ASSESSMENT OF THE PATTERN OF MAXILLARY ANTERIOR TRAUMATIC DENTAL INJURIES AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH ASSOCIATED FACTORS - A CASE SERIES

INTRODUCTION: Traumatic dental injuries have been extrapolated as one of the most common reasons for tooth loss apart from dental caries and periodontal diseases. These injuries significantly impact the child’s quality of life. Hence, this case series highlighted the pattern of fractured anterior teeth and its relationship with various associated and predisposing risk factors among 8–15 year-old children. Also there is a need for proper screening of such patients so that appropriate preventive measures can be taken.

A case series of ten patients aged 8-15 years were referred to the Department of Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry hours to days after a traumatic injury that had happened due to either a fall or hit. Intraoral examination showed the fracture lines and alveolar segments.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The findings of this case series concluded that during traumatic dental injuries, maxillary central incisors will usually behave more or less as a unified segment of teeth by following certain morphological fracture patterns that are reproduced continuously depending on the type, direction, and severity of trauma and the occlusal relationship or variations in overjet. To understand the complexities of dental trauma epidemiology, more epidemiological studies with representative populations using standardized trauma classifications are required.

REFERENCES: