ERRATUM

Erratum to: Predicting children's behaviour during dental treatment under oral sedation

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1. Page 158

The third sentence in the first paragraph of the “Study population and design” sub-section should read:

“Children were assessed at a Casualty Clinic or New Patients’ Clinic and allocated appropriately for treatment with or without local anaesthesia (LA), with LA and inhalation sedation, LA and oral sedation, LA and intravenous sedation, or general anaesthesia”.

2. Page 161

The first sentence in the final paragraph of the “Results” section should read:

“Chi-squared tests revealed no association between gender and behaviour outcome ($p = 0.454$) or ASA grade and behaviour outcome ($p = 0.218$)”.

3. Page 161

The first sentence in the first paragraph of the “Discussion” section should read:

“This study revealed that a high level of child dental fear, as measured by the parental version of CFSS-DS, was a significant predictor of unacceptable behaviour under oral sedation, which agrees with the results of previous studies which have reported that the CFSS-DS scale reliably identifies children who would display dental fear and behavioural problems during dental treatment (Klingberg 1994; Klingberg et al. 1995; Aartman et al. 1998; Wogelius et al. 2003)”.

4. Page 162

The second sentence in the final paragraph of the “Discussion” section should read:

“Further research in this area could explore midazolam’s therapeutic effect on anterograde amnesia. Amnesia alone may not be able to reduce a child’s dental anxiety or fear. However, amnesia may be seen as a therapeutic side effect as it does not act to increase or reinforce a child’s fear, therefore a child may be more willing to return for further treatment”.

5. Page 162

The first sentence in the first paragraph of the “Conclusion” section should read:

“Our findings confirmed that a younger age was a predictor of unacceptable behaviour. The study also revealed

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that if a parent perceives their child's dental fear as high, using the CFSS-DS, the child was two times more likely to exhibit unacceptable behaviour under oral sedation than

if their parents perceived them to have a low dental fear rating".