# **Results**

Table 1. Characteristics of Included Studies

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| **Study** | **Population type** | **Technology Used** | **Study Design** | **Primary Outcomes** |
| Agarwal et al, 2023 | Children aged 6-10 years in rural areas | Video-conferincing intraoral camera | Observational study | Feasibility of teledentistry, participant satisfaction |
| Alavi et al, 2024 | Underserved populations | Not reported in source | Systematic review | Access to dental care, diagnosticaccuracy |
| Avinash et al, 2023 | Individuals with mental disorders | AI system for intraoral image analysis | Prospective observational study | Detection of periodontaldisease and alveolar bone loss |
| Beltrán et al, 2024 | Elderly patients | Web platform/app (TEGO) | Quasi-experimental study | Patient satisfaction, access to dental care |
| Beltrán et al, 2024 | Older adults in rural Mapuche community | TEGOplatform | Cross-sectional study | Oral health status, access to care |
| Chatterjee et al, 2024 | General population | Not reported in source | Prospective observational analysis | Diagnostic accuracy, patient satisfaction, treatment outcomes |
| Dewel, 1971 | Sociallydisadvantaged children | Real-timeteledentistry | Quasi-experimental study | Severity of Nomalocclusions (Peer Assessment Rating (PAR) index |
| Fernández et al, 2021 | Patients of all ages | Mobile apps, text messages, computer-aided learning | Systematic review and meta-analysis | Plaque index, gingival index, white spot lesions |
| Flores-Hidalgo et al, 2023 | Patients in rural areas | Synchronous and asynchronous teledentistry | Retrospective case series | Diagnosis accuracy, management outcomes |
| Fung et al, 2023 | Residents in aged care facilities | Real-time teledentistry, intra-oral camera | Prospective observational study | Oral Health AssessmentTool (OHAT) scores |
| Haron et al, 2017 | Individuals with oral potentially malignant disorders | Mobile phoneimaging | Prospective observational study | Concordance with clinicaloral examination, sensitivity, specificity |
| Mariño et al. | Residents of aged care facilities | Intraoral camera | Prospective observational study | Feasibility of remote treatment plans, reliability of assessments |
| Talwar et al, 2023 | Indian population | AI-based analysis of smartphone images | Retrospective analysis | Identification of oral potentially malignant disorders |
| Mola et al, 2024 | Children aged 3-13 years | Not reported in source | Cross-sectional study | Caries index scores, identification of dental anomalies |
| Nguyen et al, 2023 | Low-resource, minority, and underserved populations | Smartphone- based intraoral camera, custom software | Randomized controlled trial | Diagnostic accuracy for oral lesions |
| R PK, Tiwari N al, 2024 | General population | AI-based oral screening (Logy AI) | Prospective observational study | Accuracy in detecting |
| Salzmann, 1967 | Residents of aged care facilities | Not reported in source | Quasi- experimental quality improvement study | Implementation of oral healthcare plans, facility visits avoided |
| Uhrin et al, 2023 | Not reported in source | Not reported in source | Systematic review and meta-analysis | Specificity and sensitivity in diagnosing oral lesions |
| Ward et al., 2022 | Children in rural communities | Not reported in source | Observational study | Access to oral health services, dental caries prevalence |
| Xiao et al, 2023 | General population | mDentistry eHygiene model | Mixed methods pilot study | Mixed methods pilot study |