

**Supplementary file 3. ROB 2 - Risk of Bias**

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| <b>Unique ID</b>  | 1  | <b>Study ID</b>   | J. L. Castillo, 2011                                 | <b>Assessor</b>                                  | R1/R2  |
| <b>Ref or Label</b>                                       |  | <b>Aim</b>        | Adhering to intervention (the 'per-protocol' effect) | <b>The effect of adhering to intervention...</b> | Non-adherence of trial participants to their assigned intervention |
| <b>Experimental</b>                                       | Silver Diamine Fluoride  | <b>Comparator</b> | Sterile water  | <b>Source</b>                                    | Journal article(s)   |
| <b>Outcome</b>  | Reduction of pain (tooth sensitivity)  | <b>Results</b>    |  | <b>Weight</b>                                    | 1  |
| <b>Domain</b>   | <b>Signaling question</b>  |                   |  | <b>Response</b>                                  | <b>Comments</b>  |
| <b>Bias arising from the randomization process</b>        | 1.1 Was the allocation sequence random?  |                   |  | Y  | No information on allocation method                                |
|   | 1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to interventions?                      |                   |  | NI   |  |
|   | 1.3 Did baseline differences between intervention groups suggest a problem with the randomization process?                     |                   |  | N  |  |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>  |                   |  | <b>Some concerns</b>                             |  |
| <b>Bias due to deviations from intended interventions</b> | 2.1 Were participants aware of their assigned intervention during the trial?   |                   |  | N  |  |
|   | 2.2 Were carers and people delivering the interventions aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial?         |                   |  | PN   |  |
|   | 2.3. [If applicable:] If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were important non-protocol interventions balanced across intervention groups? |                   |  | NA   |  |

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|   | 2.4. [If applicable:] Were there failures in implementing the intervention that could have affected the outcome?  | NA                   |   |
|   | 2.5. [If applicable:] Was there non-adherence to the assigned intervention regimen that could have affected participants' outcomes?   | NI                   | No information on non-adherence to intervention |
|   | 2.6. If N/PN/NI to 2.3, or Y/PY/NI to 2.4 or 2.5: Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of adhering to the intervention?  | Y                    |   |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>   | <b>Some concerns</b> |   |
| <b>Bias due to missing outcome data</b>         | 3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all participants randomized?  | Y                    |   |
|   | 3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that the result was not biased by missing outcome data?  | NA                   |   |
|   | 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value?  | NA                   |   |
|   | 3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness in the outcome depended on its true value?   | NA                   |   |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>   | <b>Low</b>           |   |
| <b>Bias in measurement of the outcome</b>       | 4.1 Was the method of measuring the outcome inappropriate?  | N                    |   |
|   | 4.2 Could measurement or ascertainment of the outcome have differed between intervention groups?  | N                    |   |
|   | 4.3 Were outcome assessors aware of the intervention received by study participants?  | PN                   |   |
|   | 4.4 If Y/PY/NI to 4.3: Could assessment of the outcome have been influenced by knowledge of intervention received?  | NA                   |   |
|   | 4.5 If Y/PY/NI to 4.4: Is it likely that assessment of the outcome was influenced by knowledge of intervention received?  | NA                   |   |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>   | <b>Low</b>           |   |
| <b>Bias in selection of the reported result</b> | 5.1 Were the data that produced this result analysed in accordance with a pre-specified analysis plan that was finalized before unblinded outcome data were available for analysis? | NI                   | Data don't make it clear                        |
|   | 5.2 ... multiple eligible outcome measurements (e.g. scales, definitions, time points) within the outcome domain?   | PY                   | Data used VAS score and visual changes          |

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|   | 5.3 ... multiple eligible analyses of the data?  |                   |  | PN   |   |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>  |                   |  | <b>High</b>                                      |   |
| <b>Overall bias</b>                                       | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>  |                   |  | <b>High</b>                                      |   |
| <b>Unique ID</b>  | 2  | <b>Study ID</b>   | G.G. Craig, 2012                                     | <b>Assessor</b>                                  | <b>R1/R2</b>  |
| <b>Ref or Label</b>                                       |  | <b>Aim</b>        | Adhering to intervention (the 'per-protocol' effect) | <b>The effect of adhering to intervention...</b> | Non-adherence of trial participants to their assigned intervention  |
| <b>Experimental</b>                                       | Silver Diamine Fluoride/potassium iodide   | <b>Comparator</b> | Oxalic acid-based preparation                        | <b>Source</b>                                    | Journal article(s)  |
| <b>Outcome</b>  | Reduction of pain (tooth sensitivity)  | <b>Results</b>    |  | <b>Weight</b>                                    | 1   |
| <b>Domain</b>   | <b>Signaling question</b>  |                   |  | <b>Response</b>                                  | <b>Comments</b>   |
| <b>Bias arising from the randomization process</b>        | 1.1 Was the allocation sequence random?  |                   |  | NI   | The authors don't explain how the randomization was made  |
|   | 1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to interventions?                      |                   |  | PN   |   |
|   | 1.3 Did baseline differences between intervention groups suggest a problem with the randomization process?                     |                   |  | N  |   |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>  |                   |  | <b>High</b>                                      |   |
| <b>Bias due to deviations from intended interventions</b> | 2.1 Were participants aware of their assigned intervention during the trial?   |                   |  | PY   | They didn't explain anything about taste and smell. The participants could have known. They don't explain if the interventionists knew what they were delivering. |
|   | 2.2 Were carers and people delivering the interventions aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial?         |                   |  | PY   |   |
|   | 2.3. [If applicable:] If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were important non-protocol interventions balanced across intervention groups? |                   |  | NA   |   |
|   | 2.4. [If applicable:] Were there failures in implementing the intervention that could have affected the outcome?               |                   |  | NA   |   |

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|   | 2.5. [If applicable:] Was there non-adherence to the assigned intervention regimen that could have affected participants' outcomes?  | PN          | No information about non-adherence to the intervention.            |
|   | 2.6. If N/PN/NI to 2.3, or Y/PY/NI to 2.4 or 2.5: Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of adhering to the intervention?                                 | NA          |  |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>  | <b>High</b> |  |
| <b>Bias due to missing outcome data</b>         | 3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all participants randomized?   | PY          |  |
|   | 3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that the result was not biased by missing outcome data?   | NA          |  |
|   | 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value?   | NA          |  |
|   | 3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness in the outcome depended on its true value?  | NA          |  |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>  | <b>Low</b>  |  |
| <b>Bias in measurement of the outcome</b>       | 4.1 Was the method of measuring the outcome inappropriate?   | PN          | They used the VAS scale for pain.                                  |
|   | 4.2 Could measurement or ascertainment of the outcome have differed between intervention groups?   | Y           | They used the VAS scale and visual changes for the second outcome. |
|   | 4.3 Were outcome assessors aware of the intervention received by study participants?   | NA          |  |
|   | 4.4 If Y/PY/NI to 4.3: Could assessment of the outcome have been influenced by knowledge of intervention received?   | NA          |  |
|   | 4.5 If Y/PY/NI to 4.4: Is it likely that assessment of the outcome was influenced by knowledge of intervention received?   | NA          |  |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>  | <b>High</b> |  |
| <b>Bias in selection of the reported result</b> | 5.1 Were the data that produced this result in accordance with a pre-specified analysis plan that was finalized before unblinded outcome data were available for analysis? | PN          | There was no information about on this topic.                      |
|   | 5.2 ... multiple eligible outcome measurements (e.g. scales, definitions, time points) within the outcome domain?  | PY          | They used VAS scoring and visual changes based on photographs      |
|   | 5.3 ... multiple eligible analyses of the data?  | PN          |  |

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|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>  |                   |   | <b>High</b>                                      |  |
| <b>Overall bias</b>                                       | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>  |                   |   | <b>High</b>                                      |  |
| <b>Unique ID</b>  | 3  | <b>Study ID</b>   | N. Permata, 2018  | <b>Assessor</b>                                  | <b>R1/R2</b>   |
| <b>Ref or Label</b>                                       |  | <b>Aim</b>        | Adhering to intervention (the 'per-protocol' effect)    | <b>The effect of adhering to intervention...</b> | Non-adherence of trial participants to their assigned intervention   |
| <b>Experimental</b>                                       | Silver Diamine Fluoride  | <b>Comparator</b> | Silver Diamine Fluoride followed by CO2 laser treatment | <b>Source</b>                                    | Journal article(s)   |
| <b>Outcome</b>  | Compare the efficacy of silver diamine fluoride and CO2 laser in reducing the dentin hypersensitivity score                    | <b>Results</b>    |   | <b>Weight</b>                                    | 1  |
| <b>Domain</b>   | <b>Signaling question</b>  |                   |   | <b>Response</b>                                  | <b>Comments</b>  |
| <b>Bias arising from the randomization process</b>        | 1.1 Was the allocation sequence random?  |                   |   | PY   | No information on the method of randomization  |
|   | 1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to interventions?                      |                   |   | N  |  |
|   | 1.3 Did baseline differences between intervention groups suggest a problem with the randomization process?                     |                   |   | Y  | The study was not statistically significant, since some results were $p > 0.05$ .  |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>  |                   |   | <b>High</b>                                      |  |
| <b>Bias due to deviations from intended interventions</b> | 2.1 Were participants aware of their assigned intervention during the trial?   |                   |   | PY   | Probably yes, because only one group applied a laser. Consequently, the participants knew which group they were from. Probably yes, because they needed to apply lasers only to one of the groups. |
|   | 2.2 Were carers and people delivering the interventions aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial?         |                   |   | PY   |  |
|   | 2.3. [If applicable:] If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were important non-protocol interventions balanced across intervention groups? |                   |   | NA   |  |
|   | 2.4. [If applicable:] Were there failures in implementing the intervention that could have affected the outcome?               |                   |   | NA   |  |

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|   | 2.5. [If applicable:] Was there non-adherence to the assigned intervention regimen that could have affected participants' outcomes?   | PN          | No information on non-adherence to the intervention.                                  |
|   | 2.6. If N/PN/NI to 2.3, or Y/PY/NI to 2.4 or 2.5: Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of adhering to the intervention?  | NA          |   |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>   | <b>High</b> |   |
| <b>Bias due to missing outcome data</b>         | 3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized?   | Y           |   |
|   | 3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that the result was not biased by missing outcome data?  | NA          |   |
|   | 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value?  | NA          |   |
|   | 3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness in the outcome depended on its true value?   | NA          |   |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>   | <b>Low</b>  |   |
| <b>Bias in measurement of the outcome</b>       | 4.1 Was the method of measuring the outcome inappropriate?  | N           |   |
|   | 4.2 Could measurement or ascertainment of the outcome have differed between intervention groups?  | N           |   |
|   | 4.3 Were outcome assessors aware of the intervention received by study participants?  | Y           | The assessors were aware.   |
|   | 4.4 If Y/PY/NI to 4.3: Could assessment of the outcome have been influenced by knowledge of intervention received?  | Y           | Knowledge could have influenced the results   |
|   | 4.5 If Y/PY/NI to 4.4: Is it likely that assessment of the outcome was influenced by knowledge of intervention received?  | Y           |   |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>   | <b>High</b> |   |
| <b>Bias in selection of the reported result</b> | 5.1 Were the data that produced this result analysed in accordance with a pre-specified analysis plan that was finalized before unblinded outcome data were available for analysis? | PN          | There was no information on this topic.   |
|   | 5.2 ... multiple eligible outcome measurements (e.g. scales, definitions, time points) within the outcome domain?   | Y           | They used VAS for two types of stimuli (evaporative and thermal) and also DIAGNOdent. |
|   | 5.3 ... multiple eligible analyses of the data?   | PN          |   |
|   | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>   | <b>High</b> |   |
| <b>Overall bias</b>                             | <b>Risk of bias judgement</b>   | <b>High</b> |   |