

SUPERNUMERARY TEETH. EPIDEMIOLOGY AND CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

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Introduction.

Supernumerary teeth (ST) are found in both temporary and permanent dentition. The prevalence rate varies from 0.04% to 2.29%. ST are usually associated with other dental abnormalities, such as delayed eruption, ectopic eruption, periapical resorption of permanent teeth and the formation of follicular cysts, etc. Clinical manifestations of some syndromes may be associated with the presence of ST.

Aim of the study: The study of the epidemiology and clinical manifestations of ST in a group of children and adolescents.

Material and methods. A visual and radiological examination was performed on 576 patients aged 6 to 18 years who met the criteria for inclusion in the study. Statistical analysis was performed. The subject of the study was "ST".

Key words: supernumerary tooth, prevalence, clinical manifestations.

Results. 576 children and adolescents aged between 6 and 18 from the University Dental Clinic of the Republic of Moldova were examined clinically and radiologically. "ST" was observed in 18 patients (3.1%). More frequently, the dental anomaly was observed in the upper jaw - 88.9%, and only in 11.1% of cases it was detected in the lower jaw. The gender distribution did not show any major differences. The anomaly was diagnosed in 55.6% of boys and 44.4% of girls. One case of ST was detected in cleidocranial dysplasia, and another case of DS was associated with dental fusion.

Conclusion. The ST frequency in the study group is 3.1%. The dental anomaly was observed more frequently in the upper jaw (88.9%), with small differences boys are more frequently affected than girls. One case of ST was diagnosed in one syndrome and another was associated with another dental abnormality.

