Original Article

Prevalence of Permanent Dental Anomalies among Patient

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Abstract

Background and Aim: Developmental dental anomalies (DDA) are common problem among children which affect on arch length, dental aligning, and occlusion. These developmental abnormalities reason to dental, jaw and aesthetic disorders. They also provide some difficulties in orthodontic treatment. Dental visit and clinical observation are not sufficient to diagnose the DDA and needs to have radiographs as a major diagnostic factor in an on time diagnosis. The aim of this study was to evaluate of prevalence of DDA in permanent dentition based on panoramic radiographs in both gender.

Materials and Methods: This was a cross sectional and descriptive-analytic study. Patients' documents that were under orthodontic treatment in the School of Dentistry, Tehran university of Medical Sciences in one educational year were gathered. Of 409 documents, 331 complete documents were selected for the study. Data was transferred to check list and then to SPSS software. Data was analyzed by Kruskal wallis and chi-square with the level of significance less than 0.05.

Results: Data analyzing showed that 2% of boys and 1.3% of girls had DDA. The difference between gender was nit significant. Congenital missing and impaction were the most DDA in girls and boys respectively wile transposition and fusion were not observed.

Conclusion: Developmental dental anomalies have no significant differences between two genders. They are more prevalent in orthodontic patients and depend on race and geographic places.

Key Words: Developmental dental anomalies, orthodontic problem, congenital dental disorders, disorders of teeth