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Editor

Komarytskyy M.L.

Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor

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CONCERNING TO THE QUESTIONS ON MALOCCLUSIONS AND OTHER DENTAL ANOMALIES KINDS AND PECULIARITIES TAKING INTO ACCOUNT TYPOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Sartipi Hamed Nosratolla

dentist

Islamic Republic of Iran

Tkachenko Elena Viktorovna

cand.med.sci., assistant

Prylutskyi Maxim Konstantinovich

assistant

Ukrainian medical stomatological academy

Poltava, Ukraine

Malocclusions represent world-wide problem and interest to their study has not diminished though their multi-facetated assessment started rather long ago.

There are sagittal [1, p.547-556], vertical [2, p.23-28], anteroposterior [3, p.290-297] malocclusions.

The work [4, p.281-287] results describe that there exists a correlation between the skeletal dimensions and the absence of correlation between dental crowding and the same measurements; there is a suggesting that dental crowding is independent on skeletal measurements. Some studies think dental crowding as a caries risk factor, other works deny [5, p.443-450].

The aethiology of asymmetric growth in the mandible is not well understood. The functional lateral shift of the mandible in prepubertal growth period may translate to a true skeletal asymmetry, exclusively in skeletal Class III malocclusion. This asymmetry develops more characteristic features during the pubertal and post-pubertal growth periods. According to several data [6, p.119-128], temporomandibular joint of the side to which the mandible shifted showed significantly

narrower and shorter shape of the condyle head, smaller superior condylar place, and steeper eminence than those of the unshifted side.

Jaw deformities were assessed in Japan [7, p.100-111].

Dental malocclusions are interconnected one with another. Big amount of dental-maxillary anomalies are connected with maxillary-facial region asymmetry. Odontal-jaw anomalies represent real risk factor for parodont tissues and teeth solid tissues diseases development.

There are some literary data testifying about teeth peculiarities in different ethnic groups, in part, in Greece, Nigeria [8, p.604-607], Kuwait [9, p.390-395], in Mexican mestizos and American whites [10, p.418-425], Brazilia, in Eskimos.

Thus, 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 [11, p.137-143]. Big company of dental diseases (including malocclusions) prevention is performed all over the world, in part in the USA.

Many dental anomalies in part permanent tooth agenesis, edentulism, maxillary lateral incisor microdontia, palatally displaced canines as well as distoangulation of mandibular second premolars, ectopic localizations, maxillary second molar with 3 mesiobuccal canals, maxillary first molar with unusual morphology works review from different countries as well as implantology research in various countries, modern dental anomalies' investigative methods, oral hygiene peculiarities and special necessity in children and adolescents, tobacco using as a world problem, tobacco cessation counseling, attitude to its application and anti-smoking programs in various countries with national surveys managements in some of them were our previous work subject in Japanese city Kyoto [12, p.85-91] while emphasizing excessive time the significant links between dental anomalies and human typologies belonging. Malocclusions lead to facial asymmetries, significant rather often and there were our research in Iranian students (thus, ethno-age typological aspect was demonstrated to be important relatively to dental pathology [13, p.21-24].

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