

Questionnaire

What is your understanding of Molar-incisal hypomineralisation as a postgraduate student?

1. Please select gender

2. What year of postgraduate training are you in?

- Year 1
- Year 2
- Year 3

3. What level of degree are you studying?

- PGCert
- PGDip
- Masters
- Doctorate
- Other (please specify)

4. Are you a full-time or part-time student?

- Full-time
- Part-time

5. What is your country of primary qualification?

Free text

6. How many years of experience do you have post qualification?

Free text

7. What is the definition of Molar-incisal Hypomineralisation (MIH)?

Free text

8. How often would you encounter patients with Molar-incisal Hypomineralisation (MIH) on a weekly basis?

- Less than once a week
- Once a week
- 2 times a week
- 2-4 times a week
- More than 4 times a week

9. What are the main diagnostic criteria for Molar incisal hypomineralisation (MIH)?

Free text

10. What is the aetiology of Molar incisal hypomineralisation (MIH)?

Free text

11. What is the prevalence of Molar incisal hypomineralisation (MIH)?

Free text

Below are several cases of Molar incisal hypomineralisation, please answer the questions using the options provided

Case 1

A 12 year old girl attends the paediatric consultation clinic who doesn't like appearance to the upper central incisor. After clinical and radiographic examination, you find the upper right and upper left first permanent molars are broken down showing signs of post-eruptive breakdown. In addition, the upper left central incisor showing brown demarcated opacity and incisal opacity of upper right central incisor.

What would be your treatment plan for this patient for both the molars and incisors? Select from the options below, more than one answer is suitable

1. Microabrasion of Upper left central incisor
2. Direct composite restoration of upper left central incisor
3. Indirect composite restoration of upper left central incisor
4. Extraction of upper first permanent molars
5. Restorations of upper first permanent molars
6. Indirect restorations of upper first permanent molars
7. Fissure sealant of upper first permanent molars
8. Fissure sealants of lower first permanent molars
9. Restorations of lower first permanent molars
10. Extraction of lower first permanent molars



Figure 1; An anterior view of permanent dentition



Figure 2 and 3; A mandibular occlusal photograph of permanent dentition and a maxillary occlusal photograph of permanent dentition

Case 2

A 13 year old boy attends the paediatric consultation clinic regarding pain in all first permanent molars. After clinical and radiographic examination you find all first permanent molars showing signs of post-eruptive breakdown and upper central incisors with yellowish- white opacities.

What would be your treatment plan for this patient for both the molars and incisors? Select from the options below, more than one answer is suitable

11. Microabrasion of Upper left central incisor
12. Direct composite restoration of upper left central incisor
13. Indirect composite restoration of upper left central incisor
14. Extraction of upper first permanent molars
15. Restorations of upper first permanent molars
16. Indirect restorations of upper first permanent molars
17. Fissure sealant of upper first permanent molars
18. Fissure sealants of lower first permanent molars
19. Restorations of lower first permanent molars
20. Extraction of lower first permanent molars



Figure 4; An anterior view of permanent dentition



Figure 5 and 6; A mandibular occlusal photograph of permanent dentition and a maxillary occlusal photograph of permanent dentition