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

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**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.