**Table 1.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No.** | **Authors and Year** | **Geographical location and** **Study Population**  | **Assessment measure** | **Findings** |
| 1 | Agrawal *et al.*, 2014 | Central prison, Aligarh (N=847; males-782, females- 65, mean age=40.23 yrs) | WHO Oral Health Assessment Questionnaire (1997) | * 5.3 (± 2.71) - Mean DMFT score;
* 57% - overall prevalence of Oro-mucosal lesions;
* 50% - inmates had calculus;
* All the study participants required oral hygiene instructions;
* 53% - required complex periodontal treatments;
* 24% - required prostheses.
 |
| 2 | Anup *et al.*, 2014 | District prison, Jaipur (N=870; males-805, females- 65, 18-85 yrs) | WHO Oral Health Assessment Questionnaire (1997) | * 87% - received no dental care during imprisonment;
* 54% - never visited a dentist in their lifetime;
* 60% - had oro-mucosal lesions;
* 50% - moderate amount of calculus;
* 79% - dental caries with mean DMFT of 4.79.
 |
| 3 | Bansal *et al.*, 2013 | State prison, Haryana (N=1,393; mean age 35.26 yrs) | WHO Oral Health Assessment Questionnaire (1997) | * 53% - teeth lost due to dental caries;
* 44% - partially edentulous;
* 0.8% - completely edentulous;
* 49% - edentulous only in posterior region;
* 7% - wearing some prostheses;
* 54% - needed prosthesis in maxillary arch;
* 78% - needed prosthesis in mandibular arch.
 |
| 4 | Dayakar *et al.*, 2014 | District prison, Mangalore (N=260; males- 250, females- 10, 18-60 yrs) | Community periodontal index (CPI) and loss of attachment from modified WHOOral Health Assessment Questionnaire (1997) | * 98% - prevalence of periodontal disease;
* Majority had Community Periodontal Index scores (CPI) of 2 and 1;
* 35% - loss of attachment more than 3 mm.
 |
| 5 | Dhanker *et al.*, 2013 | District prison,Mathura (N=870; males- 805, females- 65, 18-85 yrs) | WHO Oral Health Assessment Questionnaire (1997)  | * 79% - dental caries with mean DMFT of 4.79;
* 60% - oro- mucosal lesions;
* 27% - periodontal pockets more than 3mm;
* 87% - received no dental care during imprisonment.
 |
| 6 | George, 2013 | Central prison, Chennai (N=1060; males-1025, females- 35, 19-74 yrs) | Customized questionnaire to assess prosthetic status | * 2.3% - males had bridge, 1.2% had partial denture in the upper jaw;
* 0.8 % - had bridge and 0.4% had partial denture in the lower jaw;
* 8.6 % - females had partial denture in the upper jaw;
* 5.7 % - females had partial denture in the lower jaw.
 |
| 7 | Nagarale *et al.*, 2014 | District prison, Dharwad (N=256; males- 226, females- 30, 18 yrs and above) | WHO Oral Health Assessment Questionnaire (1997) | * 99% - periodontal disease prevalence
* 82% - dental caries prevalence;
* 98% - did not receive any kind of dental treatment in the prison;
* 67% - needed one surface filling
* 19% - needed two surface filling;
* 11% - pulp care necessary;
* 32% - required extraction of teeth;
* 43% - needed replacement of missing teeth.
 |
| 8 | Reddy *et al.*, 2012 | Central prison, Mysore (N=800; males-722, females- 78, 19-76 yrs) | WHO Oral Health Assessment Questionnaire (1997) | * 98% - dental caries;
* 5.26 - mean Decayed Missing Filled Teeth (DMFT);
* 22% - at least one sextant with a CPI score of 4;
* 41% - loss of attachment;
* 9% - denture wearers;
* 10% - had oral sub mucous fibrosis;
* 97% - needed oral hygiene instruction;
* 88% - needed restoration;
* 62% - needed extraction of teeth;
* 32% - required prostheses.
 |
| 9 | Shetty and Garcha, 2011 | District prison, Yerawada,(N=108; females only, 21-73 yrs | WHO Oral Health Assessment Questionnaire (1997) | * 68% - dental caries;
* 100% - unhealthy periodontium;
* 45% - presence of calculus
 |
| 10 | Singh *et al.*, 2012 | Central prison, Lucknow (N=1011; males- 826, females- 185, Mean age- 37.3 yrs) | WHO Oral Health Assessment Questionnaire (1997) | * 25% - para functional habits,

(22.6%) – bruxism;* most common required dental procedure was restorations and extractions.
 |
| 11 | Singh *et al.*, 2015 | Central prison, Ferozepur (N=338; males-256, females- 82) Mean age: 33.5 | WHO Oral Health Assessment Questionnaire (1997) | * 90% - inmates had either caries, filling or missing teeth
* Decayed teeth (DT) were present in 93% prisoners; missing teeth (MT) in 25%, and filled teeth (FT) in 20%;
* 3.08±2.04- Mean decayed teeth;
* 0.28±0.65 - Mean number of missing teeth;
* 0.19±0.53 - Mean number of filled teeth;
* 4.3% - prevalence of root caries.
 |
| 12 | Sode *et al.*, 2011 | District prison, Nellore (N=128; males only, 18-78 yrs) | WHO Oral Health Assessment Questionnaire (1997) | * Mean Number of Sextants for bleeding 1.3 ± 0.06, calculus 1.1 ± 0.7;
* 2.2% inmates had Leukoplakia and 3.3% had Erythroplakia.
 |
| 13 | Uma and Hiremath, 2011 | Central prison, Bangalore (N=1309; males- 1212, females- 97, 18-74 yrs) | WHO Oral Health Assessment Questionnaire (1997) | * 5.8% - prevalence of oral mucosal lesions;
* 2.8 (± 3.7) - Mean DMFT score;
* 38.4% - needed some prostheses;
* 95% - Prevalence of periodontitis.
 |