

Abstract:

Evaluation of Prevalence of Congenitally Missing of Teeth in Persons Aged 12 - 25 Years in Ardabil from 2020 to 2021.

Introduction: Congenital missing teeth is one of the most prevalent developmental anomalies. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of congenital missing teeth in Ardabil between 1394 and 1399 in the age range of 12 to 25 years.

Materials and Methods: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, 410 panoramic radiographs of 12-25 year-old patients (220 girls and 190 boys) were evaluated for congenital missing teeth in the maxillary and mandibular arches, location (left and right), unilateral and bilateral tooth agenesis. Data were analyzed using chi-squared test ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Results: The results showed that the prevalence of congenital missing teeth in Ardabil is 8.5%, which was mostly observed in the mandible (77.1%), but based on the location (left and right) and tooth agenesis (unilateral and Bilateral) no significant difference was observed ($P < 0.05$). The results also showed that the prevalence of congenital missing teeth was not significantly different based on gender and age ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: This study showed a rather high prevalence of congenital missing teeth in ardabil. Therefore, accurate and frequent examination of children is crucial for early diagnosis since missing can cause serious problems in esthetic and speech.

Key words: Hypodontia, Permanent teeth, Prevalence.