Reshaping Dentistry with the help of Dental Informatics

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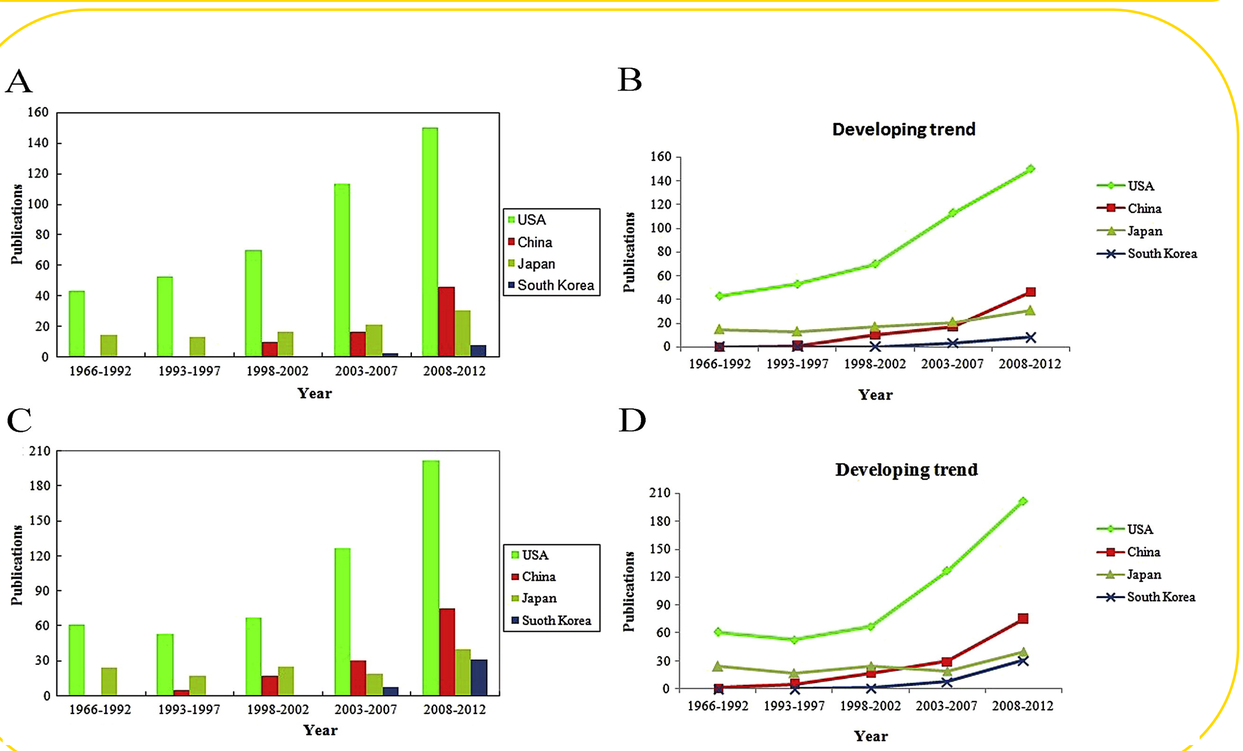
INTRODUCTION

The term "dental informatics" first appeared in a MEDLINE-indexed paper in 1986. Since 1997, funding has been available in the subject of dental informatics, and the number of formally qualified dental informaticians has been steadily increasing since then. It has huge potential in terms of improving patient care in clinical settings. It comprises a variety of clinical applications and techniques, such as oral disease diagnoses, prescriptions, indications and contraindications for specific drugs in patients with various conditions, and much more.

METHODS & MATERIAL

The methodology used to derive this hypothesis was a literature review of scholarly articles, peer reviewed articles, journals, and case studies. The research study began with the identification of the advantages of dental informatics and possible barriers to the implementation. This systematic review was conducted in a phased manner and included the establishment of an overall strategy, determination of the inclusion and exclusion criteria, and literature and case study classification and analysis.

DEVELOPING TREND



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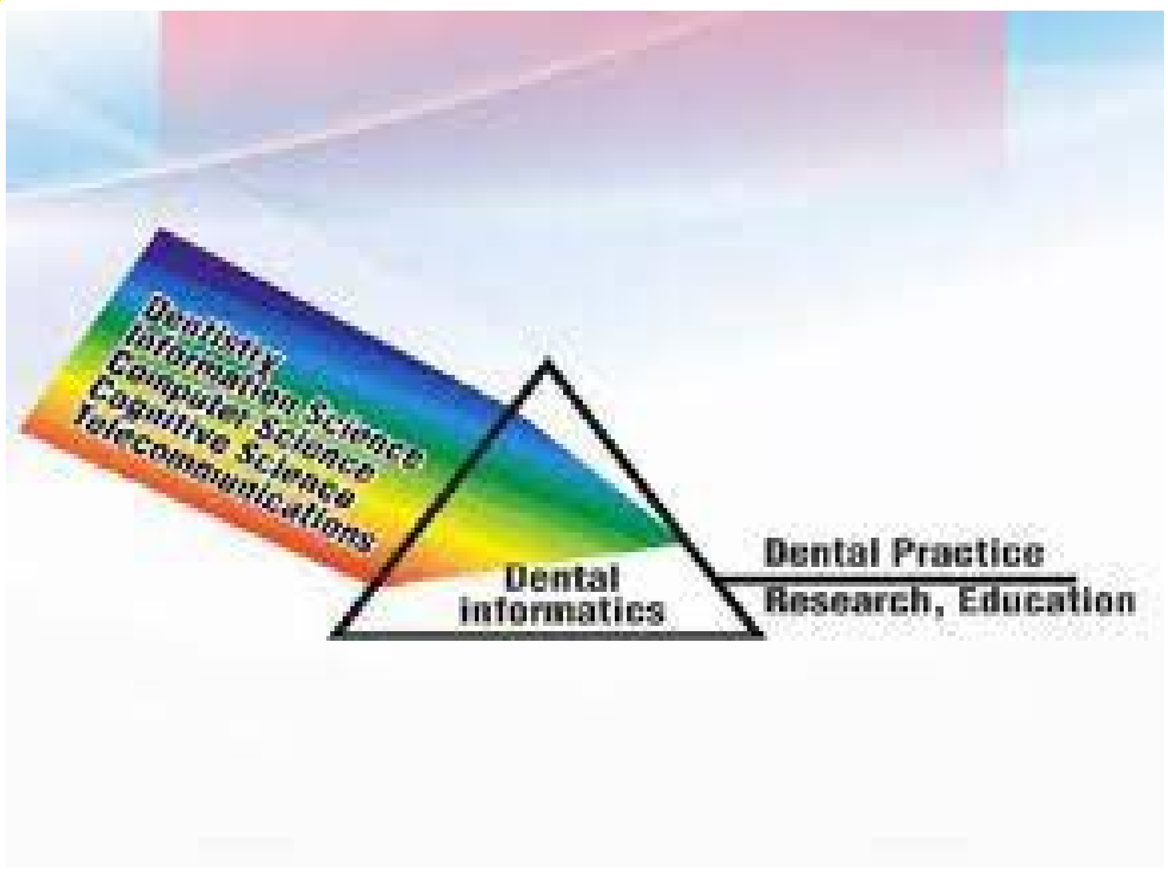

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to examine the potential outcomes of dental informatics in clinical setups and to determine the barriers to the adoption of technology.

RESULTS

According to a survey of American dentists, barely 25 to 30 percent of dentists use chair-side computers, even though nearly all dentists have computers in their offices. In their offices, almost 90% of dentists have computers. Only a small percentage of those who use computers at the chairside do so to their full capacity, such as by creating and keeping paperless patient charts or evaluating clinical and therapeutic patient outcomes. The results from this study illustrated that the dental informatics would result in increased quality and accessibility to oral care. However, the lack of proper knowledge in oral physicians regarding dental informatics were identified as possible barriers.

CONCLUSION

Electronic dental records can be mined to report on the prevalence of noncommunicable medical problems among patients getting dental care, in addition to their vital use in dental education and patient management. The utility of EDR for disease surveillance and research applications will be greatly enhanced if the information entered is complete and accurate. SOFPRO was found to be a user-friendly automated tool for easy data collection, retrieval, management and analysis of OSF patients. AI has the potential to change healthcare and with in dentistry AI could help fix the flaws in traditional dental care that have been widely criticized.

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