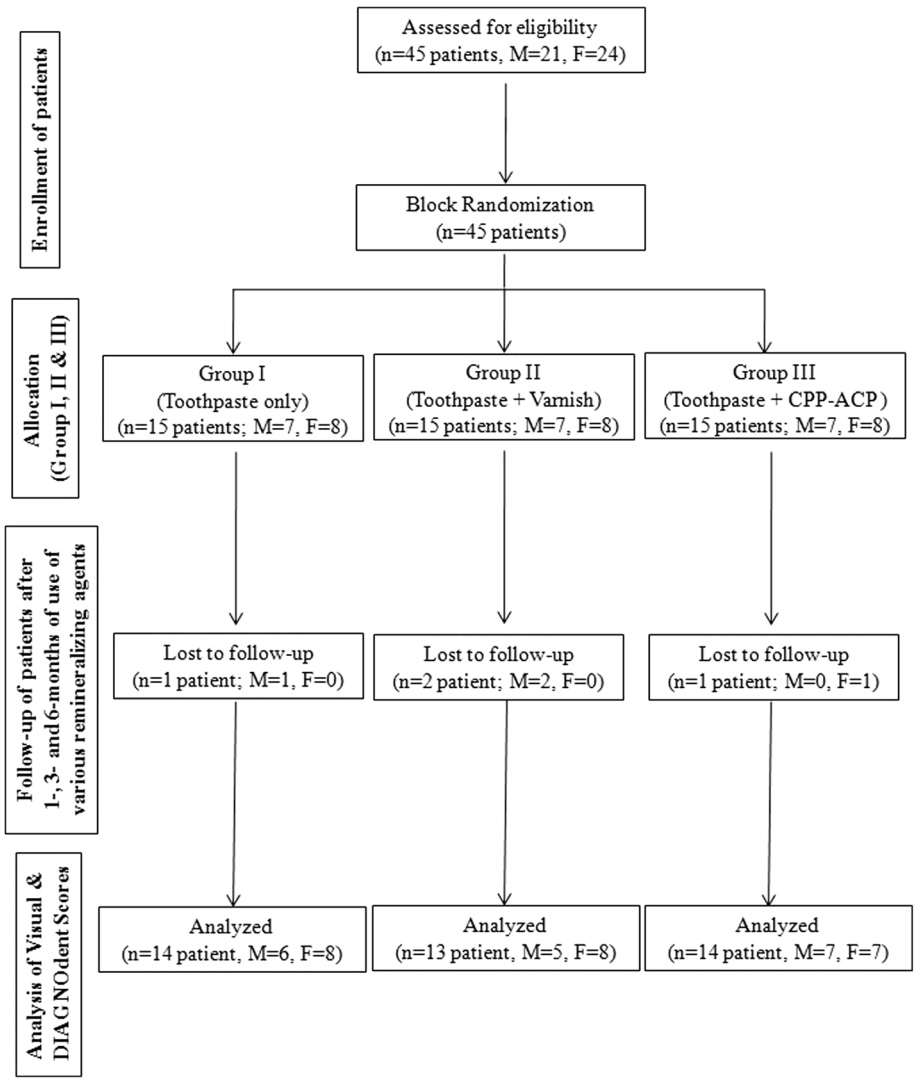

Fig. 1 Flow chart showing patient allocation

subjective method, the scores and criteria proposed by Boyd [14] were used (Table 1). The DIAGNOdent was used to quantify the WSLs objectively. Measurements with the DIAGNOdent were performed and calibrated for each patient on a sound enamel (incisal third of the central incisor) before actual readings. The teeth were scanned carefully with the tip held in contact with the tooth surface and tilted around the measuring site so that fluorescence could be collected from all directions. The maximum reading was recorded. Each labial surface was measured thrice (by AG), and finally, a mean of all the three readings was calculated.

For each subject, the scores of all the teeth were added and the mean was considered for statistical analysis.

Table 1 Scores and criteria followed for the subjective evaluation of the WSLs

Scores	Criteria
0	No visible white spot or surface disruption (no decalcification)
1	Visible white spot without surface disruption (mild decalcification)
2	Visible white spot lesion having a roughened surface but not requiring restoration (moderate decalcification)
3	Visible white spot lesion requiring restoration (severe decalcification)

Statistical analysis

A master file was made in Microsoft excel software and the data statistically analyzed on a computer using SPSS software version 17 (Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences, Chicago, IL). Descriptive statistics were used. The ANOVA and Bonferroni were used for within the group comparisons. The Kruskal-Wallis test and ANOVA