

A New Era of Dentistry

CURODONT™ REPAIR
FLUORIDE PLUS

Finally, a treatment for Early-Stage Caries

CURODONT™ REPAIR FLUORIDE PLUS

- Non-invasive, drill-free treatment
- Fast & easy to apply in as little as 3 min¹ (same appointment)
- Guided Hydroxyapatite Generation throughout the depth of the lesion
- Can be applied by trained clinicians, including hygienists*
- Works on **all enamel surfaces**: interproximal, occlusal, smooth and demineralized white spots
- Non-staining & tasteless
- Suitable for all ages**

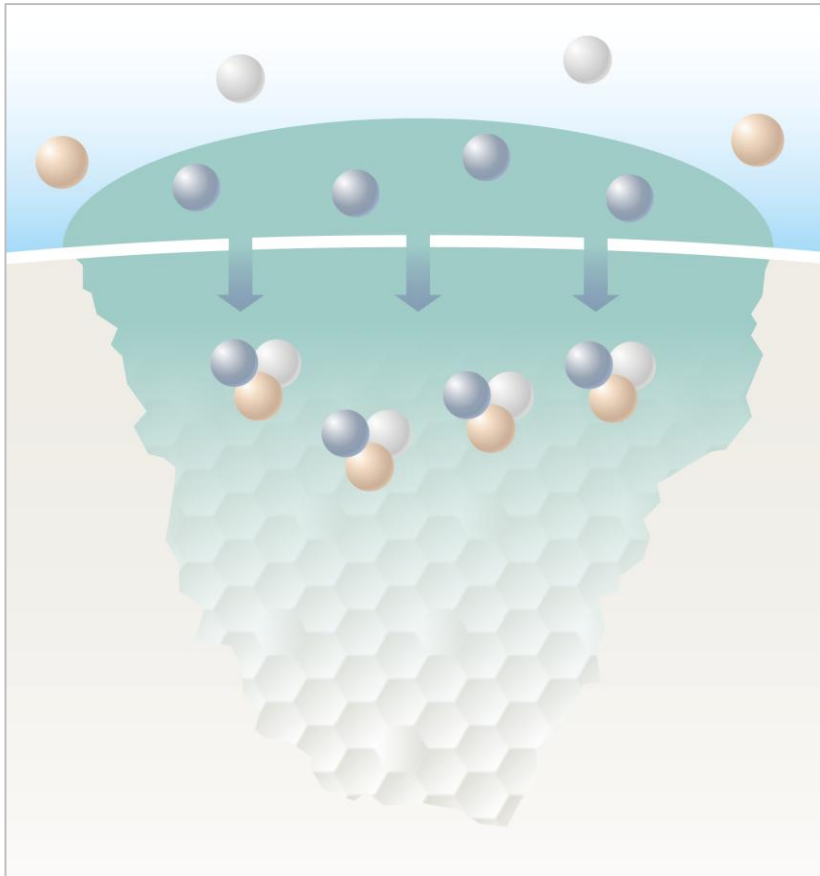
*State dependent

**Children under 6 years of age: Consult a dentist or doctor.



10 applications per box

How Does Curodont™ Repair Fluoride Plus Treat Early-Stage Caries?



● = Fluoride ● = Calcium ● = Phosphate

Guided Hydroxyapatite Generation

Our proprietary biomimetic formulation disperses throughout the depth of the lesion

Mimicking nature, Curodont treats the early-stage carious lesions by restoring lost minerals together with calcium and phosphate from saliva

Over time, this allows for the opportunity to preserve the natural tooth structure – without the need for drilling, injections, or artificial filling materials

Mode of Action

DISCLAIMER:

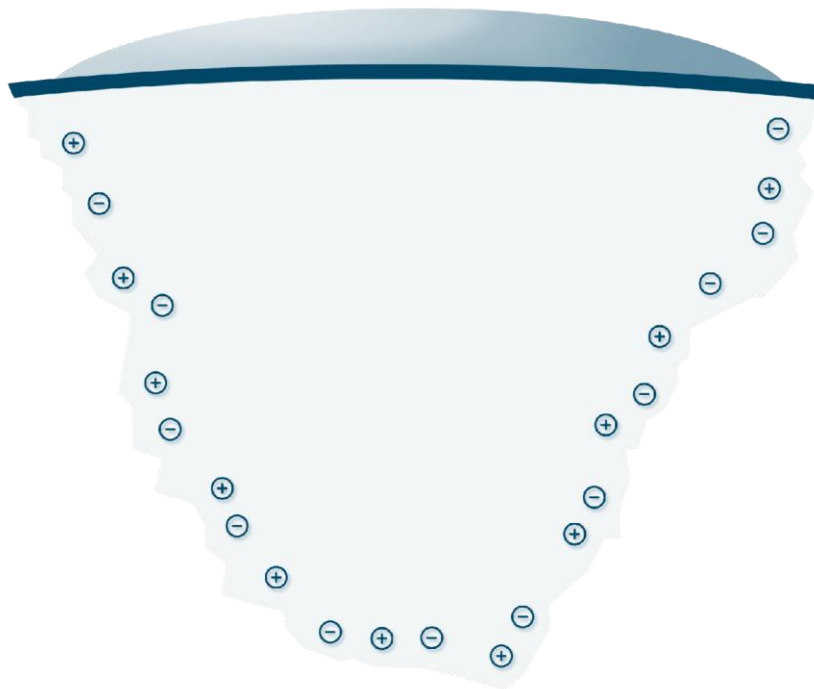
This video is intended for dental professionals only.
Please see full instructions for use before applying Curodont Repair Fluoride Plus.

For Professional Office Use Only.
This product is not intended for home or unsupervised consumer use.

Prevention vs. Treatment

SURFACE

PREVENTION OF NEW CARRIES



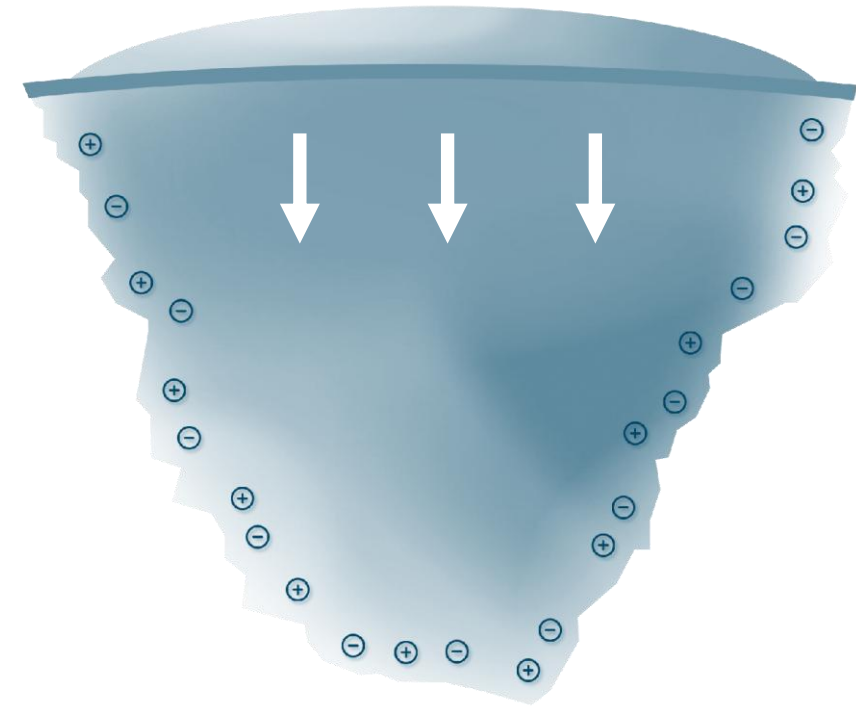
BEFORE

Fluoride Varnish

VS

DEPTH

TREATMENT OF EARLY-STAGE CARRIES



NOW

Guided Hydroxyapatite Generation

vVARDIS is Supported by Decades of Science

- 25+ years of research
- >230 global scientific publications, including
 - ✓ peer-reviewed systematic reviews & meta-analyses
 - ✓ Peer-reviewed clinical trials, including a long-term study
 - ✓ Peer-reviewed in vitro, in situ studies
 - ✓ Abstracts, posters, presentations
 - ✓ Internal in vitro studies
- 10+ years of successfully treated patients
- 1 million teeth* treated in the EU and US
- >90% success rate proven in multiple peer-reviewed clinical trials
- Success defined as arresting caries progression and multiple studies showing detectable increase in mineral density
- Prestigious Dental Universities are incorporating vVARDIS Technology in their curriculum

* Data on file

** Curodont Repair marketed in Europe

*** Curodont Repair Fluoride Plus marketed in USA

Long-term study in JADA**

Meta-analysis in JADA**

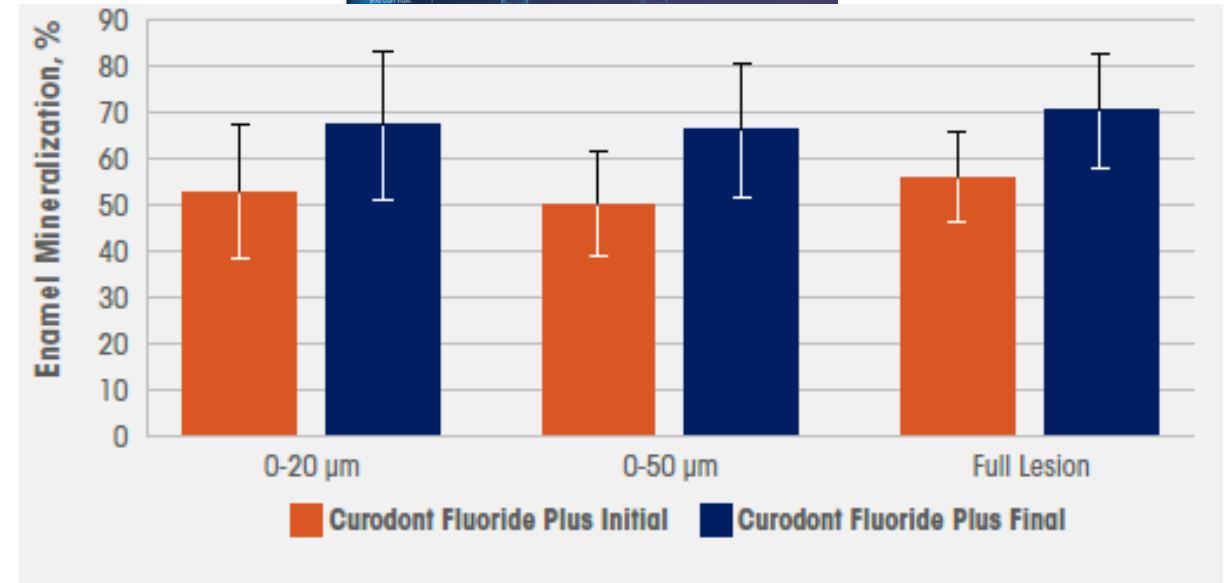


Independent randomized controlled double blind clinical trial***

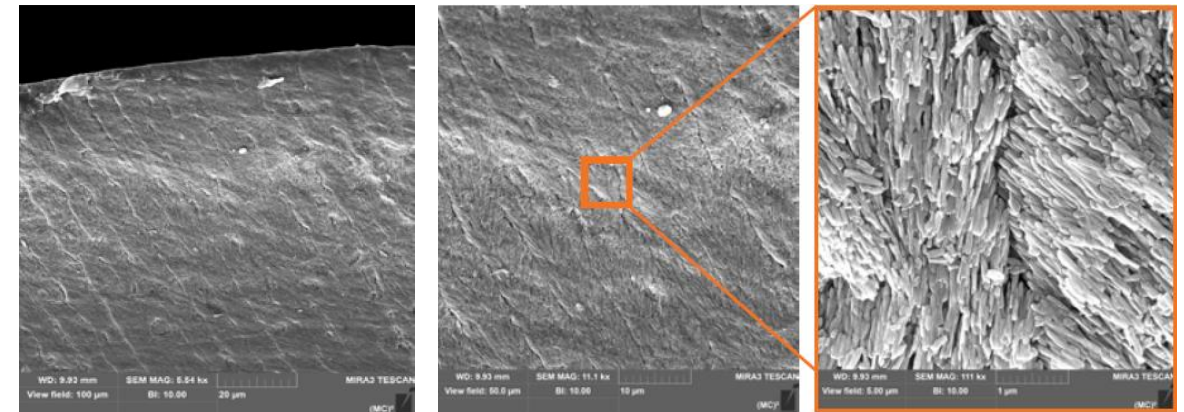


Recent Study Provides Evidence Of Hydroxyapatite Generation – MicroCT & SEM Evidence

- In vitro study* evaluating the effect of CRFP on early carious lesions (N=3)
- Observations on Micro-CT:
 - An average of 15% increase in mineral density throughout the lesion **within only 2 weeks: A statistically significant difference ($p < 0.001$)****
 - No significant difference in mineral density based on lesion depth. ($p > 0.5$)
- Observations on SEM:
 - Areas near the surface were fully fused with sound enamel
 - Deeper areas showed larger hydroxyapatite crystals than control



Percent change in mineralization from the initial state to after 2 weeks ($p < 0.001$) at 20 µm, 50 µm, and throughout the lesion



Application Guidelines

One fully saturated sponge for 1 lesion.

Examples:

'One lesion' defined as:

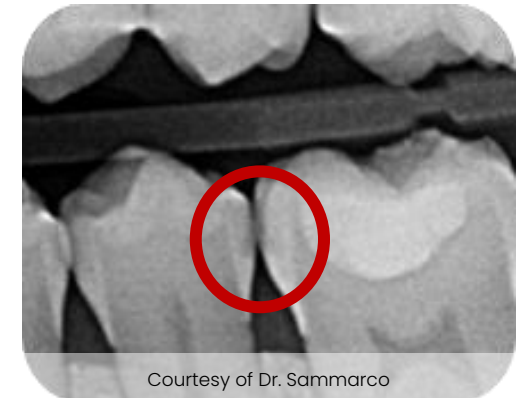
- One interproximal site: Involving one or two surface(s)
- One occlusal or smooth surface
- One demineralized white spot lesion



Courtesy of Dr. M. Alkilzy
1 occlusal surface



Courtesy of Dr. Divya Naik
1 smooth surface



Courtesy of Dr. Sammarco
1 interproximal area
(1 or 2 surfaces)

Success with Curodont™

Focused on Impact

Better Access = Better Health

Early Treatment Cuts Costs

Real Impact on Daily Life - Improved QOL

Health System Savings

Positive Patient Experiences

Employment Benefits-Increased Confidence

More Appointment Availability- Optimized Chair Time

Fewer Hospital Visits

The future of oral health:
No Needles.
No Fear.
No Drill.



Curodont™ Saves Chair Time

Procedures & Their Average Chair Time

- Curodont Repair
 - <3 min
- Stainless Steel Crown
 - 30 min
- Pulpotomy
 - 45 min
- One-Surface Filling
 - 30 min
- Large Filling (Restoration)
 - 40 min
- Sedation (Moderate/Deep)
 - +60–120 min total

Lesion Management Expectations



ARREST

Stop the progression



REPAIR

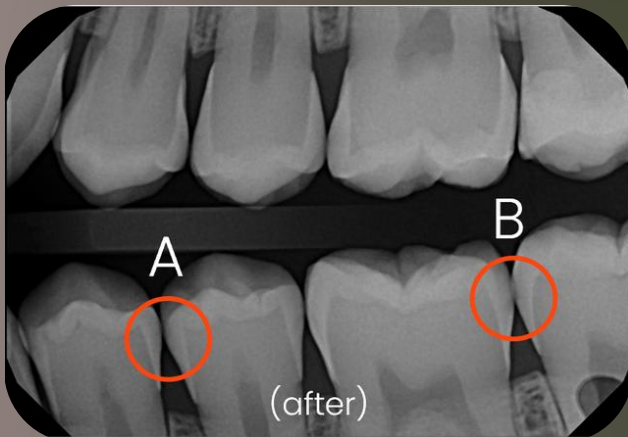
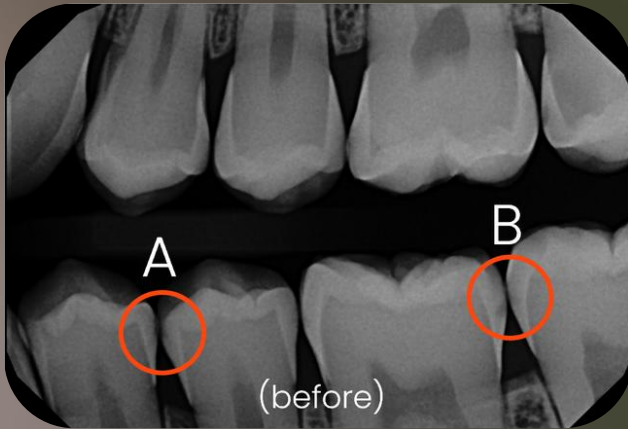
Hydroxyapatite **generation** over time



SUCCESS

>90% SUCCESS RATE^{*8}

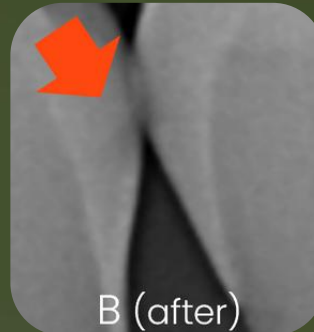
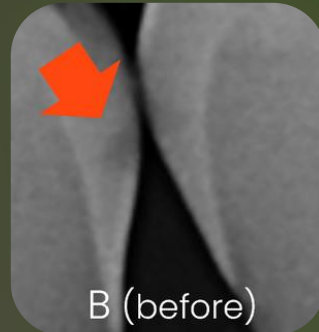
Early Interproximal Lesions Before & After Application with CRFP



Interproximal
lesions on teeth
#20-M & #21-D



Interproximal
lesions on teeth
#18-M & #19-D



Before:

14-year-old patient with interproximal lesions on teeth #18 (mesial), #19 (distal), #20 (mesial), #21 (distal).

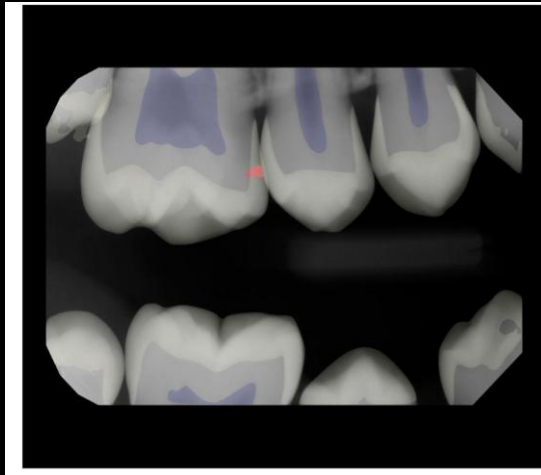
Result:

6 month follow up post Curodont™ Repair Fluoride Plus treatment revealed reduction in the size of the lesions.

Case Courtesy Dr. Alisha Gray, Ohio, 2023

Individual results may vary

Early Interproximal Caries in a High-risk Case Interpreted with AI



Before

10 y.o. female patient with an E-2 lesion
on #3-M.



After

At the 10-week follow up, reduction in size
and radiolucency seen.

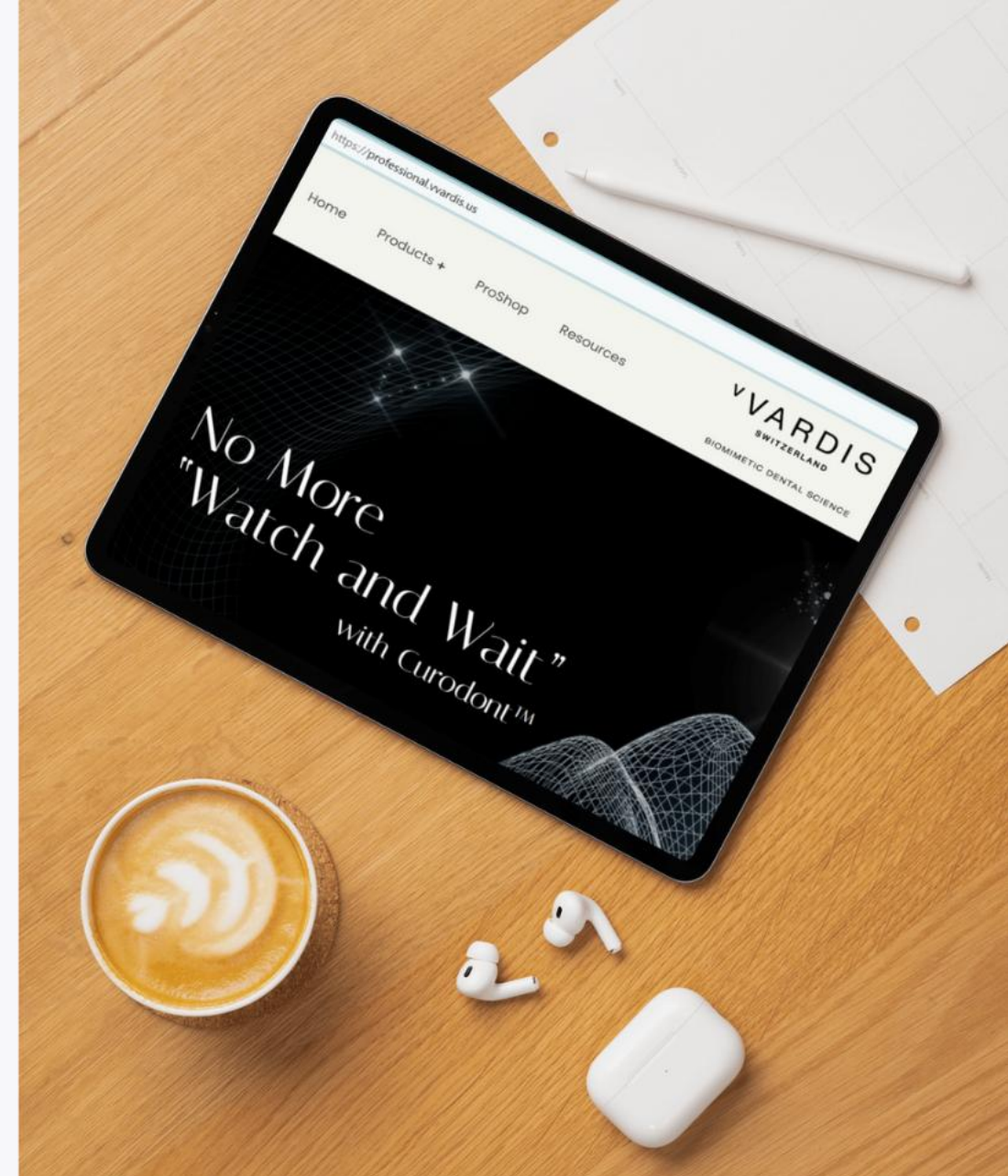
THE IPERP PROTOCOL // DR. ADAM SILEVITCH, DMD

Individual results may vary

Additional Information

^ VARDIS Education Page

- Complete and interactive e-learning platform
- On-demand webinars (with CE credits available)
- Scientific studies
- Marketing materials
- Videos



Nevada Department of Health and Human Services

Data Brief ❖ April 2024

Quick Facts

- Decay Experience: 66% of Nevada's third grade children have at least one tooth with decay experience, higher than the national average of 60%.
- Untreated Tooth Decay: 33% of Nevada's third-grade children have untreated tooth decay, higher than the national average of 20%.
- Need for Urgent Dental Care: 7% of Nevada's third grade children need urgent dental care.
 - This means that on any given day, more than 2,500 third grade children in Nevada are in a classroom experiencing mouth pain or a serious infection.
- Oral Health Disparities: In Nevada, there are significant oral health disparities.
 - Tooth decay is more common among children attending lower income schools, Hispanic children, children living in rural counties, and children with parents that do not speak English.
 - The population group with the highest prevalence of untreated decay and the lowest prevalence of protective dental sealants is Hispanic children attending lower income schools in rural counties.

Payer Savings and Access Gains: JADA Findings

- **Model result:** noninvasive pathways lower payer spend versus restoration heavy baselines
- **Drivers:** short procedure time, single visit applicability, fewer reresorations, fewer escalations to crowns and endodontics
- **Workforce impact:** shift appropriate care to non-dentist clinicians, free dentists for complex needs, increase capacity
- **Localization:** Alabama Medicaid inputs used in the article, Nevada should plug in Nevada fees and staffing, direction remains the same
- **Sources:** JADA economic model 2025, CDT 2024 code set for D2991, CPT 1354 for SDF

Policy Actions and Metrics for Nevada Medicaid and MCOs

- **Coverage policy:** add and reimburse D2991 for incipient lesions across Medicaid and MCO contracts
- **Care delivery:** allow hygienist delivery per scope, use single visit protocols in schools, FQHCs, rural clinics under Doctor supervision
- **Utilization management:** clear frequency limits, diagnostic documentation, prefer noninvasive first for initial lesions
- **Metrics:** reduce new restorations on previously sound surfaces, reduce ER dental visits, shorten time to first treatment
- **Sources:** JADA economic model 2025, Nevada Oral Health plans and needs assessments, HRSA HPSA data

^vVARDIS

SWITZERLAND

BIOMIMETIC DENTAL SCIENCE

Thank You

*The day is surely coming when we will be engaged
in practicing preventive rather than reparative
dentistry.*

Dr. Vardiman Black

1896





References

1. Naavaal S et al. Health Behav Policy Rev 2018;5:66–73
2. Liu J et al. Int J Epidemiol. 2022;51:1291–1303. |
3. Skeie MS et al. BMC Oral Health. 2022;22:620.
4. Kidd, Edwina, and Ole Fejerskov, Essentials of Dental Caries (Oxford, 2016; online edn, Oxford Academic, 12 Nov. 2020)
5. Liu J et al. Int J Epidemiol. 2022;51:1291–1303.
6. Shaalan O, Fawzy El-Sayed K, Abouauf E. Evaluation of the remineralization potential of self-assembling peptide P11-4 with fluoride compared to fluoride varnish in the management of incipient carious lesions: a randomized controlled clinical trial. Clin Oral Investig. 2024 Jul 22;28(8):438. doi: 10.1007/s00784-024-05822-z. PMID: 39037455; PMCID: PMC11263456.
7. Shah SV, et al. J Am Dent Assoc. 2023 Oct;154(10):897–909.e6.
8. Krol, D.M., & Whelan, K. (2023). Pediatrics. 151(1): e2022060417
9. American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. Pediatric restorative dentistry. The Reference Manual of Pediatric Dentistry. Chicago, Ill.: American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry; 2024:452–6510. Medicaid Reimbursement for Dental Care Services – 2024 data update
11. ADA.org
12. Cunnion DT, Spiro A 3rd, Jones JA, Rich SE, Papageorgiou CP, Tate A, Casamassimo P, Hayes C, Garcia RI. Pediatric oral health-related quality of life improvement after treatment of early childhood caries: a prospective multisite study. J Dent Child (Chic). 2010 Jan-Apr;77(1):4–11. PMID: 20359423; PMCID: PMC9773631.
13. AAPD.org
14. Baker SD, Lee JY, Wright R. The Importance of the Age One Dental Visit. Chicago, IL: Pediatric Oral Health Research and Policy Center, American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry; 2019.
15. Rodseth et al. Acta Odontologica Scandinavica, 81(3), 202–210.
16. World Health Organization. 2017; who.int