

Abstract:

Evaluation of the prevalence of deciduous molar ankylosis in panoramic of individual aged between 12 to 30 years referred to Babol Dental school between 1397 to 1400

Introduction: Considering the importance of ankylosis of deciduous teeth and its effect on the growth of succedaneous teeth, this study investigates the evaluation of the prevalence of deciduous molar ankylosis in panoramic of individual aged between 12 to 30 years referred to Babol Dental school between 1397 to 1400.

Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 1360 available panoramic images were evaluated among 12 to 30 year olds who referred to Babol Dental School between 1397 and 1400. Items such as age, sex, the jaw with ankylosing deciduous molar, presence or absence of ankylosis and presence or absence of succedaneous teeth were extracted from patients' radiographic images. Images were observed and cases of suspected ankylosis were reviewed by a oromaxillofacial radiologist and the images were reviewed in a checklist prepared for this purpose. The data were recorded and then analysed by using spss software, version 22. The acceptable error level was considered 0.05.

Results: The results showed that the evaluation of the prevalence of ankylosis deciduous molars in patients referred to Babol Dental School was 0.3%, all of which were located in the mandible and there were no succedaneous teeth in any of them. There was no significant difference in the prevalence of deciduous molar ankylosis in patients referred to Babol Dental School based on gender and age ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: To complete the results of this study, more extensive examination, based on examination of other family members for the presence of ankylosis, other dental anomalies and long-term followup of ankylosing teeth is suggested.

Keywords: Infra Occlusion, Ankylosis, Deciduous Molar Ankylosis, Orthodontic, Panoramic Radiography.