**Table 1.**

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| **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 WHO  Oral 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. |