

*THE PREVALENCE, PRE AND POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS OF IMPACTED
LOWER THIRD MOLARS TEETH AND THE PREFERABLE TIME FOR THEIR REMOVAL
IN DIYALA POPULATIONS*

A THESIS

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Abstract

The mandibular third molar is the most common impacted tooth. One of the problems in Orthodontics and Oral Surgery is the determining when to extract third molars or when it is advisable to let them complete eruption. Impacted mandibular third molars, like other impacted teeth, can predispose the remaining dentition to an array of problems. Some examples of the problems, include pericoronitis and/or oro-facial infection, caries and/or periodontitis of the adjacent tooth, root resorption of the adjacent tooth, cystic or neoplastic changes, orthodontic or prosthetic problems or even temporomandibular joint disorders. Management of many of these third molar and associated problems includes treatment of the acute symptoms, if any, followed by surgical extraction of the impacted tooth.

In this study Sixty patients of the average age of (17-65)years, thirty-nine (65.00 %) were females and twenty-one (35.00%) males, they attended Oral Surgery Clinic ,at the Central Heath Center of Diyala seeking treatment . All the patients examined clinically and radiographically by periapical radiographs and lateral oblique X-ray or orthopantomographs as necessary, for exact localization of impacted mandibular third molars for surgical removal. They presented with sixty unilateral impacted mandibular third molars. The mean of impactions according to gender were (20.0) and standard deviation (9.539±SD). The mean of impaction in females were (13.0) and standard deviation (±5.000) and the means for males were (7.00) and standard deviation (±4.582) .Twenty-one (35.00 %) out of sixty impactions were detected in-patients between the ages of (17-22) year, thirteen (33.3 %) were females and eight (38.1 %) were males, and twenty-nine(48.3%)of impactions were detected in-patients between the ages (23-35) years, eighteen (46.2 %) were females and eleven (52 %)

were males. Ten (16.67 %) of impactions were detected in-patients older than thirty- five year, eight (20.5 %) were females and two(9.5 %) were males. This study have showed that:

1. Females affected more than males in a ratio Of (1.8:1).
2. Left side affected more than right side in a ratio of (1.3:1).
3. The complications observed with the impaction, were in descending order, twenty seven (45%)out of sixty associated with pain, fifteen (25%) with infections, nine (15%) with root resorption of the lower seven, three(5.0%) with anterior crowding , and three (5.0%)with displacement of lower seven and caries of impacted teeth itself respectively .
4. Assessing the level of impaction using Winter's classification with some modifications showed that, mesio-angular impaction was the most common type of impactions follow by vertical type ,horizontal and finally the disto-angular type.
- 5.The results showed that, the post- operative complications observed in twenty eight (46.67%)out of sixty patients; twenty-three(82.0%)were females and five (18.0%) were males, were in descending order .pain (25%), infections (10%), dry socket (8.33%), and paresthesia (3.33%).