

Table S3. Original statements and their prevalence in each included study.

Author (year)	Statement (n (%))	Author (year)	Statement (n (%))	Author (year)	Statement (n (%))
Jago et al. (1984)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pregnancy itself causes tooth decay bad (109 (25%)) - Pregnancy itself causes gum disease (27 (6%)) - A tooth is lost in each pregnancy (35 (8%)) 	Assery (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pregnancy and lactation cause tooth decay (28 (11%)) - Pregnancy leads to tooth decay (125 (50%)) - The fetus absorbs calcium from the mother's teeth (93 (37%)) - Pregnancy can cause inflammatory gum: (90 (36%)) - Dental treatment during pregnancy adversely affects the fetus (128 (51%)): X-rays (127 (50%)), anesthetic injection (77 (31%)), dental fillings (40 (16%)), tooth extraction (15 (6%)), and calculus removal (4 (2%)) 	Liu et al. (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dental visits should be avoided during pregnancy - Toothache is normal during pregnancy - The baby absorbs the mother's calcium - Calcium supplements suffice for dental problems prevention - Uncomfortable feeling in teeth is because of "yeet hay" (internal heat) - Pregnant women should avoid taking medicine - Dental check-ups may lead to bleeding and bacterial infection in the baby - The environment, noise, and materials of dental clinics are harmful to the baby
Al Habashneh et al. (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pregnant women should not visit a dentist during pregnancy - a barrier to dental visits (71 (11%)) - A tooth is lost in each pregnancy (116 (19%)) - Calcium is absorbed from the mother's teeth by the fetus (294 (47%)) 	Nagi et al. (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certain medications can affect the fetus's growth (146 (33%)) - Exposure to radiation during pregnancy is hazardous (149 (33%)) - Pregnancy is a cause of teeth loss (112 (25%)) 	Rafeek et al. (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dental care should be avoided during pregnancy unless it is an emergency (60 (37%)) - Dental treatment during pregnancy is not safe - a barrier to dental visits (74 (46%))
Dinas et al. (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dental treatment is not safe during pregnancy - a dental visit barrier (83 (19%)) - Dental treatment may have a negative effect on pregnancy outcomes (307 (72%)) 	Gaffar et al. (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dental treatment during pregnancy negatively affects fetal health (53 (27%)) - Dental visits cannot be scheduled during pregnancy (91 (46%)) 	Barman et al. (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dental treatment has negative effects on the fetus - a dental visit barrier (0% of Savar women and 100.0% of Soara women) *
Saddki et al. (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dental treatment is not safe during pregnancy - a dental visit barrier (14 (16%)) 	Al Khamis et al. (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is normal to have dental pain during pregnancy - Pregnant women lose a tooth in each pregnancy - The fetus absorbs the calcium from the mother's teeth - Dental treatment during pregnancy may harm the baby 	Llena et al. (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dental radiography during pregnancy is absolutely contraindicated (123 (88%)) - Dental anesthesia is contraindicated during pregnancy (116 (83%))
Detman et al. (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pain medication is not prescribed for pregnant women - Dental anesthetics are not used for pregnant women - Dentists do not provide treatment for pregnant women - Teeth should not be extracted during pregnancy - The fetus absorbs the calcium from the mother's teeth 	Gonik et al. (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tooth decay is normal during pregnancy (urban: 37 (18%), suburban: 11 (20%)) - Tooth loss is normal during pregnancy (urban: 17 (8%), suburban: 5 (9%)) - Bleeding gum is normal during pregnancy (urban: 94 (45%), suburban: 31 (57%)) - Swollen gum is normal during pregnancy (urban: 37 (18%), suburban: 27 (50%)) - Toothache is normal during pregnancy (urban: 62 (30%), suburban: 5 (9%)) - Frequency (%) of oral and dental practices 	Kamaruddin et al. (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dental treatment during pregnancy is not safe - a dental visit barrier (20 (26%)) - Pregnant women should avoid dental treatment unless it is an emergency (44 (58%))

			which were considered safe in urban and suburban centres: tooth cleaning (164 (79%), 49 (91%)), tooth x-ray (21 (10%), 11 (20%)), filling cavities (35 (17%), 25 (46%)), fluoride treatment (19 (9%), 11 (20%)), local anesthesia (10 (5%), 9 (17%)), Antibiotic prescription (33 (16%), 14 (26%)), Pain medication prescription (29 (14%), 6 (11%)).		
Bogges et al. (2011)	- It is not safe for pregnant women to get routine dental care such as checkups and cleanings (76 (13%)) - A woman can lose a tooth just because she is pregnant (112 (19%))	Abdalla et al. (2017)	- Pregnancy causes tooth loss (227 (76%)) - Pregnancy causes calcium loss (261 (87%))	Awasthi et al. (2020)	- Pregnancy is one of the causes of gum problems (28 (25%)) - It is not necessary to visit a dentist during pregnancy (41 (36%)) - Pregnancy causes tooth loss (0 (0%))
Abiola et al. (2011)	- Pregnancy is a cause of gum problems (67 (15%)) - Dental visits are unnecessary during pregnancy (106 (23%))	Abelaziz et al. (2017)	- Changes that occur to the mouth and teeth during pregnancy are normal (248 (93%)) - If one is not exposed to oral/dental problems during pregnancy, they do not need dental checkups (80 (30%)) - Providing medical procedures to treat oral/dental problems during pregnancy can affect your baby (112 (42%)) - Treatment of oral/dental problems should be delayed til after delivery (63 (24%))	Soegyanto et al. (2020)	- Dentists cannot provide any dental treatment during pregnancy - a barrier to dental visit (3 (2%)) - A tooth is lost in each pregnancy (12 (7%)) - Calcium is absorbed from the mother's teeth by the fetus (68 (41%))
Hashim (2012)	- A tooth is lost in each pregnancy (333 (44%))	Khalaf et al. (2018)	- The fetus is responsible for tooth loss during pregnancy as they absorb calcium from their mothers (277 (76%)) - It is possible to lose teeth because of pregnancy (298 (82%)) - It is unsafe for the pregnant women to visit the dentist even for regular checkups (232 (64%))	Riaz et al. (2020)	- Pregnant women should seek dental treatment only in case of emergency (192 (74 %))
Özen et al. (2012)	- Dentists cannot provide any dental treatment during pregnancy - a dental visit barrier (34 (10%)) - A tooth is lost in each pregnancy (151 (43%)) - Calcium is absorbed from the mother's teeth by the fetus (256 (73%))	Barbieri et al. (2018)	- The increase in dental caries occurrences is due to weakening of teeth by loss of calcium (57 (29%)) - The increase in dental caries occurrences is due to hormonal changes (37 (19%)) - Dental treatment should be avoided during the entire pregnancy (18 (9%)) - Dental treatment should only be in case of emergency (19 (10%))	Chinenye-Julius et al. (2021)	- Visit a dentist is harmful to the fetus (137 (36%)) - Pregnant women do not need to visit dental clinics (157 (41%))
Murphey (2013)	- The mother's diet during pregnancy affects the child's teeth color - Routine dental procedures would predispose mothers to premature birth or harm the unborn baby - Dental radiographs harm the baby	Abu-Hammad et al. (2018)	- Dental radiography is not safe during pregnancy (36 (10%)) - Pregnant women can lose teeth only because of pregnancy (201 (55%)) - Visiting a dentist during pregnancy for check-up and scaling is not safe (218 (61%))	Jain et al. (2021)	- One should not brush during pregnancy (32 (8%)) - One should wait for a few days to few weeks before starting brushing after delivery (241 (63%)) - One should avoid going to the dentist during pregnancy even in case of toothache (56 (15%)) - Gum bleeding during pregnancy is common and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noises made by dental equipment frighten or harm the baby - Calcium is absorbed from the mother's teeth during pregnancy which can be compensated through swishing and keeping the milk in the mouth before swallowing 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> needs no special attention (65 (17%)) - Oral health during pregnancy has nothing to do with the baby's health (21 (6%)) - Injection for numbness for dental treatment during pregnancy affects the development of the baby's organs (93 (24%)) - Dental extraction during pregnancy causes miscarriage (83 (22%))
George et al. (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dental treatment is not safe during pregnancy - a dental visit barrier (77 (32%)) - Dental treatment should be avoided during pregnancy unless it is an emergency (63 (26%)) 	Bahramian et al. (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One does not need to visit a dentist during pregnancy if they take calcium supplements - At least one tooth is destructed in each pregnancy - Calcium from the mother's teeth is consumed for formation of fetus skeleton - Medication prescribed by dentists may harm the fetus - Radiography causes miscarriage - Dental anesthetics cause miscarriage 	Azarshahri et al. (2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is normal to lose a tooth during pregnancy (346 (56%)) - Calcium is absorbed from pregnant women's teeth by the fetus (168 (27%)) - Dental treatment could harm unborn child - reasons for not using dental services (15 (6%)) - Poor oral health is normal during pregnancy - reasons for not using dental services (1 (<1%))
Amin et al. (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is normal to lose a tooth during pregnancy (60 (14%)) - Calcium is absorbed from a pregnant woman's teeth by the fetus (248 (59%)) - Dental treatment could harm unborn child - reasons for not using dental services (33 (15%)) - Poor oral health is normal during pregnancy - reasons for not using dental services (4 (2%)) 	Ishaq et al. (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dental treatments are not safe during pregnancy (94 (78%)) - Dental extraction cannot be done during pregnancy (101 (83%)) - X-rays are not safe during pregnancy (105 (87%)) 	Gavic et al. (2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local anesthesia is not safe for pregnant women (145 (45%)) - Attitudes about safety of treatments during pregnancy: Routine teeth cleaning (320 (98%)), production of fillings or crowns (72 (21%)), periodontal treatment (99 (30%)), extractions (31 (10%)), intraoral/extraoral radiograms (5 (2%))
Gupta et al. (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pain in gums or bleeding gums is normal during pregnancy (13 (7%)) - Visiting a dentist during pregnancy is not safe (46 (23%)) - Pregnancy is a cause of loosening teeth (34 (17%)) - After delivery teeth shouldn't be brushed (82 (41%)) - Treatment of dental related problems during pregnancy is not safe (84 (42%)) 	Lubon et al. (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor oral hygiene causes cavities that enter the abdomen and negatively affect the baby 	Javali et al. (2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - X-rays affect mother and baby (412 (93%)) - Medications affect mother and baby (431 (97%)) - Pregnant need dental checkups (432 (97%))
Sajjan et al. (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposure to radiation is hazardous to the baby (106 (32%)) - Certain medications affect the development of the child (133 (40%)) 	Gupta et al. (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dental treatment during pregnancy is not safe - a dental visit barrier (8 (16%)) 	Kaba et al. (2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pregnant women should not visit a dentist for dental treatments (173 (56%)) - Dental treatment during pregnancy is harmful to the baby (159 (52%)) - Pregnancy causes tooth loss (264 (86%)) - It is normal to have bleeding gums during pregnancy (264 (86%)) - Scaling during pregnancy is not safe (165 (54%)) - Pregnant women cannot have dental extraction (264

				(86%) - Dental X-ray during pregnancy is harmful to the baby (227 (74%)) - Pregnant women can lose a tooth only because of pregnancy (289 (94%)) - Visiting the dentist during pregnancy for a check-up is not safe (63 (21%))
Przeklasa et al. (2015)	- Dental anesthetics cannot be administered during pregnancy (60 (45%)) - Teeth may not be treated during pregnancy (11 (8%)) - Dental visit is not necessary during pregnancy (25 (19%))	Hans et al. (2019)	- Pain in gums and bleeding are normal during pregnancy (144 (64%)) - Pregnant females should avoid dental treatment unless it is an emergency (202 (90%)) - Pregnancy causes loosening of the teeth (181 (80%)) - It is not safe to visit a dentist during pregnancy (156 (69%))	Akbari et al. (2022) - Pregnant women's teeth decay easily due to calcium absorption by the fetus (562 (70%)) - Calcium supplement consumption during pregnancy stimulates the eruption of primary teeth (547 (68%)) - Receiving an anesthetic injection for dental treatment during pregnancy affects the fetus's organs (398 (50%)) - Tooth extraction during pregnancy causes miscarriage (230 (29%)) - Bleeding gums during pregnancy is common and does not need any specific treatment (229 (29%)) - A pregnant woman should not visit a dentist during her pregnancy regardless of having any oral problems (51 (6%)) - A woman should delay brushing her teeth for a few days or weeks after delivery (22 (3%))

* The exact number of pregnant women in each tribe is not provided by the authors.