

Hypodontia of primary teeth
In a sample of children
Aged 2½ – 5½ years in Baghdad
city

A Thesis

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By
Falah Shaker Mahmoud

B.D.S.

Supervised by
Prof. Dr. Ausama A. Al – Mulla
Head of Dept. of Orthodontics

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Abstract

Hypodontia of primary teeth is a congenital or developmental missing of teeth, it is one of the important numerical anomalies of teeth as many studies have been done in different parts of the world, so as to find the prevalence of hypodontia of primary teeth.

A sample of (3672) children (2106) males and (1566) females aged ($2\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$) years at two side of Baghdad city (Karkh and Rusafa sides) were included in this study. A thorough examination has been done by clinical and radiographical investigation in their kindergartens by a periapical mobile x-ray unit. Also an orthopantomograph have been taken for further detection of hypodontia was taken in medical city hospital of specialized surgeries .

The following results had been found by statistical analysis of the collected data.

- The prevalence of hypodontia of primary teeth in Baghdad city was (0.89%) the prevalence in males was slightly higher than females (0.62% males, 0.27% females) and the difference was significant.
- Hypodontia per case was slightly more in males than females (males 69.7, females 30.3).
- Hypodontia of one tooth (72.7).
- Hypodontia of two teeth (27.3).
- Hypodontia of three teeth or more had not been found.
- Hypodontia was found only in the anterior teeth segments (central & lateral), posterior hypodontia has not been found.

- Hypodontia of one tooth was more in males than females while hypodontia of two teeth was more in females than males.
- Unilateral hypodontia was more frequent than bilateral hypodontia in both sexes.
- Hypodontia in the mandible was slightly more than in the maxilla and on the right side more than on the left side of the jaws.
 - The most congenitally missing teeth order was the primary lower lateral incisor , the primary upper lateral incisor, the primary lower central incisor and then the primary upper central incisor respectively.