Using PTR-LUM ("The Canary System") for *in-vivo* Detection of Dental Caries: Clinical Trial Results

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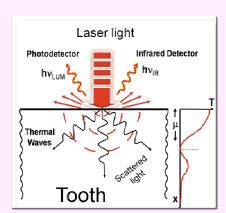
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- □ The Canary System, based on PTR-LUM technology, obtained Health Canada approval (QDT-101) for testing the safety and effectiveness for clinical detection of carious lesions.
- □ Sound enamel surfaces (500+ measurement sites) of 50 subjects were used to construct a sound baseline calibration level.
- □ The Canary System proved to be an effective and safe caries detection device.

The Canary System Technology

- □ When a modulated light source (660-nm laser beam) strikes the tooth surface,
- · the light is converted into:
 - 1. Heat (<1°C), which moves into the tooth as waves of thermal energy (PTR).
 - 2. Another form of fluorescent light called luminescence (LUM).
- □ Changes in the tooth microstructure, due to caries, causes corresponding changes in the optical and thermal properties of the tooth and the resultant PTR-LUM response.
- □ In this study, the Canary Number was measured from PTR-LUM amplitude (A) and phase (P) responses on sound and carious enamel surfaces (ICDAS 0-6).
- While PTR-A and PTR-P were used to detect near-surface and subsurface lesions, LUM-A and LUM-P were used to detect near-surface lesions.



First Clinical Trial Results



- □ The Canary System did not cause any adverse events or soft/hard tissue trauma.
- □ The Canary Number:
 - ✓ NO change in wet or dry isolated field.
 - ✓ NO change outside the sound enamel calibration level due to stains and plaque.
 - ✓ The same on anterior and posterior sound surfaces.
 - ✓ Shifted significantly from the sound calibration level due to caries [↑PTR (thermal signal) and ↓LUM (fluorescence signal)].

Conclusion

The Canary System proved to be an effective and safe caries detection device









