Reviewer's report

Title: Retrospective evaluation of tooth injuries and associated factors at a hospital emergency ward

Version: 2 Date: 10 July 2015

Reviewer: Gabriela Bonini

Reviewer's report:

Paper: Retrospective evaluation of tooth injuries and associated factors at a hospital emergency ward

First, I would like to thank the possibility to evaluate this paper.

Methods (paragraph 1) - 1121 charts were full of visits between January 2005 and December 2007. It is a small number of calls held in three years. How was the choice of these records?

- The evaluation of the charts was performed how many examiners? There was a training or calibration to perform the analysis of the medical records? This shall be explained in the text.

- What is the reason of using chi-square test and Fisher’s exact test? Determine associations between TI and gender, place of residence (urban or rural area) and type of accident It may be performed by Poisson analysis.

- Line 114 at 117 “To avoid overestimating the odds ratio (OR), Poisson analysis was performed when the prevalence of the type of TI was higher than 10% in the population studied. Logistic regression was performed when the prevalence of the outcome was less than 10%.” Explain why perform both analyzes. I understand that could be used only Poisson analysis.

Discussion

- Paragraph 1 – Violence had a very high prevalence (Table 1 – prevalence 19%) and this fact attracts attention and should be discussed. Discuss the etiologic factors focusing on prevention and health policies.

- Line 146 - If gender difference did not achieve statistical significance, it should be considered that there is no difference. Always consider the statistical results and no numerical results.

- Line 154 - I not found in the tables the percentages presented in this paragraph. Further specifying.

- Line 171 – “Indeed, this was the age group most affected by TI stemming from sports (80.9%).” I suggest include a table with the percentage of types of age by
accident. I found the results that the age group most affected by IT stemming from sports (80.9%).