Prevalence of Hypodontia of Permanent Teeth in Basrah City in Sample Aged Between 12-18 years

(A Cross-Sectional Comparative Study)

A Thesis Submitted To

The Council of The College of Dentistry University of Baghdad, In Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements For Degree of Master In Science of Orthodontics

By

Ali Shyaa Thedan

B.D.S

Supervised by

Professor Dr. Ausama A. Al – Mulla

B.D.S, Dr. D.Sc (Ortho) Frnace

Baghdad - Iraq

September 2012 A.D. **Muhrim 1434 A.H**

Abstract

The congenital absence of one or few primary or permanent teeth (hypodontia) is the most common anomaly of dental development that entails alteration to the human dentition. The objective of this study is to find out the prevalence of hypodontia of permanent teeth in Basrah city and its distribution according to residence of students, gender, type, number, position (Maxilla and Mandible), site (Unilateral or bilateral) of missing teeth and to find out the relationship of hypodontia according to student's parenteral and skeletal jaws relationships.

From the total number of student (4898) of the randomly selected rural and urban intermediate and secondary schools in Basrah city with age range from 12-18 years old, 4119(2103 F and 2016 M) students were examined, (209) students were included because they fit the sample specification criteria.

The study is a comparative cross sectional study in which panoramic or periapical Radiographs were taken for the hypodontic students who were available for examination. All related findings were recorded in the respective forms. The study detected an overall prevalence of hypodontia of 5.08% (male 5.01 %, female 5.14%). The least frequent cases of absent teeth were the maxillary central incisor and maxillary canine respectively. The most commonly absent teeth were the mandibular second premolars, the maxillary lateral incisors, the mandibular central incisor, and the maxillary second premolars, in that order. Student missing one teeth were most prevalent when it was compared with missing of two or more teeth. Prevalence of hypodontia in mandible more in maxilla but there was non-significance difference when the gender and site were considered. Rural residence sounds to increase the prevalence of hypodontia. The same applies for parental family relationship, it was found to be significantly associated with prevalence of hypodontia. The complicated treatment, accurate examination of children for on-time diagnosis of this developmental anomaly is crucial.