The Canary System is an evidence-based caries detection system built upon a solid foundation of peer-reviewed lab and clinical research. This includes:

- 2 Health Canada approved clinical trials that met FDA 21 CFR standards for clinical trials.
- A clinical trial on accuracy of detecting interproximal lesions compared to x-ray radiographs.
- 60+ peer-reviewed primary journal publications.
- 50+ presentations at international dental congresses.
- 8+ dental schools around the world conducting research using Canary as a tool to detect and monitor caries.

Research has demonstrated that Canary’s energy conversion technology (PTR-LUM) can be harnessed to help oral health professionals detect, measure, monitor, record, and diagnose:

- Lesions and defects ≤5 mm. below the enamel surface
- Occclusal pit and fissure caries
- Smooth surface caries
- Acid erosion lesions
- Root caries
- Interproximal caries lesions
- Caries beneath fissure sealants
- Caries around margins of restorations and crowns
- Caries beneath the intact margins of composite resins
- Caries beneath intact margins of amalgam restorations
- Caries beneath the intact margins of resin modified glass ionomer & compomer restorations
- Demin- and remineralization of early caries lesions
- Caries beneath clear resin infiltrants
- Caries Around orthodontic brackets

Clinical Trials
The Canary System has been investigated in three clinical trials. The first Health Canada-approved investigational study was completed in December 2009. The trial involved 50 patients using the first prototype in a number of clinical situations and found no safety issues. The second Health Canada clinical trial was a follow-on study designed primarily to help QDT define the Canary Scale and determine how to best integrate the system into a dental practice. The study involved 98 patients among four trial sites with 38 patients involved in multiple visits for monitoring the effects of remineralization therapy. The third clinical study was performed in 2014 at the University of Texas to investigate interproximal caries detection. The investigator found Canary was able to detect 92% of the lesions while radiographs only found 62%.

Canary Study Design Ensures Unbiased Results
Canary research at QDT is divided into two parts: 1) Canary scans are performed at the University of Toronto followed by visual ranking using ICDAS II; and then 2) Polarized light microscopy (PLM) analyses are conducted in a blinded-fashion in the lab of Dr. Ben Amache at the University of Texas to measure the size and shape of the lesions.