

Clinical role of sodium calcium phosphosilicate gel preparations in the prevention of enamel demineralisation in orthodontic treatment

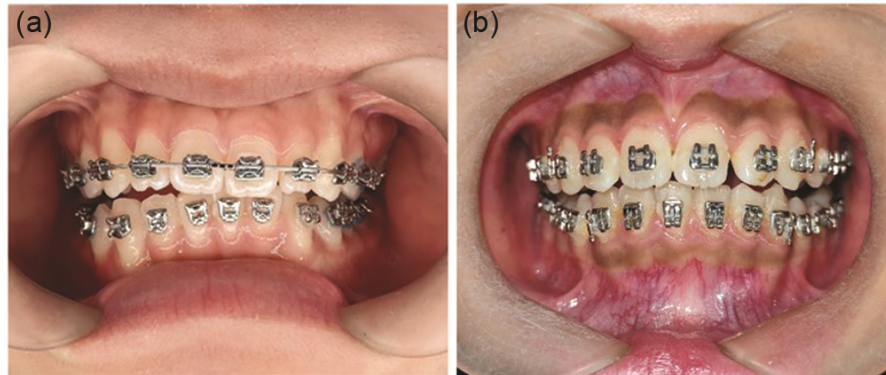
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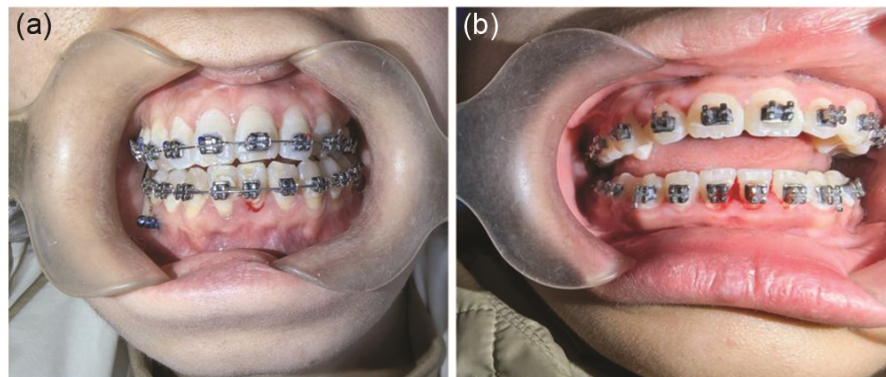
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Supplementary Fig. 1 — Clinical photos of EDI level four representative patients. Each group of photos is in the right, center, and left positions. Fig. A. Degree 0 (without demineralization), in the baseline state without brackets, the enamel surface is smooth without chalky discoloration. Fig. B. Degree 1 (discoloration < 50%), some teeth have slight chalky spots on the surface, and the discoloration area is < 50%. Fig. C. Degree 2 (discoloration > 50%), enamel demineralization in the mandibular anterior teeth area, discoloration area > 50%. Fig. D. Degree 3 (full area discoloration), multiple tooth surfaces are almost completely covered by chalky demineralization.



Supplementary Fig. 2 — Clinical photos of PLI of two representative patient groups. Fig. A. CC group (visible plaque) shows a small amount of thin and transparent plaque film around the bracket in the close-up of the maxillary anterior teeth. Fig. B. CT group (with a large amount of dental plaque) shows a significant accumulation of thick yellow dental plaque around the bracket when close-up of the maxillary anterior teeth.



Supplementary Fig. 3 — Clinical photos of mBI from two representative patient groups. Fig. A. CC group (no/mild bleeding), with normal gingival color and mild congestion of individual gingival sulcus in the anterior maxilla. Fig. B. CT group (obvious linear bleeding), visible red linear bleeding in the gingival sulcus at close range in the maxillary premolar area.