

Prevalence of malocclusion in various skeletal patterns among Chennai Population

¹Sandhya.A, ²Dr. Naveen Kumar

¹BDS Third Year, Department of Pharmacology, Saveetha Dental College and Hospital, Saveetha University, Chennai, India.

²Department of Orthodontics, Saveetha Dental College and Hospital, Saveetha University, Chennai, India.

Abstract: The Prevalence of malocclusion has expanded in late decades, and it is viewed as a standout amongst the most well-known dental issues together with dental caries, gingival malady, and dental fluorosis. Malocclusion designs change in various population because of the varieties in the hereditary and natural influences. Planning orthodontic treatment and portion of assets in a specific geographic area require standard information on the predominance of various sorts of malocclusion around there. The sample comprised of 100 participants. The subjects were randomly selected. Occlusal anterior-posterior relationship were based on angle's classification. From the result obtained, 88% had Class I malocclusion, 10% had Class II, just 2% had Class III and 53% were found to have crowding. Whereas, 69% has skeletal class I, 29% has skeletal class II and 2% has skeletal class III. The most widely recognised dental malocclusion was Angle Class I by the molar relationship. The most well-known skeletal malocclusion was Class I, trailed by Class II. No sexual orientation differences was found in the conveyance of the molar relationship and skeletal relationship.

Keywords: Malocclusion, Prevalence, Chennai population, Molar relationship.

INTRODUCTION

A huge number of people worldwide are experiencing dental issues regardless of a large portion of them being preventable. Malocclusion is one of them. Malocclusion isn't an ailment yet a morphological variety which could conceivably be related with neurotic conditions. Malocclusion is a standout amongst the most common oral pathologies, next just to dental caries and periodontal ailment and generally positioned third among overall general wellbeing dental infection needs [1]. Malocclusion is second most commonest of the dental illnesses in youngsters and youthful grown-ups, alongside dental caries (Parkash, 2002).[26] Creating nations like India are attempting to destroy numerous medicinal and dental ailments. The principle explanation for this is an insufficient execution of preventive oral social insurance programs which require a sound base of epidemiological information. Epidemiological examinations on impediment and malocclusion not just help in orthodontic treatment arranging and assessment of dental wellbeing administrations yet in addition offer a legitimate research device for learning the activity of unmistakable ecological and hereditary factors in the etiology of malocclusion [2]. Facial appearance has an enduring ramifications on a person. An unsuitable dental appearance has regularly been related with a negative impact on mental self view, professional success and associate gathering acknowledgment. With a specific end goal to keep a far reaching sway on their mental improvement, youngsters having exceptionally extreme or impeding malocclusion ought to be distinguished and restorative measures ought to be initiated at the soonest [3]. Early aversion and capture of an infection can decrease the weight of cost and more costly treatment modalities on the country. Broad multi driven examinations are required to get a countrywide agent information. A more pragmatic and plausible option is to build up a territorial database; aggregation of such databases may give a comprehension of the national situation.

Skeletal malocclusion influences dental and facial tissues as specified previously. There are a modest bunch of reports demonstrating that skeletal malocclusion can influence the general strength of patients through their part in causing aviation route impediments, rest apnea, gastric unsettling influence, resistant inadequacies and deferred formative development [4,5,6]. Other than these physiological issue, it has been accounted for that skeletal malocclusion prompts adverse influences on scholarly prosperity, social abilities, prudent and mental status [7,8]. Mental pain is all the more promptly observed to be related with malocclusion particularly in the more youthful and college instructed individuals [7]. Seriousness of skeletal malocclusion is in a roundabout way corresponding to the personal satisfaction concerning social and enthusiastic fronts and discourse and rumination proficiency [7]. Bruxism, dental injury and dental caries are altogether more common in skeletal malocclusion cases contrasted with ordinary impediment cases [9-11]. A portion of the medicines which can be utilised for various occlusal issues incorporate ensuring the teeth with dental braces (orthotics), tooth changes, substitution of teeth, drug (normally brief), an eating regimen of milder sustenances, TENS to unwind strained muscles, and unwinding treatment for stretch related holding.[27]

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The investigation test comprised of records of 100 members. The incorporation criteria of the investigation aggregate included chennai populaces, in changeless dentition, with finish orthodontic records, and without any disorders, history of extraction, or injury. Patients in the blended dentition or with fragmented records, disorders, extreme medicinal histories, formative oddities, for example, ectodermal dysplasia, congenital fissure or sense of taste, Down's Syndrome, extractions of any perpetual teeth, history of a past orthodontic treatment, prosthodontics treatment, or injury to any tooth before the beginning of orthodontic treatment was prohibited.

RESULTS

Variables	Mean \pm SD	95% confidence interval		t-value	P-value
		Lower	Upper		
Dental malocclusion		-0.841	0.0162	-2.04	0.042
Male, n= 50.	3.12 \pm 2.78				
Female, n= 50.	3.55 \pm 2.36				
Skeletal malocclusion		0.0626	1.210	1.77	0.077
Male, n= 50.	-0.23 \pm 4.2				
Female, n= 50.	-0.8 \pm 3.74				

Table1: comparison of the mean values of dental and skeletal malocclusions.

● Class 1 malocclusion ● Class 2 malocclusion ● Class 3 malocclusion

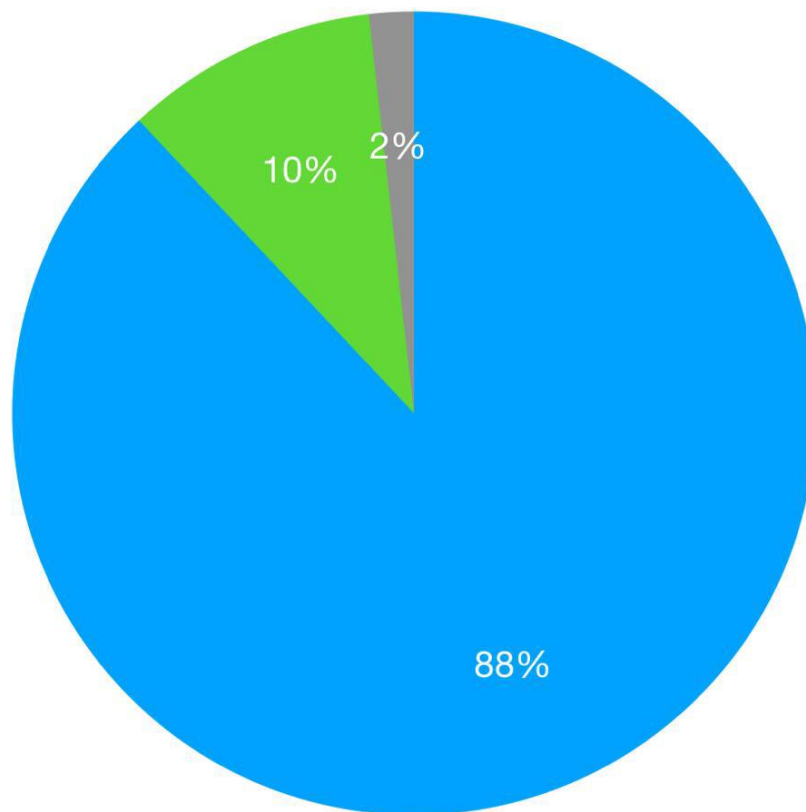


Fig:1 The pie chart depicts the prevalence of class I, II, III dental malocclusion.

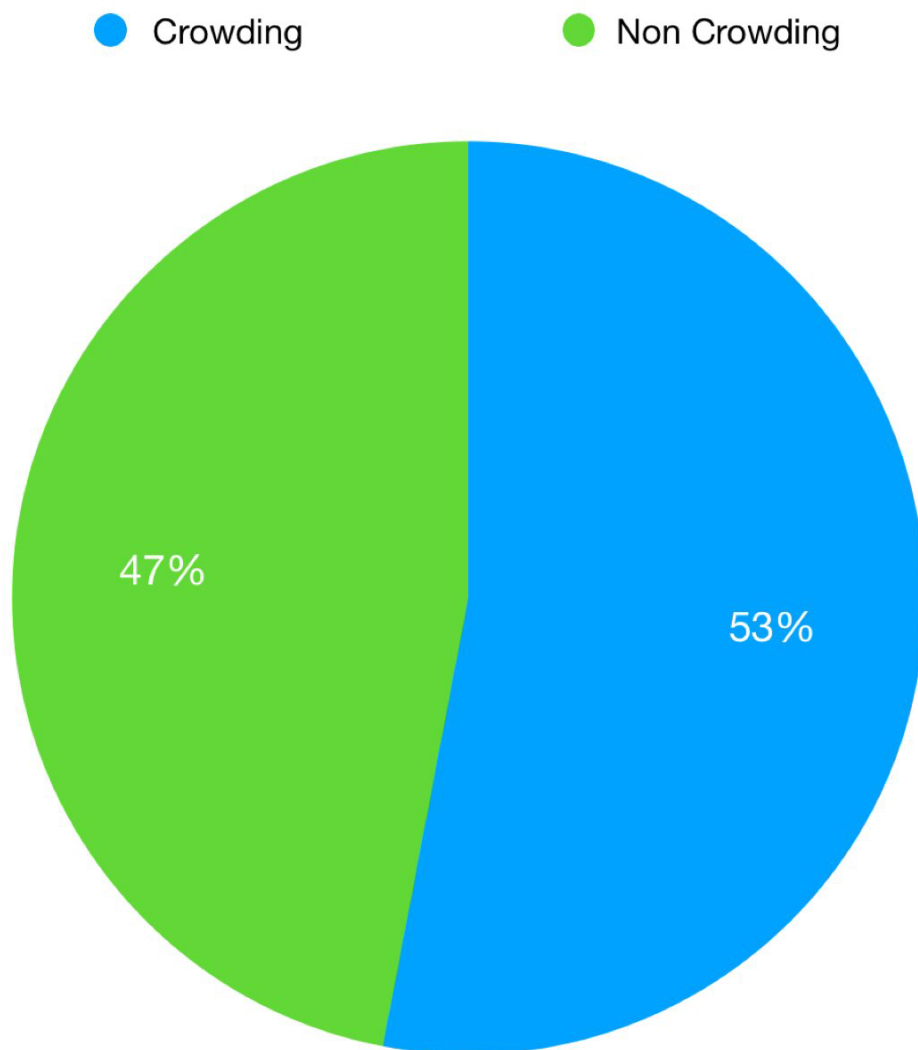


Fig:2 The pie chart depicts the prevalence of crowding among chennai population.

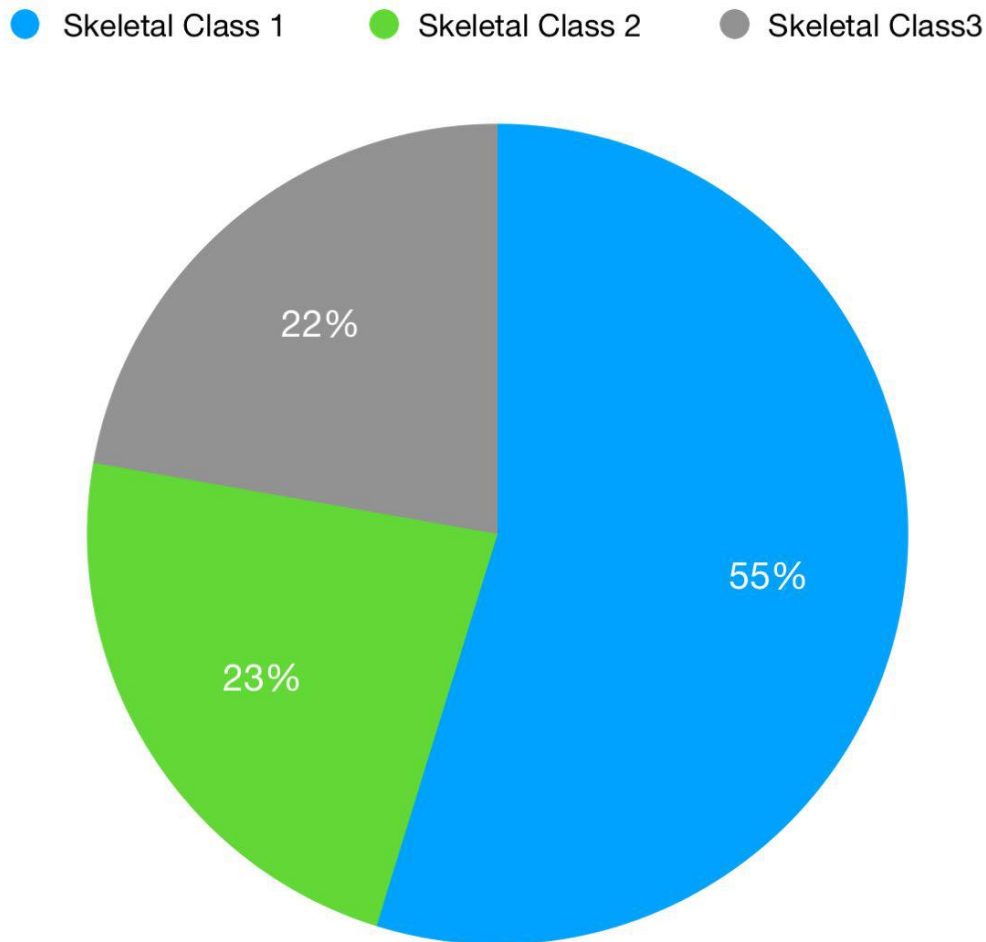


Fig:3 The pie chart depicts the prevalence of skeletal class I, II, III malocclusion.

From the result obtained (fig:1), 88% had Class I malocclusion, 10% had Class II, just 2% had Class III and 53% were found to have crowding (fig:2). Whereas, 69% has skeletal class I, 29% has skeletal class II and 2% has skeletal class III (fig:3). Matched t-test demonstrated no factual significant differences between the dental and skeletal malocclusion ($p=0.419$). The coefficient of unwavering quality (0.970) and the coefficient of connection (0.942) for both Dental and skeletal malocclusion was significant.

DISCUSSION

From the study obtained, the p value is significant and 88% had Class I malocclusion, 10% had Class II, just 2% had Class III and 53% were found to have crowding. Whereas, 69% has skeletal class I, 28.5% has skeletal class II and 2.5% has skeletal class III. This examination reports information in regards to the predominance of dental malocclusion utilising Angle order and skeletal malocclusion. It gives clinicians a comprehension of the most well-known sorts of malocclusion among Chennai populace looking for orthodontic treatment. All be it numerous examinations have been distributed that depict the commonness and kinds of malocclusion, some inconsistency between their findings existed because of the shifting strategies and files used to survey and record occlusal connections, age distinction of the investigation populaces, inspector subjectivity, particular goals, and varying example sizes.

The malocclusion classified by angle is based on molar relationship. Three principle kinds of malocclusion identified are class I, class II div 1, class II div II, class III. Malocclusion in changeless dentition in Chennai as 70.5% out of which 88% had Class I malocclusion, 20.4% had Class II, just 4.1% had Class III and 52.2% were found to have crowding [12]. Whereas, 69% has skeletal class I, 28.5% has skeletal class II and 2.5% has skeletal class III. Joseph John in a comparable report announced that 56.3% had no malocclusion, 25.1% had a distinct malocclusion, 12.1% had a serious malocclusion and 6.2% had a disabling malocclusion and inferred that the need to actualise preventive and interceptive orthodontic care is of most extreme significance to enhance the tasteful discernment and social function [13].

Studies says that, Commonness of malocclusion qualities demonstrates a distinct ethnic and geological variety. Overall information demonstrates it to be more pervasive in whites than in blacks, more in created nations than creating nations and more in urban when contrasted with rustic populace. There is a positive racial and topographical variety between the northern and southern parts of India. The predominance of Class II malocclusion in Delhi and Haryana (North India) is considerably higher (10-15%) when

contrasted with Bangalore and Thiruvananthapuram (South India) where it is around 5%. Likewise, the southern populace has an ethnic proclivity for bimaxillary bulge. Class I malocclusion is the most pervasive malocclusion in India took after by class II and class III [14].

One of the primary recorded examinations on predominance of malocclusion was finished by Angle who inspected 1000 school offspring of St. Louis, Missouri and watched that 69% had Class I malocclusion, 19% Class II, 3.4% Class III and unbalanced impediment was found in 4.6% of Caucasians under investigation [15]. Numerous investigations have been done from that point forward worldwide by Chiavaro A [12], Korkhaus G [16], Altemus LA [17], Horowitz et al. [18] and numerous others. These investigations demonstrated a higher predominance of malocclusion than in Indian populace when contrasted and thinks about done amid a similar period in India by Shourie KL, Miglani, Tiwari An and other people who watched 19.6-37.52% as the pervasiveness in Punjabi subjects [19].

The predominance of malocclusion in India has been seen to go from 20% to 43% [27] Class I malocclusion ranges from 66.7% in the abandon territory of Rajasthan 7(North India) to 49.2% in Bangalore (south India) 34 to 91.6% out of 5-9 year age gathering and 27.7% out of 10-13 years age among in New Delhi (Central India) [20]. These outcomes indicates lesser commonness of Class I malocclusion as thought about 62.9% in Latino Adolescents as was seen by Silva RG et al. [21] and 80.7% in Benin City, Nigeria as saw by Emmanuel OA in his examination test [22].

The commonness of Class II malocclusion in India differs from 1.9% in Rajasthan 6 to 4.6% in Bangalore 34 to 6% of every 5-9 year age gathering and 14.6% out of 10-13 years age assemble in New Delhi [19]. These outcomes were essentially not the same as those by Emmanuel OA [22], who watched 1.1% as the pervasiveness of Class II in Benin city, Nigeria and Silva RG et al. [21], who watched 21.5% as the predominance of class II malocclusion in Latino Adolescents.

The predominance and seriousness of malocclusion is more in urban Indian populace than in rustic and ancestral populace and it is more among females than their male partners as saw by Suma S in her investigation on provincial regions of Nalgonda (Andhra Pradesh) [24]. Comparable perceptions were made while examining malocclusion in Tribal offspring of Mandu (Central India) where the vast majority of them had either no or negligible occlusal anomalies. The pervasiveness of malocclusion in innate Indian kids was observed to be low when contrasted with the urban Indian youngsters [25].

So also, Class III malocclusion ranges from 1.4% in Rajasthan 6 to 0.3% in Bangalore 34 to 3.4% out of 10-13 years age bunch in New Delhi [19]. These discoveries are not the same as Caucasians, where it ranges from 0.8 to 4.0% and Chinese populace where it is high when contrasted with Indian populace (12-13%) [23].

CONCLUSION

Endeavours ought to be made on a bigger scale to acquire a construct information situated in light of which different general wellbeing procedures could be figured. A risk– advantage examination ought to be done and treatment ought to be established just when the apparent advantages in initiating treatment around then exceed the potential dangers. A critical issue in epidemiological investigations is the absence of consistency in the estimation criteria between different examinations since there is no all around acknowledged record for estimating malocclusion and a large portion of them demonstrate huge intra and entomb analyst changeability. Additionally research would accordingly be expected to grow better records or to enhance the accessible lists with the goal that they can be all around institutionalised and epidemiologically acknowledged. Anticipation of event of dental caries by different preventive projects and an early treatment of caries still stay outstanding amongst other methods for decreasing the event of malocclusion qualities, particularly swarming. A deliberate and efficient dental medicinal services program in a group requires some essential data, for example, epidemiological investigations on the pervasiveness of orthodontic parameters. In created nations with a very much created orthodontic care framework, such data is promptly accessible. Be that as it may, in creating nations like India, this data is generally missing and broad investigations should be completed in future.

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