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> 0.2 (Natural) Age: 5