

Table S1. Computer delivery system-intraligamentary anesthesia versus inferior alveolar nerve block with conventional syringe. Strength of the relationship in the proposed model between exposure to a considered risk factor (covariates of the first column) and the outcome variables (first row).

	Pain due to the anesthesia injection ^a	Physical reaction during the anesthesia injection ^b	Anesthetic reinforcement	Pain during the therapeutic procedure ^a
Sex	ns	ns	ns	OR=3.800 CI=1.056–13.740 p=0.040
Age	ns	ns	OR=3.954 CI=0.911–17.104 p<0.001	ns
Dental procedure	ns	ns	ns	ns
Anesthesia system	OR=6.410 CI=1.723–23.817 p=0.010	EC=1.125 SE=0.222 p<0.001	ns	ns

Table S1. (continue).

	Overall behavior during the visit ^{c,d}	Postoperative morbidity	Type of postoperative complication ^e
Sex	ns	ns	ns
Age	ns	ns	ns
		^f ns	
Dental procedure	ns	^g OR=11.580 CI=1.421–94.473 p=0.02	ns
		^h OR=14.490 CI=1.301–161.954 p=0.033	
Anesthesia system	ns	OR=14.661 CI=2.697–79.903 p<0.001	OR=3.980 CI=0.991–15.957 p=0.021

^a Recoded Wong-Baker score (binomial); ^b FLACC score (binomial); OR, Odds ratio; ns, not significant; CI, confidence interval; p, p-value; ; EC, estimated coefficient by the model; SE, standard error; ^c Frankl scale; ^d The data correspond to the extreme responses (“highly negative” versus “highly positive”); ^e The model is only reliable regarding “discomfort” versus “without complications” (not applicable with relation to “pain” or to “nibbling injuries”); ^f very deep versus deep fillings; ^g pulpotomies versus deep fillings ; ^h extractions versus deep fillings

Table S2. Computer delivery system-intraosseous anesthesia versus inferior alveolar nerve block with conventional syringe. Strength of the relationship in the proposed model between exposure to a considered risk factor (covariates) and the outcome variables (first row).

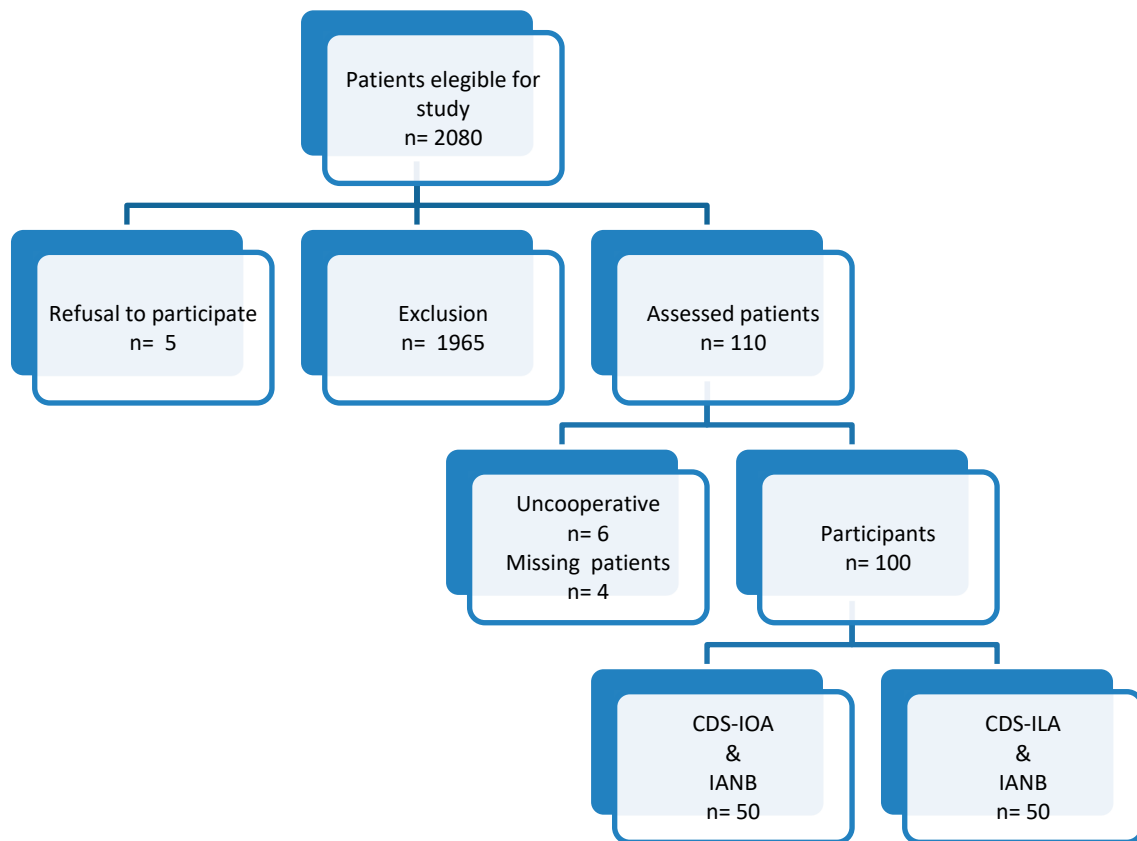
	Pain due to the anesthesia injection ^a	Physical reaction during the anesthesia injection ^b	Anesthetic reinforcement	Pain during the therapeutic procedure ^a
Sex	ns	ns	ns	ns
Age	ns	EC= -0.423 SE=0.154 p=0.008	ns	ns
Dental procedure	ns	ns	ns	ns
Anesthesia system	OR=0.107 CI=0.012–0.950 p=0.045	EC=-1.680 SE=0.639 p=0.011	ns	ns

Table S2. (continue).

	Overall behavior during the visit ^{c,d}	Postoperative morbidity	Type of postoperative complication ^e
Sex	ns	ns	ns
Age	ns	ns	ns
Dental procedure	ns	ns	ns
Anesthesia system	ns	OR=0.306 CI=0.094–0.992 p=0.048	OR=1.473 CI=0.658–1.894 p=0.043

^a Recoded Wong-Baker score (binomial); ^b FLACC score (binomial); ns, not significant; EC, estimated coefficient by the model; SE, standard error; OR, Odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; p, p-value; ^c Frankl scale; ^d The data correspond to the extreme responses (“highly negative” versus “highly positive”); ^e The model is only reliable regarding “discomfort” versus “without complications” (not applicable with relation to “pain” or to “nibbling injuries”)

Figure S1. Flow chart of the patient selection.



CDS-ILA, computer delivery system-intraligamentary anesthesia; CDS-IOA, computer delivery system-intraosseous anesthesia; IANB, inferior alveolar nerve block with conventional syringe.