

Table S1. GRADE summary of findings table for the primary outcome (caries prevention and arrest) and secondary outcome.

Outcome	Comparison	No. of studies	No. of HIV-infected and healthy controls	Results	Risk of bias ^a	Inconsistency ^b		Indirectness ^c	Imprecision ^d	Publication bias ^e	Quality of evidence (GRADE)
						<i>I</i> ² statistics	Heterogeneity χ^2 test (<i>p</i> value)				
HIV-infected individuals under antiretroviral medications versus healthy controls											
Dental caries experience	Prevalence	2	515 & 513	Inconsistent results	Not serious	86.7%*	0.006**	Not serious	Not serious	N/A	⊕⊕⊕⊕ very low
		2	125 & 125	Significantly higher among HIV-infected children under antiretroviral medications	Not serious	69.7%*	0.069	Not serious	Serious	N/A	
Periodontal condition	Prevalence										⊕⊕⊕⊕ very low
Angular cheilitis	Prevalence	2	112 & 112	No significant difference	Not serious	0.0%	0.667	Not serious	Serious	N/A	⊕⊕⊕⊕ low
									↓	--	
Linear gingival erythema	Prevalence	2	112 & 112	No significant difference	Not serious	0.0%	1.00	Not serious	Serious	N/A	⊕⊕⊕⊕ low
		3	142 & 142	Significantly higher among HIV-infected children under antiretroviral medications	Not serious	0.0%	0.784	Not serious	Serious	N/A	
Recurrent oral ulceration	Prevalence										⊕⊕⊕⊕ low
									↓	--	
Oral candidiasis	Prevalence	5	216 & 262	Significantly higher among HIV-infected children under antiretroviral medications	Not serious	0.0%	0.944	Not serious	Serious	N/A	
									↓	--	⊕⊕⊕⊕ low
Oral hairy leukoplakia	Prevalence	2	112 & 105	No significant difference	Not serious	0.0%	1.00	Not serious	Serious	N/A	⊕⊕⊕⊕ low
									↓	--	
Hyperpigmentation	Prevalence	3	207 & 200	Significantly higher among	Not serious	0.0%	0.784	Not serious	Serious	N/A	⊕⊕⊕⊕ low

HIV- infected children under antiretrovir al medication s	--	--	--	--	↓	--
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Legend of table: ^aRisk of bias: Considered as serious if overall half of the studies included were of serious risk of overall bias. ^bInconsistency: Considered as serious when I^2 statistics $\geq 50\%$ (*) and p-value of χ^2 test < 0.05 (**). ^cIndirectness: Considered as serious when the applicability of findings were restricted in terms of population, intervention, comparator, and outcomes. ^dImprecision: Considered as serious when the total number of events was below 300 for dichotomous outcomes or 400 for continuous outcomes (*), or when the upper and lower limits of 95% CI include both meaningful benefits and harm. ^ePublications bias: Considered as serious if p-value of Begg's funnel plot < 0.05 . Not applicable (N/A) if funnel plot could not be constructed given the limited number of studies. Publication bias was difficult to detect and thus no downgrading was performed. ↓: Downgrade by 1 level in quality of evidence. --: No change in quality of evidence.