Abstract

Title:

Evaluation of frequency of supernumerary teeth found on x_ray examination during 2015_2019 in Ardabil.

Introduction:

Supernumerary teeth may cause several cosmetic, functional and other clinical problems. Therefore, evaluation of its prevalence and also awareness regarding different types of supernumerary teeth would be important. In case of higher prevalence compared to other populations, dentists may propose preventive and therapeutic plans to spare patients from potential abnormalities that might happen in the future. This study was conducted to evaluate prevalence of supernumerary teeth in Ardabil, Iran.

Materials and methods:

In this retrospective descriptive study, we regular random investigated 5000 panoramic radiographs from patients whom were referred to Rad and Basser maxillofacial radiology clinics during 2015-2019. Data were collected using a checklist and were statistically analyzed by SPSS v. 21. Then, Chi square and Fisher tests and Independed T were carried out ($p \leq 0.05$).

Results:

The prevalence of supernumerary teeth in our study was calculated as 1.06%. There was no significant predilection in terms of gender. The most common supernumerary teeth in this study were distomolars (44.1%), followed by para premolar (29.4%), mesiodens (11.8%), lateral incisors (7.4%), paramolar (4.4%) and canines (2.9%). Majority of supernumerary teeth were located on maxilla (73.5%), were impacted (77.9%) and unilateral (71.7%). Majority of patients had only one supernumerary tooth.

Conclusion:

Early diagnosis and appropriate therapeutic plans to manage supernumerary teeth, especially if complicated, is essential. Given the higher prevalence of supernumerary teeth in this study compared to similar studies, the dentists in Ardabil should examine the patients for supernumerary teeth accurately, so with

early diagnosis of ST they can prevent potential complications. Also, the most common supernumerary teeth in this study were distomolars which is different from previous similar studies.

Key words:

Supernumerary Teeth, Panoramic, Dental Anomaly, Ardabil