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DENTAL PATHOLOGY: LINKS WITH TYPOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Some literary data [1; 2] show higher level (approximately in 2 times and the difference is statistically significant) of traumatized permanent incisors among left-handers (13-17-year-old adolescents) than among right-handers. Left-handers had significantly higher risk on dental trauma.

Ethnic aspect is rather important because dental pathology attracted and attracts much attention in the Earth various areas. Iran is not an exception. The work [3] results describes that there exists a correlation between the skeletal dimensions and the absence of correlation between dental crowding and the same measurements and suggests that dental crowding is independent on skeletal measurements. Some studies think dental crowding as a caries risk factor, other works deny [4]. There exists mandibular hypomobility after orthognathic surgery at Class III malocclusions [5]. We met a work about maxillary sinus septa frequency, location and size in Isfahanian adult edentulous patients [6]. Malocclusions new diagnostic methods are in the vast study in Iran in part panoramic and buccal intraoral radiography [7]. Malocclusions new treatment methods are in the Iranian dentists focus as well for instance platelet-rich plasma in the treatment of intrabony vertical defects [8].

Malocclusions represent rather big problem of nowadays. That is why WHO has proposed special criteria for malocclusions determining and they are used in clinical practice. Big company of dental diseases (including malocclusions) prevention is performed all over the world, in part in USA.

Jaw deformities were assessed in Japan [9].

Ethno-age typological aspect contributes in dental pathology much. It is illustrated by following examples. Brazilian scientists wanted to understand if malocclusions influenced on adolescents' satisfaction with their appearance [10]. 78% of Brazilian adolescents 14-18 years old (the majority) wanted orthodontic treatment at malocclusions and 69% of the parents reported that their children were not at orthodontic therapy because of its high cost without valuable difference among girls and guys [11]. This desire was 69,6% in 12-13-yearred adolescents from Southern Brazil [12].

Many civilized human groups have developed more severe malocclusions than they had experienced under primitive conditions of life. Where the aborigines of Australia live today under primitive conditions, their diet is tough and abrasive. In the aboriginal children the upper sutures of the face probably contribute less to the downward growth of the face than in civilized Caucasian children, and the eruptive distances traversed by their teeth are shorter, especially in the incisor region. The aboriginal child shows two cycles of occlusal change—one for the deciduous teeth and another for the permanent dentition. In infancy, overbite of the incisors and neutroocclusion of the deciduous molars are transitory. Malocclusions in civilized peoples should be thought of as complications over and above the basic polymorphism of occlusion in primitive man.

Ethnic-gender-age aspect is also very actual if to speak about dental pathology.

Following works can be a good illustration of it – about horizontally impacted incisor treatment in a 9-year Iranian girl [13], about high prevalence among two-sexed 13-18-yearred children [14]. Dental malocclusion prevalence was assessed in 28693 Iranian children of the mentioned age. The general prevalence of Class I,

II and III malocclusions was 54,46% (46,5-62,7), 24,7% (20,8-28,7%) and 6,01% (4,0-7,1) respectively. It was 44,6% (32,9-56,2), 21,5% (18,01-25,1) and 4,5% (3,2-5,9) in boys and 48,8% (36,8-60,8), 21,5% (16,9-25,1) and 5,5% (3,9-7,1) in girls respectively.

Thus, ethnic, ethno-age and ethnic-gender-age typological aspects as well as interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile are very important under pathological conditions in maxillary-facial area as a whole and oral cavity particularly and they are in the attention focus of the specialists belonging to Dentistry different branches: therapeutic, surgical, prosthetic. This article emphasizes the data concerning to differential dentistry huge applied significance.

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