






Prevalence of Root Canal Treatment for First Permanent Molars among Children: A Cross-sectional Study

Nada Othman Bamashmous¹ , Wala Dhafar², Manal Ibrahim Almalik³ , Jihan Turkistani⁴ and Heba Jafar Sabbagh^{1,*} 

¹Pediatric Dentistry Department, Faculty of Dentistry, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

²University Dental Hospital, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

³Dental Department, King Fahad Armed Forces Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

⁴Department of Dental Services, King Abdulaziz Medical City, Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Abstract:

Objective: The First Permanent Molar (FPM) is the tooth most susceptible to caries. Various treatment modalities are available for the management of deep carious lesions, with root canal therapy (RCT). However, the literature is lacking data regarding the prevalence of RCT in FPM. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of RCT in FPM among children aged 9-18 years in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Methods: Children aged 9-18 years who underwent RCT in three major treatment centers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, between September, 2010 and June, 2019, were included in the study. A data collection form was developed to extract information from the electronic records of the patients, including demographic data and details related to the root canal-treated teeth.

Results: The prevalence of RCT in FPM was 3% (811/27,414) with a mean age of 14.00 ± 2.36 . The male-to-female ratio was 1:1.74. Mandibular FPM was more frequently treated with RCT compared to the maxillary FPM, and the most commonly treated teeth were lower-left FPM (36.3%). The majority of patients (79.3%) had one treated FPM.

Conclusion: This study provides baseline data on RCT prevalence in FPMs among children in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The findings highlight a prevalence rate of 3%, suggesting an early onset of dental disease during childhood.

Keywords: First permanent molars, Prevalence, Pulp therapy, Root canal treatment.

© 2024 The Author(s). Published by Bentham Open.

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Public License (CC-BY 4.0), a copy of which is available at: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>. This license permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

*Address correspondence to this author at the Pediatric Dentistry Department, King Abdulaziz University, Faculty of Dentistry, PO Box 80200, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia; Tel: +966505668481; E-mail: hsabbagh@kau.edu.sa

Cite as: Bamashmous N, Dhafar W, Almalik M, Turkistani J, Sabbagh H. Prevalence of Root Canal Treatment for First Permanent Molars among Children: A Cross-sectional Study. Open Dent J. 2024; 18: e18742106361045. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2174/0118742106361045241212061340>



Received: September 29, 2024

Revised: November 06, 2024

Accepted: November 15, 2024

Published: December 27, 2024



Send Orders for Reprints to reprints@benthamsience.net

1. INTRODUCTION

The First Permanent Molar (FPM) is the most vulnerable tooth to dental caries in permanent dentition, primarily due to its early eruption in the oral cavity around the age of six [1-4]. Among young patients, FPM has a high caries rate [3]. In Saudi Arabia, it was reported that

the prevalence of dental caries in FPM among school children ranged from 68 to 70% [5]. In China, the prevalence of decayed, missing, filled teeth (DMFT) in FPM was found to be 41% [6]. A study was conducted in the United Kingdom and revealed that 45% of FPMs were extracted in Manchester and 48% in Sheffield, and the major cause (70%) of extraction was dental caries with no

meaningful prognosis [1].

Management of dental caries can be achieved using simple restorations [2, 3]. However, in some cases, this cannot be achieved due to the extent of the decay, leaving a weak remaining dental structure [2], or the dental caries are too deep, reaching the pulp [3]. Different modalities are available for managing deep carious lesions reaching the pulp. In the case of immature roots, treatment options include pulpotomy [7], revascularization technique [8], and apexification [8]. Root Canal Therapy (RCT) can be performed as a last resort for immature roots and as the treatment of choice for mature roots [7].

The prevalence of RCT in FPM was assessed in the literature. Ridell K *et al.* found that among adolescents and young adults, 60% of endodontically treated teeth were FPMs [9]. Lilly *et al.* found that among a group of dentists, molars represented 26.7% of all teeth treated with RCT [10]. Serene and Spolsky evaluated the frequency of RCT at the University of California, Los Angeles. They reported that mandibular FPMs were the most commonly treated teeth, representing 18.1%, while maxillary FPMs were the second most commonly treated teeth (10.8%) of all RCT-treated teeth [11]. In Saudi Arabia, a study done in Abha to assess the incidence of RCT reported that the incidence of RCT performed on FPM was 1.2% [12]. To date, the literature lacks enough data about the prevalence of RCT performed in FPM in children. Identifying the prevalence of this type of intervention is essential for strategic healthcare planning and enhancing clinical preparedness. Prevalence studies provide crucial data that inform resource allocation and help tailor healthcare services to meet specific community needs effectively. Additionally, these insights are invaluable for designing educational programs aimed at equipping healthcare practitioners with the knowledge and training required to deliver comprehensive dental care to pediatric patients. By understanding prevalence rates, healthcare systems can better anticipate demand, address gaps in service, and improve patient outcomes [13].

Therefore, this study aims to determine the prevalence of RCT among children aged 9-18 years in 3 main treatment centers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This cross-sectional study was conducted at three major treatment centers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The centers were King Abdulaziz University Dental Hospital (KAUDH), King Fahad Armed Forces Hospital (KFAFH), and King Abdulaziz Medical City (KAMC). Ethical approvals were obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of KAUFU (172-11-19, 005-01-19), the Research Ethics Committee of KFAFH (REC 470), and the Institutional Review Board of the Ministry of National Guard at King Abdullah International Medical Research Center (KAIMRC) (SP20/426/J). Consent to participate was acquired from the participants' parents and/or guardians prior to their inclusion in the study.

The study included healthy patients (ASA I) aged 9 to 18 years who underwent RCT in their FPMs between September 1st, 2010, and June 30th, 2019. Patients with medical conditions, younger than 9 years or older than 18 years, or who underwent any endodontic treatment other than full pulpectomy (such as pulpotomy, apexogenesis, apexification) were excluded. All patients fitting the inclusion criteria were included in the study. Hence, sample size calculation was not required.

The electronic filing systems in the aforementioned centers were used to identify the list of all patients aged from 9 to 18 years who attended the dental clinics during the period between the 1st of September, 2010 and the 30th of June, 2019. Then, the list was filtered to identify those who underwent RCT in their FPMs. A data collection form was assembled to record the information from the patients' electronic files. The first part of the form included questions regarding the patients' demographic data, including age, gender, and nationality. The second part of the data collection form included a record of the number and code of the RCT-treated teeth.

2.1. Ascertainment of Exposure

After the electronic filing was screened for patients receiving RCT during their childhood, the faculty and residents of the endodontic and pediatric departments were contacted, and their patients' lists were screened to ensure that their patients were included in the electronic hospital list. Moreover, we contacted 405 (50%) and examined 201 (25%) patients mentioned in the electronic hospital list and ensured their exposure to RCT.

2.2. Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) ver. 22 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). The threshold for statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

3. RESULTS

The total number of patients who visited the three above-mentioned treatment centers from the 1st of September, 2010, until the 30th of June, 2019, with the age range from 9 to 18 years, was found to be 27,414, of which 16,703 were from KAUDH, 5530 from KFAFH, and 5181 from KAMC.

The list was then filtered in order to identify the patients who underwent RCT. The number of patients who had RCT in their FPMs was 945, at which 273/945 (28.9%) were from UDH, 320/945 (33.9%) were from KFAFH and 352/945 (37.2%) were from KAMC. The electronic files for those patients were reviewed according to the inclusion criteria. One hundred and thirty-four patients were excluded from the three centers, either because they had a medical condition or because they had other forms of pulp treatment techniques. Hence, the total number of patients who had RCT in their FPMs was 811 (Fig. 1). Accordingly, the prevalence of RCT performed on FPM among children of 9-18 years was 3% in the selected treatment centers (Table 1).

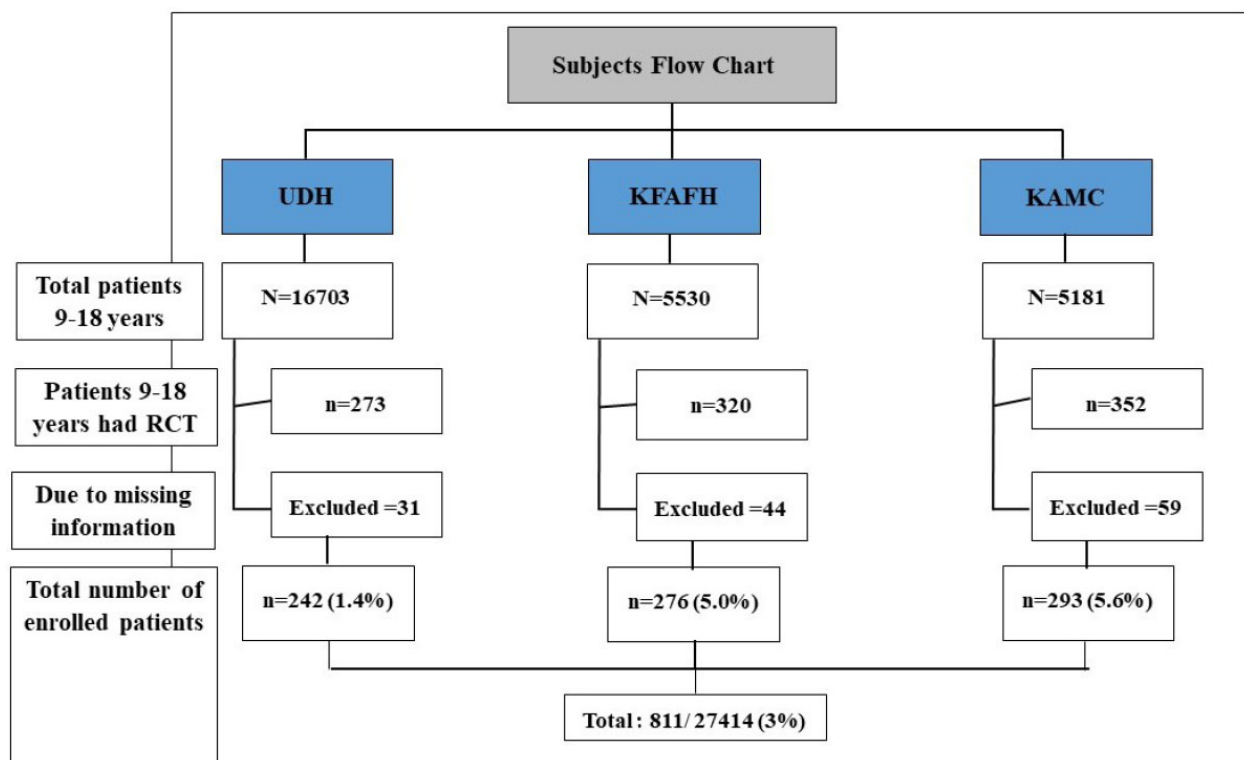


Fig. (1). Flow chart of patients (aged 9 to 18 years) who underwent root canal therapy between September 1st, 2010, and June 30th, 2019. UDH: University Dental Hospital, KFAFH: King Fahad Armed Forces Hospital, KAMC: King Abdulaziz Medical Center, RCT: Root Canal Treatment.

Table 1. Prevalence of root canal treated first permanent molars.

Center	Total Number of Patients	Number of Excluded Patients [§]	Number of Patients with RCT	RCT Prevalence
KAUDH	16,703	31	242	1.4%
KFAFH	5,530	44	276	5%
KAMC	5,181	59	293	5.6%
Total	27,414	134	811	3%

Note: §: Reason for exclusion includes patients with medical conditions and patients receiving other pulp treatment techniques. KAUDH: University Dental Hospital. KFAFH: King Fahad Armed Forces Hospital. KAMC: King Abdulaziz Medical Center. RCT: Root Canal Treatment.

Out of 811 patients, males represented 36.5% (n=296), and females represented 63.9% (n=515), with a ratio of 1:1.74. This difference between the number of male and female patients treated in the three treatment centers was not statistically significant (P=0.287). However, there was a significant difference between the mean age of children treated with RCT in the three centers, with younger age in KAUDH (13.51±2.32 years) and the mean total age of 14.00±2.36 (Table 2).

Regarding the number of root canal-treated FPM per patient, 79.3% (n=643) of the patients had one RC-treated FPM, 17.1% (n=139) of the patients had two RC-treated FPM, 3.1% (n=25) had three RC-treated FPM, and 0.5% (n=4) had four RC-treated FPM. The difference in the number of RCT-treated FPM per patient among the three

centers was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), as mentioned in Table 2.

The total number of FPM treated with RCT was 1011 teeth. Treatments done in the maxillary arch were found to make up 32.6% (n=330), while in the mandibular arch, it was 67.4% (n=681), and the difference was statistically significant (P-value 0.004). The percentages of RCTs done categorized by tooth code number are as follows: 15.1% (n=153) for tooth number 16, 17.5% (n=177) for tooth number 26, 36.3% (n=367) for tooth number 36, and 31.1% (n=314) for tooth number 46. The difference between the total number of treated teeth when considering the tooth code number among the three centers was statistically significant, with a p-value of 0.031, as reported in Table 3.

Table 2. Patients' demographic data and the number of root canal treated teeth per patient among the included healthcare centers (n=811).

Variable		Healthcare Center			Total n (%)	p-value
		KAUDH n (%)	KFAFH n (%)	KAMC n (%)		
Age	Mean ±SD	13.51±2.32	14.48±2.33	14.10±2.40	14.00±2.36	0.001*
Gender	Males	98 (40.5)	98 (35.5)	100 (34.1)	296 (36.5)	0.287
	Females	144 (59.5)	178 (64.5)	193 (65.9)	515 (63.9)	
Nationality	Saudi	107 (44.2)	276 (100)	293 (100)	676 (83.4)	<0.001*
	Non-Saudi	135 (55.8)	0	0	135 (16.6)	
No. of RC treated teeth per patient	One	188 (77.7)	195 (70.7)	260 (88.7)	643 (79.3)	<0.001*
	Two	45 (18.6)	67 (24.3)	27 (9.2)	139 (17.1)	
	Three	8 (3.3)	12 (4.3)	5 (1.7)	25 (3.1)	
	Four	1 (0.4)	2 (0.7)	1 (0.3)	4 (0.5)	
Total		242 (100)	276 (100)	293 (100)	811 (100)	-

Note: RC: Root Canal. RCT: Root Canal Therapy. KAUDH: University Dental Hospital. KFAFH: King Fahad Armed Forces Hospital, KAMC: King Abdulaziz Medical Center; *Statistical significance at p -value ≤ 0.05 using Chi-square test.

Table 3. Dental characteristics of root canal treated teeth at the included healthcare centers (n=1011).

Variable		Healthcare Center			Total n (%)	p-value
		KAUDH n (%)		KFAFH n (%)		
Location	Maxillary molars (16,26)	77 (25.2)	135 (36.3)	118 (35.4)	330 (32.6)	0.004*
	Mandibular molars (36,46)	229 (74.8)	237 (63.7)	215 (64.6)	681 (67.4)	
Tooth code number	Upper right permanent molar (16)	36 (11.8)	57 (15.3)	60 (18)	153 (15.1)	0.031*
	Upper left permanent molar (26)	41 (13.4)	78 (21)	58 (17.4)	177 (17.5)	
	Lower left permanent molar (36)	123 (40.2)	132 (35.5)	112 (33.6)	367 (36.3)	
	Lower right permanent molar (46)	106 (34.6)	105 (28.2)	103 (30.9)	314 (31.1)	
Total		306 (30.3)	372 (36.8)	333 (33)	1011 (100)	-

Note: KAUDH: University Dental Hospital. KFAFH: King Fahad Armed Forces Hospital, KAMC: King Abdulaziz Medical Center; *Statistical significance at p -value ≤ 0.05 using Chi-square test.

4. DISCUSSION

This study aimed to determine the prevalence of RCT among children aged 9 to 18 years across three major treatment centers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Studying the prevalence and distribution of RCT is of prime importance, as it informs the need for this type of treatment and helps in the planning and allocation of healthcare resources. Moreover, it also enables comparisons with other populations and monitors changes in prevalence trends over time [14, 15]. Due to the limited information available regarding the prevalence of RCT in FPMs among children, a cross-sectional study design was used to provide baseline data for future prospective studies.

The study was conducted in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, the country's second-largest city, and is known for its diverse population [16]. The research was carried out at three main treatment centers, namely, KAUDH, KFAFH, and KAMC. These centers were selected because they are considered referral centers for specialized treatments with a high patient flow and volume. Additionally, KAUDH serves a heterogeneous population, while KFAFH and KAMC primarily cater to military families. Furthermore, these centers are geographically distributed across

different regions of Jeddah, with KFAFH in the north, KAMC in the south, and KAUDH centrally located [17]. These characteristics aid in the generalizability of the data and help reduce selection bias.

The prevalence of RCT in FPMs among children in this study was found to be 3%. By comparison, in adults, a systematic review that included 72 studies reported a prevalence of 55.7% among them [18]. On the other hand, few studies have assessed the prevalence of RCT among children. A study conducted in the USA reported a 6.7% prevalence of RCT among pediatric patients relative to the total RCTs performed across all age groups, including adults. Furthermore, the study was limited to a single university hospital and only involved patients from endodontic clinics, thereby introducing potential selection and information bias [19], which consequently caused selection and information bias. Another study in Sweden reviewed the radiographs of all 19-year-old patients and found a 9.1% prevalence of endodontically treated teeth [20]. While some of these RCTs might have been performed during childhood, others could have been conducted during early adulthood. Consequently, our study provides original and valuable data for future research.

A prevalence of 3% could be considered significant, given that the failure rate of RCTs has been reported at 21% after a mean follow-up period of 5.54 ± 2.92 years [21, 22]. Furthermore, caries was found to be the primary reason for RCT in all prior studies [20], which is a preventable disease. These study findings urge public health services and community health care providers to exert more effort in early caries prevention.

Additionally, this study found that more than half (63.9%) of the treated patients were females, which was aligned with the findings of a study by Ng *et al.*, which reported that 58% of root canal treatments were performed on female patients [23]. These findings might be due to the slight predominance of females in the study sample, which could reflect the gender-based differences in health-seeking behavior and increased awareness of females to seek healthcare [23].

The mean age of children receiving RCT on the FPM was 14 years, which is older than the mean age reported in a Turkish study (11 years) [24]. This age difference may be attributable to the Turkish study's data collection from pediatric departments, which might not include all patients up to 18 years old.

In this study, mandibular FPMs were the most commonly treated, likely due to their higher caries rate compared to maxillary FPMs, which may be attributed to their earlier eruption timing, anatomical structure, and location, making them prone to food entrapment and susceptible to caries formation. Mimoza and Vito also found that mandibular FPMs have a higher prevalence of caries than maxillary FPMs [25]. Additionally, Chen *et al.* confirmed this by reporting a higher caries prevalence in mandibular molars compared to maxillary molars [26].

The strengths of this study include its use of data from three main treatment centers, thus reflecting the diverse population of Jeddah. It also provides valuable insights and information that is needed for future research and community services which was not previously reported. As for the study limitations, the primary expected limitation of such a prevalence study that relies on hospital records is the ascertainment of exposure. To mitigate this limitation, we contacted and examined patients from the electronic hospital list. In addition, we checked the list of the departments *via* their treatment providers.

This study underscores the importance of enhanced preventive strategies and early interventions so as to reduce the need for RCT in children. Future research should aim to expand these findings by incorporating more diverse healthcare settings and employing prospective study designs in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of RCT prevalence trends and their underlying determinants. These efforts will contribute to better planning and allocation of dental health resources and ultimately improve pediatric oral health outcomes.

CONCLUSION

This study provides critical baseline data on the prevalence of RCT in FPMs among children in Jeddah,

Saudi Arabia. The findings highlight a prevalence rate of 3%, which suggests a notable burden of endodontic treatment in children.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

N.O.B., W.D., and H.J.S.: Contributed to the conceptualization; N.O.B., W.D., M.I.A., J.T., and H.J.S.: Proposed the methodology; W.D., M.I.A., J.T., and H.J.S.: Collected the data; W.D. and H.J.S.: Took part in data analysis and interpretation; N.O.B., W.D., and H.J.S.: Participated in project administration; N.O.B., W.D., and H.J.S.: Carried out the supervision; N.O.B. and W.D.: Wrote the original draft; N.O.B., W.D., and H.J.S.: were involved in writing and editing the final draft.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FPM	=	First permanent molar
RCT	=	Root canal therapy
DMFT	=	Decayed missing, filled teeth
KAUDH	=	King Abdulaziz University Dental Hospital
KFAFH	=	King Abdulaziz Medical City
KAMC	=	King Abdulaziz Medical City

ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

Ethical approvals were obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of KAUFU (172-11-19, 005-01-19), the Research Ethics Committee of KFAFH (REC 470), and the Institutional Review Board of the Ministry of National Guard at KAIMRC (SP20/426/J).

HUMAN AND ANIMAL RIGHTS

All human research procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the committee responsible for human experimentation (institutional and national), and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2013.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Consent to participate was acquired from the participants' parents and/or guardians prior to them being included in the study.

STANDARDS OF REPORTING

STROBE guidelines were followed.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIAL

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

FUNDING

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest, financial or otherwise.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Declared none.

REFERENCES

- [1] Albadri S, Zaitoun H, McDonnell ST, Davidson LE. Extraction of first permanent molar teeth: results from three dental hospitals. *Br Dent J* 2007; 203(7): E14. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/bdj.2007.679> PMID: 17660753
- [2] Bhari Sharanasha R, Alazmah A, Manjunatha BS, Virupakshappa D. The management of badly decayed young permanent molar - a conservative approach. *Merit Res J Med Med Sci* 2018; 6(10): 348-52.
- [3] Meligy O. Decision-making in the management of badly decayed first permanent molars in children and adolescents. *J dent Oral Care Med* 2016; 2(3): 2-7.
- [4] Moynihan P, Petersen PE. Diet, nutrition and the prevention of dental diseases. *Public Health Nutr* 2004; 7(1a): 201-26. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1079/PHN2003589> PMID: 14972061
- [5] al Shammery A, el Backly M, Guile EE. Permanent tooth loss among adults and children in Saudi Arabia. *Community Dent Health* 1998; 15(4): 277-80. PMID: 9973730
- [6] Cheng RB, Tao W, Zhang Y, Cheng M, Li Y. Analysis of the first permanent molar caries epidemiological investigation in area of northeast China. *Hua Xi Kou Qiang Yi Xue Za Zhi* 2008; 26(1): 73-6. PMID: 18357890
- [7] Marending M, Attin T, Zehnder M. Treatment options for permanent teeth with deep caries. *Swiss Dent J* 2016; 126(11): 1007-27. <http://dx.doi.org/10.61872/sdj-2016-11-205> PMID: 27874916
- [8] Wigler R, Kaufman AY, Lin S, Steinbock N, Hazan-Molina H, Torneck CD. Revascularization: A treatment for permanent teeth with necrotic pulp and incomplete root development. *J Endod* 2013; 39(3): 319-26. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.joen.2012.11.014> PMID: 23402501
- [9] Ridell K, Matsson L, Mejäre I. Background factors associated with endodontic treatment due to caries in young permanent teeth. *Acta Odontol Scand* 2007; 65(4): 219-23. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00016350701364904> PMID: 17762984
- [10] Lilly GE, Steiner M, Irby WB, Tiecke RW. Oral health evaluation: Analysis of radiographic findings. *J Am Dent Assoc* 1965; 71(3): 635-9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.14219/jada.archive.1965.0092> PMID: 14327170
- [11] Serene TP, Spolsky VW. Frequency of endodontic therapy in a dental school setting. *J Endod* 1981; 7(8): 385-7. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0099-2399\(81\)80062-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0099-2399(81)80062-3) PMID: 6943275
- [12] Abumelha A, Alhammadi A, Alshahrani E, Alsafi Z, Ain T. Incidence of endodontically treated first permanent molar teeth among Saudi children subpopulation. *J Int Oral Health* 2018; 10(5): 250-5. http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/jioh.jioh_173_18
- [13] Buitrago-Garcia D, Salanti G, Low N. Studies of prevalence: How a basic epidemiology concept has gained recognition in the COVID-19 pandemic. *BMJ Open* 2022; 12(10): e061497. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2022-061497> PMID: 36302576
- [14] Sabbagh HJ, Aljehani SA, Abdulaziz BM, et al. Oral health needs and barriers among children in Saudi Arabia. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2022; 19(20): 13584. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph192013584> PMID: 36294162
- [15] Williams R, Wright J. Health needs assessment: Epidemiological issues in health needs assessment. *BMJ* 1998; 316(7141): 1379-82. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.316.7141.1379> PMID: 9563997
- [16] General Authority for Statistics. Available from: <https://database.stats.gov.sa/home/indicator/535> (accessed on 18-11-2024).
- [17] Ministry of Health Statistical Yearbook. Available from: <https://www.moh.gov.sa/en/Ministry/Statistics/book/Pages/default.aspx> (accessed on 18-11-2024).
- [18] León-López M, Cabanillas-Balsera D, Martín-González J, Montero-Mirallas P, Saúco-Márquez JJ, Segura-Egea JJ. Prevalence of root canal treatment worldwide: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int Endod J* 2022; 55(11): 1105-27. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/iej.13822> PMID: 36016509
- [19] Lee SM, Yu YH, Karabucak B. Endodontic treatments on permanent teeth in pediatric patients aged 6-12 years old. *J Dent Sci* 2023; 18(3): 1109-15. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jds.2022.11.003> PMID: 37404642
- [20] Ridell K, Sundin B, Matsson L. Endodontic treatment during childhood and adolescence. A survey of 19-year-olds living in the city of Malmö, Sweden. *Swed Dent J* 2003; 27(2): 83-9. PMID: 12856397
- [21] Bamashmous N, Dhafar W, Turkistani J, et al. Oral health-related quality of life following root canal treatment of first permanent molars among children. A cross-sectional study. *Patient Prefer Adherence* 2024; 18: 991-7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2147/PPA.S457255> PMID: 38774474
- [22] Dhafar W, Sabbagh HJ, Albassam A, et al. Outcomes of root canal treatment of first permanent molars among children in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia: A retrospective cohort study. *Heliyon* 2022; 8(10): e11104. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2022.e11104> PMID: 36299517
- [23] Ng YL, Mann V, Gulabivala K. A prospective study of the factors affecting outcomes of non-surgical root canal treatment: Part 2: Tooth survival. *Int Endod J* 2011; 44(7): 610-25. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2591.2011.01873.x> PMID: 21366627
- [24] Duman S, Duruk G. The evaluation of the clinical and radiographic records of the first molar teeth in pediatric patients. *Ann Med Res* 2021; 26(10): 2333-9.
- [25] Canga M, Malagnino Antonio V. The first permanent molar most affected by dental caries - a longitudinal study. *J Dent Med* 2018; 4(2): 36-41.
- [26] Chen KJ, Gao SS, Duangthip D, Li SKY, Lo ECM, Chu CH. Dental caries status and its associated factors among 5-year-old Hong Kong children: A cross-sectional study. *BMC Oral Health* 2017; 17(1): 121. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12903-017-0413-2> PMID: 28859642

DISCLAIMER: The above article has been published, as is, ahead-of-print, to provide early visibility but is not the final version. Major publication processes like copyediting, proofing, typesetting and further review are still to be done and may lead to changes in the final published version, if it is eventually published. All legal disclaimers that apply to the final published article also apply to this ahead-of-print version.