

Department of postgraduate education of orthodontists
Poltava State Medical University

**FREQUENCY OF ADENTIA OF UPPER LATERAL INCISORS AND SOME
MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN UKRAINIANS WITH MALOCCLUSION**

Kuroiedova V.D., Korobov P.S., Hutovska I.O.

Introduction: dental adentia is one of the anomalies of the development of the maxillofacial system of a modern person, which has become increasingly common in recent decades. According to statistics, the most frequently missing permanent teeth are lateral incisors of the upper jaw.

The aim of the study: to determine the frequency of occurrence of adentia 12/22 and to identify morphological changes of the maxillofacial area in patients with malocclusions.

Materials and methods: orthopantomograms (OPTG) of 1,545 orthodontic patients with Angle's I, II, and III class of malocclusion were evaluated.



Fig. 1 OPTG of patient K., 9 years old. Adentia 12, 22.

Results: the frequency of occurrence of adentia of the upper lateral incisors among all patients with malocclusion was 1.9%. Symmetrical or bilateral forms of adentia of lateral incisors occur 6.5 times more often. In 93.3% of patients with adentia of lateral incisors, regardless of the type of malocclusion, inclinations of central incisors are observed (inclination angle of tooth 11 - $7.34 \pm 10.48^\circ$, inclination angle of tooth 21 - $5.58 \pm 8.12^\circ$), canine inclinations – in 66.7% of patients (13th tooth – $13.36 \pm 8.27^\circ$, 23rd tooth – $13.98 \pm 7.81^\circ$).



Fig. 2 Patient B., 15 years old. Prosthetics by implantation of missing lateral incisors.

Conclusions: treatment of adentia of the upper lateral incisors should be started as early as possible, since the complications of the pathology increase with age. Thus, in a permanent bite, inclinations of central incisors occurred in 67.9% of cases, inclinations of canines - in 75%, while in an variable bite 32.1% and 25% respectively.