Table S1 "JBJ Critical appraisal Checklist" for case control studies

Question	Explanation
1. Were the groups comparable other than the presence of disease in cases or the absence of disease in cases or the absence of disease in controls?	Comparability was assigned if cases and controls did not have systemic diseases, oral diseases excluding caries, did not smoke, were not alcohol and / or drug users
2. Were cases and controls matched appropriately?	Matching was assigned if data regarding age and sex of subjects were similar, as well as the sample size.
3. Were the same criteria used for identification of cases and controls?	Studies that did not use clinical and/or radiographic diagnostic methods to confirm the presence (cases) or absence (controls) of dental caries were considered to have an high risk of bias (e.g., a rapid clinical evaluation using an explorer performed by only one operator).
4. Was the exposure measured in a standard, valid and reliable way?	Not applicable
5. Was the exposure measured in the same way for cases and controls?	Not applicable
6. Were confounding factors identified?	Studies that did not mention to have investigate confounding factor or did not list these in the paper were considered to have an high risk of bias.
7. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	Studies that mentioned confounding factors and that use appropriated statistical analysis (for example a multivariate regression analysis) to normalizing these, were considered to have a low risk of bias.
8. Were outcomes assessed on a standard, valid and reliable way for cases and controls?	If the outcomes were assessed using a standard diagnostic criterion (e.g., DMTF index, ICDAS criteria), the study were considered to have a low risk of bias.
9. Was the exposure period of interest long enough to be meaningful?	Not applicable
10. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	If the study described clearly the valid statistical analysis used, were considered to have a low risk of bias.

Table S2 "JBJ Critical appraisal Checklist" for cross sectional studies

Question	Explanation
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	Studies that did not specify the inclusion/exclusion criteria, and not mention any other information about the patients (e.g, presence of systemic diseases, risk factors) were considered to have an high risk of bias.
2. Were the study subjects and the settings described in detail?	Studies that did not provide a clear description of the population from which the study participants were selected or recruited (including demographics, location, and time period) were considered to have an high risk of bias.
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	Not applicable
4. Were the objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	Studies that did not use clinical and/or radiographic diagnostic methods to confirm the presence (cases) or absence (controls) of dental caries were considered to have an high risk of bias (e.g., a rapid clinical evaluation using an explorer performed by only one operator).
5. Were confounding factors identified?	Studies that did not mention to have investigate confounding factor or did not list these in the paper were considered to have an high risk of bias.
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	Studies that mentioned confounding factors and that use appropriated statistical analysis (for example a multivariate regression analysis) to normalizing these, were considered to have a low risk of bias.
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	If the outcomes were measured using a standard diagnostic criterion (e.g., DMTF index, ICDAS criteria), the study were considered to have a low risk of bias.
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	If the study described clearly the valid statistical analysis used, were considered to have a low risk of bias.

Table S3 Papers excluded and the reasons for exclusion

	References of the excluded paper	Reason for the exclusion after full text reading
1.	Ademe D, Admassu D, Balakrishnan S. Analysis of salivary level Lactobacillus spp. And associated factors as determinants of dental caries amongst primary school children in Harar town, eastern Ethiopia. BMC Pediatrics. 2020;20(1).	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
2.	AlMaummar M, AlThabit HO, Pani S. The impact of dental treatment and age on salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase levels of patients with varying degrees of dental anxiety. BMC Oral Health. 2019 Sep 6;19(1):211. doi: 10.1186/s12903-019-0901-7. PMID: 31492133; PMCID: PMC6731601.	• Different aim
3.	Anjomshoaa I, Briseño-Ruiz J, Deeley K, Poletta FA, Mereb JC, Leite AL, Barreta PA, Silva TL, Dizak P, Ruff T, Patir A, Koruyucu M, Abbasoğlu Z, Casado PL, Brown A, Zaky SH, Bayram M, Küchler EC, Cooper ME, Liu K, Marazita ML, Tanboğa İ, Granjeiro JM, Seymen F, Castilla EE, Orioli IM, Sfeir C, Owyang H, Buzalaf MA, Vieira AR. Aquaporin 5 Interacts with Fluoride and Possibly Protects against Caries. PLoS One. 2015 Dec 2;10(12):e0143068. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0143068. PMID: 26630491; PMCID: PMC4668048.	• Different aim
4.	Belstrøm D, Fiehn NE, Nielsen CH, Holmstrup P, Kirkby N, Klepac-Ceraj V, et al. Altered bacterial profiles in saliva from adults with caries lesions: a case-cohort study. Caries Res. 2014;48(5):368-75. PubMed PMID: 24643218. Epub 2014/03/20. eng.	• Different aim
5.	Belstrøm D, Holmstrup P, Bardow A, Kokaras A, Fiehn NE, Paster BJ. Comparative analysis of bacterial profiles in unstimulated and stimulated saliva samples. Journal of Oral Microbiology. 2016;8(1).	• Different aim
6.	Belstrom D, Holmstrup P, Fiehn NE, Kirkby N, Kokaras A, Paster BJ, et al. Salivary microbiota in individuals with different levels of caries experience. Journal of Oral Microbiology. 2017;9. PubMed PMID: WOS:000396759900001.	• Different aim
7.	Børsting T, Venkatraman V, Fagerhaug TN, Skeie MS, Stafne SN, Feuerherm AJ, Sen A. Systematic assessment of salivary inflammatory markers and dental caries in children: an exploratory study. Acta Odontol Scand. 2022 Jul;80(5):338-345. doi: 10.1080/00016357.2021.2011400. Epub 2021 Dec 7. PMID: 34875210.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
8.	Bruvo M, Moe D, Kirkeby S, Vorum H, Bardow A. Individual variations in protective effects of experimentally formed salivary pellicles. Caries Res. 2009;43(3):163-70. PubMed PMID: 19390190. Epub 2009/04/25. eng.	• Different aim
9.	Campus G, Lumbau A, Bachisio SL. Caries experience and streptococci and lactobacilli salivary levels in 6-8-year-old Sardinians. Int J Paediatr Dent. 2000 Dec;10(4):306-12. PubMed PMID: 11310244. Epub 2001/04/20. eng.	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
10.	Castagnola M, Picciotti PM, Messana I, Fanali C, Fiorita A, Cabras T, et al. Potential applica- tions of human saliva as diagnostic fluid. Acta Otorhinolaryngol Ital. 2011;31(6):347–57.	• Review

11.	Chen W, Jiang Q, Yan GW, Yang DQ. The oral microbiome and salivary proteins influence caries in children aged 6 to 8 years. Bmc Oral Health. 2020 Oct;20(1). PubMed PMID: WOS:000590554800001.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
12.	Colombo NH, Pereira JA, Da Silva MER, Ribas LFF, Parisotto TM, Mattos-Graner RDO, et al. Relationship between the IgA antibody response against Streptococcus mutans GbpB and severity of dental caries in childhood. Archives of Oral Biology. 2016;67:22-7.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
13.	Dashper SG, Mitchell HL, Cao KAL, Carpenter L, Gussy MG, Calache H, et al. Temporal development of the oral microbiome and prediction of early childhood caries. Scientific Reports. 2019 Dec;9. PubMed PMID: WOS:000508915300003.	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
14.	Davis E, Bakulski KM, Goodrich JM, Peterson KE, Marazita ML, Foxman B. Low levels of salivary metals, oral microbiome composition and dental decay. Sci Rep. 2020 Sep 4;10(1):14640. PubMed PMID: 32887894. PMCID: PMC7474081. Epub 2020/09/06. eng.	• Different aim
15.	Dawes C. The effects of exercise on protein and electrolyte secretion in parotid saliva. J Physi- ol. 1981;320(1):139–48.	• Different aim
16.	de Andrade CM, Galvão-Moreira LV, de Oliveira JFF, Bomfim MRQ, Monteiro SG, Figueiredo PMS, Branco-de-Almeida LS. Salivary biomarkers for caries susceptibility and mental stress in individuals with facial pain. Cranio. 2021 May;39(3):231-237. doi: 10.1080/08869634.2019.1607445. Epub 2019 May 1. PMID: 31043147.	• Different aim
17.	de Sousa Né YG, Lima WF, Mendes PFS, Baia-da-Silva DC, Bittencourt LO, Nascimento PC, de Souza-Rodrigues RD, Paranhos LR, Martins-Júnior PA, Lima RR. Dental Caries and Salivary Oxidative Stress: Global Scientific Research Landscape. Antioxidants (Basel). 2023 Jan 31;12(2):330. doi: 10.3390/antiox12020330. PMID: 36829890; PMCID: PMC9952432.	• Review
18.	Dina G. Moussa, Paras Ahmad, Tamer A. Mansour, Walter L. Siqueira, Current State and Challenges of the Global Outcomes of Dental Caries Research in the Meta-Omics Era, Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology, 10.3389/fcimb.2022.887907, **12**, (2022).	• Review
19.	Fernando S, Tadakamadla S, Kroon J, Lalloo R, Johnson NW. Predicting dental caries increment using salivary biomarkers in a remote Indigenous Australian child population. BMC Oral Health. 2021 Jul 23;21(1):372. doi: 10.1186/s12903-021-01702-0. PMID: 34301228; PMCID: PMC8305904.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
20.	Gao X, Jiang S, Koh D, Hsu CY. Salivary biomarkers for dental caries. Periodontol 2000. 2016 Feb;70(1):128-41. doi: 10.1111/prd.12100. PMID: 26662487.	• Review
21.	Golpasand Hagh L, Zakavi F, Ansarifar S, Ghase- mzadeh O, Solgi G. Association of dental car- ies and salivary sIgA with tobacco smoking.	• Different aim
22.	Grootveld M, Page G, Bhogadia M, Hunwin K, Edgar M. Updates and Original Case Studies Focused on the NMR-Linked Metabolomics Analysis of Human Oral Fluids Part III: Implementations for the Diagnosis of Non-Cancerous Disorders, Both Oral and Systemic. Metabolites. 2023 Jan 1;13(1):66. doi: 10.3390/metabo13010066. PMID: 36676991; PMCID: PMC9864626.	• Different aim
23.	Hertel S, Hannig C, Sterzenbach T. The abundance of lysozyme, lactoferrin and cystatin S in the enamel pellicle of children - Potential	• Different aim

	biomarkers for caries? Arch Oral Biol. 2023 Feb;146:105598. doi: 10.1016/j.archoralbio.2022.105598. Epub 2022 Dec 6. PMID: 36525870.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
24.	Hong SW, Seo DG, Baik JE, Cho K, Yun CH, Han SH. Differential profiles of salivary proteins with affinity to Streptococcus mutans lipoteichoic acid in caries-free and caries-positive human subjects. Mol Oral Microbiol. 2014 Oct;29(5):208-18. doi: 10.1111/omi.12057. Epub 2014 Jul 28. PMID: 24848678.	• Different aim
25.	Huang B, Cvitkovitch DG, Santerre JP, Finer Y. Biodegradation of resin-dentin interfaces is dependent on the restorative material, mode of adhesion, esterase or MMP inhibition. Dent Mater. 2018 Sep;34(9):1253-1262. doi: 10.1016/j.dental.2018.05.008. Epub 2018 May 19. PMID: 29789163.	• Different aim
26.	Jagadesh Babu B, Venugopal Reddy N, Thimma Reddy B, Daneswari V, Puppala N. Compari- tive evaluation of salivary IgA levels and den- tal caries in obese and non-obese children. Int J Adv Res. 2017;5(1):766–72.	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
27.	Jonasson A, Eriksson C, Jenkinson HF, Källestål C, Johansson I, Strömberg N. Innate immunity glycoprotein gp-340 variants may modulate human susceptibility to dental caries. BMC Infect Dis. 2007 Jun 11;7:57. PubMed PMID: 17562017. PMCID: PMC1894970. Epub 2007/06/15. eng.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
28.	Kho HS. Oral epithelial MUC1 and oral health. Oral Dis. 2018 Mar;24(1-2):19-21. doi: 10.1111/odi.12713. PMID: 29480594.	• Different aim
29.	Kimoto M, Iwai S, Maeda T, Yura Y, Fernley RT, Ogawa Y. Carbonic anhydrase VI in the mouse nasal gland. J Histochem Cytochem. 2004;52(8):1057–62.	• No human study population
30.	Lalloo R, Tadakamadla SK, Kroon J, Tut O, Kularatna S, Boase R, Kapellas K, Gilchrist D, Cobbledick E, Rogers J, Johnson NW. Salivary characteristics and dental caries experience in remote Indigenous children in Australia: a cross-sectional study. BMC Oral Health. 2019 Jan 17;19(1):21. doi: 10.1186/s12903-018-0692-2. PMID: 30654791; PMCID: PMC6337781.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
31.	Leinonen J, Kivelä J, Parkkila S, Parkkila AK, Ra- janiemi H. Salivary carbonic anhydrase isoen- zyme VI is located in the human enamel pellicle. Caries Res. 1999;33(3):185–90.	• Different aim
32.	Li S, Huang S, Guo Y, Zhang Y, Zhang L, Li F, Tan K, Lu J, Chen Z, Guo Q, Tang Y, Teng F, Yang F. Geographic Variation Did Not Affect the Predictive Power of Salivary Microbiota for Caries in Children With Mixed Dentition. Front Cell Infect Microbiol. 2021 Jun 18;11:680288. doi: 10.3389/fcimb.2021.680288. PMID: 34222048; PMCID: PMC8250437.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
33.	Li X, Wang L, Nunes DP, Troxler RF, Offner GD. Pro-inflammatory cytokines up-regulate MUC1 gene expression in oral epithelial cells.	• Different aim
34.	Lira-Junior R, Åkerman S, Gustafsson A, Klinge B, Boström EA. Colony stimulating factor-1 in saliva in relation to age, smoking, and oral and systemic diseases. Sci Rep. 2017 Aug 4;7(1):7280. doi: 10.1038/s41598-017-07698-4. PMID: 28779164; PMCID: PMC5544729.	• Different aim
35.	Lorenzo-Pouso AI, Pérez-Sayáns M, Bravo SB, López-Jornet P, García-Vence M, Alonso-Sampedro M, Carballo J, García-García A. Protein-Based Salivary Profiles as Novel Biomarkers for Oral Diseases. Dis Markers. 2018 Nov 7;2018:6141845. doi: 10.1155/2018/6141845. PMID: 30524521; PMCID: PMC6247606.	• Review

36.	Luo JY, Wang YF, Wang K, Jiang WT, Li XW, Zhang LL. Comparative proteomic analysis on acquired enamel pellicle at two time points in caries-susceptible and caries-free subjects. Journal of Dentistry. 2020 Mar;94. PubMed PMID: WOS:000518851100002.	• Different aim
37.	Marquezin MCS, Scudine KGO, Lamy E, Finassi CM, Carreira L, Segura WD, Rasera I Jr, Pessotti ER, Castelo PM. Impact of gastroplasty on salivary characteristics, dental health status and oral sensory aspects: A controlled clinical study. J Oral Rehabil. 2022 Oct;49(10):1002-1011. doi: 10.1111/joor.13353. Epub 2022 Jul 10. PMID: 35751503.	• Different aim
38.	McAuley JL, Linden SK, Png CW, King RM, Pen- nington HL, Gendler SJ, et al. MUC1 cell sur- face mucin is a critical element of the mucosal barrier to infection. J Clin Invest. 2007;117(8)	• Different aim
39.	Morou-Bermudez E, Loza-Herrero MA, Garcia-Rivas V, Suarez-Perez E, Billings RJ. Oral bacterial acid–base metabolism in caries screening: A proof-of-concept study. JDR Clinical and Translational Research. 2017;2(2):132-41.	• Different aim
40.	Moussa DG, Ahmad P, Mansour TA, Siqueira WL. Current state and challenges of the glob- al outcomes of dental caries research in the meta-omics era. Front Cell Infect Microbiol. 2022;12:887907.	• Review
41.	Nakas E, Zukanovic A. The prevalence of cariogenic salivary micro-organisms in children of various ages. Bosnian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences. 2007 May;7(2):166-70. PubMed PMID: WOS:000258296300015.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
42.	Neves AB, Lobo LA, Pinto KC, Pires ES, Requejo MEP, Maia LC, et al. Comparison between clinical aspects and salivary microbial profile of children with and without early childhood caries: A preliminary study. Journal of Clinical Pediatric Dentistry. 2015;39(3):209-14.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
43.	Nishikawara F, Katsumura S, Ando A, Tamaki Y, Nakamura Y, Sato K, et al. Correlation of cariogenic bacteria and dental caries in adults. J Oral Sci. 2006 Dec;48(4):245-51. PubMed PMID: 17220624. Epub 2007/01/16. eng.	• Different aim
44.	Nomura R, Nakano K, Taniguchi N, Lapirattanakul J, Nemoto H, Gronroos L, et al. Molecular and clinical analyses of the gene encoding the collagen-binding adhesin of Streptococcus mutans. Journal of Medical Microbiology. 2009 Apr;58(4):469-75. PubMed PMID: WOS:000264908600013.	• Different aim
45.	Offner GD, Troxler RF. Heterogeneity of high- molecular-weight human salivary mucins. Adv Dent Res. 2000;14(1):69–75.	• Review
46.	Oktysyuk Y, Rozhko MM, Bazalytska O. Correction of mineral methabolism of saliva in children affected by dental caries. Pharmacia. 2017;64(3):40-5.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
47.	Ollila PS, Larmas MA. Long-term predictive value of salivary microbial diagnostic tests in children. Eur Arch Paediatr Dent. 2008 Mar;9(1):25-30. PubMed PMID: 18328235. Epub 2008/03/11. eng.	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
48.	Pal S, Mitra M, Mishra J, Saha S, Bhattacharya B. Correlation of total salivary secretory immu- noglobulin A (SIgA) and mutans specific SIgA in children having different caries status. Indian Soc Pedod Prev Dent. 2013;31(4):270– 4.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
49.	Panagiotou E, Agouropoulos A, Vadiakas G, Pervanidou P, Chouliaras G, Kanaka-Gantenbein C. Oral health of overweight and obese children and adolescents: a comparative study with a	• Different aim

	multivariate analysis of risk indicators. Eur Arch Paediatr Dent. 2021 Oct;22(5):861-868. doi: 10.1007/s40368-021-00643-0. Epub 2021 Jun 11. PMID: 34117610.	
50.	Pang L, Wang K, Tao Y, Zhi Q, Zhang J, Lin H. A New Model for Caries Risk Prediction in Teenagers Using a Machine Learning Algorithm Based on Environmental and Genetic Factors. Front Genet. 2021 Mar 11;12:636867. doi: 10.3389/fgene.2021.636867. PMID: 33777105; PMCID: PMC7990890.	• Different aim
51.	Pannu P, Gambhir R, Sujlana A. Correlation between the salivary Streptococcus mutans levels and dental caries experience in adult population of Chandigarh, India. European Journal of Dentistry. 2013;7(2):191-5.	• Different aim
52.	Parisotto TM, King WF, Duque C, Mattos-Graner RO, Steiner-Oliveira C, Nobre-Dos-Santos M, et al. Immunological and microbiologic changes during caries development in young children. Caries Res. 2011;45(4):377-85. PubMed PMID: 21822016. Epub 2011/08/09. eng.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
53.	Patidar D, Sogi S, Singh V, Shinu P, Loomba A, Patidar DC. Salivary levels of Streptococcus mutans and Streptococcus sanguinis in early childhood caries: An in vivo study. J Indian Soc Pedod Prev Dent. 2018 Oct-Dec;36(4):386-90. PubMed PMID: 30324930. Epub 2018/10/17. eng.	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
54.	Pellegrini G, Maddalone M, Malvezzi M, Toma M, Del Fabbro M, Canciani E, Dellavia C. sCD14 Level in Saliva of Children and Adolescents with and without Dental Caries, a Hurdle Model. Children (Basel). 2021 Aug 4;8(8):679. doi: 10.3390/children8080679. PMID: 34438570; PMCID: PMC8394623.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
55.	Perez VA, Mangum JE, Hubbard MJ. Pathogenesis of Molar Hypomineralisation: Aged Albumin Demarcates Chalky Regions of Hypomineralised Enamel. Front Physiol. 2020 Sep 30;11:579015. doi: 10.3389/fphys.2020.579015. PMID: 33101060; PMCID: PMC7556231.	• Different aim
56.	Petersen PE, Bourgeois D, Ogawa H, Estupinan- Day S, Ndiaye C. The global burden of oral diseases and risks to oral health. Bull World Health Organ. 2005;83:661–9.	• Different aim
57.	Phattarataratip E, Olson B, Broffitt B, Qian F, Brogden KA, Drake DR, et al. Streptococcus mutans strains recovered from caries-active or caries-free individuals differ in sensitivity to host antimicrobial peptides. Mol Oral Microbiol. 2011 Jun;26(3):187-99. PubMed PMID: 21545696. PMCID: PMC3092152. Epub 2011/05/07. eng.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
58.	Pineda AG-A, Pérez AG, García-Godoy F. Salivary parameters and oral health status amongst adolescents in Mexico. *BMC Oral Health*. 2020;**20**(1):1–7. doi: 10.1186/s12903-019-0991-2.	• Different aim
59.	Piwat S, Teanpaisan R, Thitasomakul S, Thearmontree A, Dahlén G. Lactobacillus species and genotypes associated with dental caries in Thai preschool children. Mol Oral Microbiol. 2010 Apr;25(2):157-64. PubMed PMID: 20331803. Epub 2010/03/25. eng.	• Different aim: • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
60.	Pramanik R, Osailan SM, Challacombe SJ, Urqu- hart D, Proctor GB. Protein and mucin reten- tion on oral mucosal surfaces in dry mouth patients. Eur J Oral Sci. 2010;118(3):245–53.	• Different aim
61.	Preethi BP, Reshma D, Anand P. Evaluation of flow rate, pH, buffering capacity, calcium, to- tal proteins and total antioxidant capacity lev- els of saliva in caries free and caries active chil- dren: an in vivo study. Indian J Clin Biochem. 2010;25(4):425–8.	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth

62.	Preethi BP, Reshma D, Anand P. Evaluation of flow rate, pH, buffering capacity, calcium, to- tal proteins and total antioxidant capacity lev- els of saliva in caries free and caries active children: an in vivo study. Indian J Clin Biochem. 2010;25(4):425–8	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
63.	Priya PR, Asokan S, Karthick K, Reddy NV, Rao VA. Effect of dental treatments on salivary immunoglobulin A of children with and with- out dental caries: a comparative study. Indian J Dent Res. 2013;24(3):394.	• Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
64.	Pyati SA, Naveen Kumar R, Kumar V, Praveen Kumar NH, Parveen Reddy KM. Salivary flow rate, pH, buffering capacity, total protein, ox- idative stress and antioxidant capacity in chil- dren with and without dental caries. J Clin Pediatr Dent. 2018;42(6):445–9.	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
65.	Raviraj GA, Bhat KG, Kugaji MS, Kumbar VM, Hooli A. Study of microbial diversity in saliva and plaque samples from caries-free and caries-affected children using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis. J Indian Soc Pedod Prev Dent. 2018 Oct-Dec;36(4):396-401. PubMed PMID: 30324932. Epub 2018/10/17. eng.	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
66.	Razi MA, Qamar S, Singhal A, Mahajan A, Sid- diqui S, Mohina Minz RS. Role of natural sal- ivary defenses in the maintenance of healthy oral microbiota in children and adolescents. J Fam Med Prim Care. 2020;9(3):1603–7.	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
67.	Rodis OMM, Matsumura S, Kariya N, Okazaki Y, Ogata S, Reissmann DR. Culture-based PCR analysis of plaque samples of Japanese school children to assess the presence of six common cariogenic bacteria and its association with caries risk. Molecular and Cellular Probes. 2009 Dec;23(6):259-63. PubMed PMID: WOS:000272069100001.	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
68.	Rosa N, Campos B, Esteves AC, Duarte AS, Correia MJ, Silva RM, Barros M. Tracking the functional meaning of the human oral-microbiome protein-protein interactions. Adv Protein Chem Struct Biol. 2020;121:199-235. doi: 10.1016/bs.apcsb.2019.11.014. Epub 2020 Jan 16. PMID: 32312422.	• Different aim
69.	Rupf S, Laczny CC, Galata V, Backes C, Keller A, Umanskaya N, et al. Comparison of initial oral microbiomes of young adults with and without cavitated dentin caries lesions using an in situ biofilm model. Sci Rep. 2018 Sep 18;8(1):14010. PubMed PMID: 30228377. PMCID: PMC6143549. Epub 2018/09/20. eng.	• Different aim
70.	Sakeenabi B, Hiremath SS. Dental caries experience and salivary streptococcus mutans,lactobacilli scores, salivary flow rate and salivary buffering capacity among 6 year old Indian school children. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Dentistry. 2011;3(5):e412-e7.	• Different aim
71.	Sandhya, Gayathri R, Vishnupriya V. Resistance gene screening of pathogens from saliva sample of caries patients. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research. 2016;39(2):112-5.	• Different aim
72.	Sanz M, Beighton D, Curtis MA, Cury JA, Dige I, Dommisch H, et al. Role of microbial biofilms in the maintenance of oral health and in the development of dental caries and periodontal diseases. Consensus report of group 1 of the Joint EFP/ORCA workshop on the boundaries between caries and periodontal disease. Journal of Clinical Periodontology. 2017 Mar;44:S5-S11. PubMed PMID: WOS:000418237200001.	• Different aim
73.	Șaramet V, Meleșcanu-Imre M, Țâncu AMC, Albu CC, Ripszky-Totan A, Pantea M. Molecular Interactions between Saliva and Dental	• Different aim

	Composites Resins: A Way Forward. Materials (Basel). 2021 May 13;14(10):2537. doi: 10.3390/ma14102537. PMID: 34068320; PMCID: PMC8153278.	
74.	Sejdini M, Begzati A, Salihu S, Krasniqi S, Berisha N, Aliu N. The Role and Impact of Salivary Zn Levels on Dental Caries. International Journal of Dentistry. 2018;2018.	• Different aim
75.	Sejdini M, Berisha N, Citaku E. Determination and influence of saliva calcium and magnesium in children with different intensity of caries. Journal of International Dental and Medical Research. 2018;11(1):51-6.	• Different aim:
76.	Seki M, Karakama F, Terajima T, Ichikawa Y, Ozaki T, Yoshida S, et al. Evaluation of mutans streptococci in plaque and saliva: correlation with caries development in preschool children. J Dent. 2003 May;31(4):283-90. PubMed PMID: 12735923. Epub 2003/05/09. eng.	• Different aim • Study on the evaluation of deciduous teeth
77.	Selwitz RH, Ismail AI, Pitts NB. Dental caries. Lancet. 2007;369(9555):51–9.	• Review
78.	Seredin P, Goloshchapov D, Ippolitov Y, Vongsvivut J. Comparative analysis of dentine and gingival fluid molecular composition and protein conformations during development of dentine caries: A pilot study. Vibrational Spectroscopy. 2020 May;108. PubMed PMID: WOS:000534552000004.	• Different aim
79.	Shahrabi M, Nikfarjam J, Alikhani A, Akhoundi N, Ashtiani M, Seraj B. A comparison of salivary calcium, phosphate, and alkaline phosphatase in children with severe, moderate caries, and caries free in Tehran's kindergartens. J Indian Soc Pedod Prev Dent. 2008 Jun;26(2):74-7. PubMed PMID: 18603733. Epub 2008/07/08. eng.	• Different aim
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