

LEADING EXTREMITY AND GENDER INFLUENCE ON BITE TYPE IN UKRAINIAN AND PERSIAN STUDENTS

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Malocclusions are widely spread among people and animals (F.J.Lofc, 2002, D. Crossley et al., 1995). Malocclusions represent rather big problem of nowadays (I.Klineberg, R. Jagger, 2008). The data about odonto-jaw anomalies are rather non-digít. They are fluctuated in ranges from 30% till 80% (W.Harzer et al., 1999, Л.Ф.Каськова и соавт., 2004). That is why WHO has proposed special criteria for malocclusions determining and they are used in clinical practice (K.G.Peres et al., 2008). Big company of dental diseases (including malocclusions) prevention is performed all over the world, in part in USA (J.C.Greene, 1990). Teeth have gender, superior-inferior, quadrants asymmetry at malocclusions. Also there are some literary data testifying about teeth peculiarities in different ethnic groups, in part, in Greece (I. Ioannidou-Marathiotou, 2000), Nigeria (Onyeaso, 2003), Kuwait (F. Behbehania, 2005), in Mexican mestizos and American whites (T.Phelan, 2008), Brazilia, in Eskimoses. Persian men experienced higher prevalence for 2 pathologies: abscessing and hypercementosis; women – 4 pathologies such as antemortem tooth loss, caries, hypoplasia and pulp exposures (B.E.Hemphill, 2006). Odontal-jaw anomalies distribution among Poltava and Poltava region inhabitants is fluctuated from 73,4 to 88,6%. Poltava region inhabitants have bigger distribution rate than the ones of Poltava on 4,7% (Г.Л.Фетисова та ін., 2007).

Taking into account all of this, the aim of our work was to determine ethnic, gender aspects and leading extremity influence on bites among students of UMDA. The investigated object was 45 students of the academy, 20 sinisters, 20 dexters and 5 ambidexters, 10 girls and 35 guys, 20 Ukrainians and 25 Persians.

Orthognathic occlusion was observed in real dexters and unreal sinisters, more in Persians, mainly in men. Orthogeny was characteristic in real sinisters, more in women, in the Persians in bigger extent. Biprogathism was determined more in the Ukrainians of both sexes. Opistognathic occlusion was the distinguishing feature of ambidexes. All these bites types belong to physiological ones. As for pathological occlusion types, the distribution was the following. Prognathic bite was observed in real dexters and unreal sinisters, more in Persians, mainly in men. Progeny was characteristic in real sinisters, more in women, in the Persians in bigger extent. Deep and opened bites were determined more in the Ukrainians. Crossing bite was met in ambidexes.