

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## March 24, 2014, Toronto, Canada

## THE CANARY SYSTEM BOLSTERS CLAIMS TO DETECT INTERPROXIMAL CARIES

Quantum Dental Technologies (QDT) announced findings further confirming that The Canary System<sup>®</sup> can detect caries on interproximal surfaces. The findings were formally presented at the American Association of Dental Research (AADR) Meeting in Charlotte, North Carolina last week.

"Detection of interproximal caries is the final frontier in the detection of tooth decay", said Dr. Stephen Abrams, President of QDT. "The sensitivity using X-rays and visual inspection methods is inadequate. By the time caries or decay is visible on a radiograph, the lesion is already at least 60% into the dentin, requiring a restoration or filling. Now with The Canary System, clinicians can make more informed decisions regarding diagnosis and treatment planning. By finding small lesions before they are visible on x-rays, the dentist can offer a more conservative restoration or possibly try to remineralize or stabilize these lesions.

The energy conversion technology, PTR-LUM, that powers The Canary System enabled investigators, blinded to the samples, to distinguish teeth that were healthy from those that had caries. The data presented at AADR indicates that The Canary System offers a sensitivity of 0.7 versus 0.2 when employing radiographic examination or 0.4 with visual inspection using the ICDAS II ranking system. Using polarized light microscopy as the validation tool, the status (caries/non-caries) of each examined interproximal surface was confirmed.

Unlike other devices, The Canary System detects tooth decay by examining the actual crystal structure of the teeth. In addition, the system's interactive software and customized patient reports engage patients in their own oral healthcare, and help them understand and accept the prescribed treatment plan.

For those who did not attend the AADR, please visit <u>www.thecanarysystem.com</u> or email <u>sales@thecanarysystem.com</u> to request additional information.

###