Original article

The Prevalence of Impacted Teeth in Patients Referred to Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology

Iman Shirinbak[1], Farhad Aghmasheh[2], Samira Basir Shabestari[3], Bahareh Nazemi Salman[4*]

1- Assistant professor, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Alborz University of Medical Sciences, Karaj, Iran

2- Specialist of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, Zanjan,Iran

3- Assistant professor, Department of Oral Medicine, School of dentistry, Alborz University of Medical Science, Karaj, Iran

4- Assistant professor, Department of Pediatric Dentisry, School of dentistry, Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Zanjan, Iran

*- Corresponding Author: dr.b.nazemi@gmail.comtel

Abstract

Introduction: : There are some local or systemic factors can cause disorders in teeth growth pattern in different stage of teeth eruption and cause teeth don't grow naturally which are called under title of impacted teeth. In this study prevalence of impacted teeth by separation of kind of tooth, jaw's, type and gender was assessed among a group of population.

Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional (descriptive_analitycal) study, 1161 panoramic radiography from 14-24 years old patients who were referred to maxillofacial radiology center in Zanjan were evaluated (2014-2016). After evaluation of panoramic radiographies, the kind of impacted teeth, from each of the jaws and types of location and gender of patients were registered in the information form. Data were statistically analyzed using Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests.

Results: In this study 275 impacted teeth (%23/7) were observed in the radiographies. The rate of impacted teeth among women and men was %25/1 and %21/7 respectively. The most amount of prevalence was related to mandibular third molar unilateral (%11/7) and followed by the mandibular third molar bilateral (%6/4) and maxillary canine unilateral (%2/5) The most amount of prevalence impaction mandibular third molar was related to mesioangular and vertical and followed by the horizontal and distoangular.

Discussion and Conclusion: : In this study prevalence of impacted teeth in the females was little more than of males. Prevalence of impacted teeth was (%77/4) in mandible and (%22/5) in maxilla. Generally, in this study prevalence of impacted teeth was higher than most similar studies.

Key words: Mandible, maxilla, panoramic radiography, tooth impaction.

[Downloaded from jiapd.ir on 2026-11-16]

[DOI: 10.29252/ijpd.12.2.41]