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An evaluation of upper lip length and thickness changes on smiling in patients with Class I, class II div1, 2 of malocclusion according to angle's classification

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Background: The objective of this study was to evaluate upper lip length and thickness changes in the vertical dimensions at maximum smile in patients with class I and class II div 1, 2 of malocclusion according to Angle's classification.

Methods: Video equipment was used to capture video (5-10 second) for 120 randomly selected subjects. The subjects were divided into three groups by class of malocclusion According To Angle's Classification. Each group was further subdivided by gender (20 males, 20 females). Two frames for each subject were selected, one frame representing the lips at rest and the second representing the natural unstrained posed smile. The data for the subjects were analyzed by using 1-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with the Bonferroni post-hoc test.

Results: Statistically significant differences were apparent in most of the measured variables. Changes in upper lip length and upper lip thickness were higher in class I followed by class II div2 then class II div1. The upper lip in the smile of patients with Class II division 1 was positioned downward, and the upward movement of the upper lip (changes in length and thickness) was smaller in comparison with the other groups. Changes in upper lip length and upper lip thickness on smiling were greater in males as compared with females in all groups.

Conclusions: Data from this study clearly indicate that malocclusion affects on the changes in upper lip length and thickness on smiling, and the changes differ between males and females.

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Epidemiology of malocclusion in 15-year-old pupils in Mahdia/Tunisia

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Introduction: Despite the considerable progress in the field of oral health, dental troubles remain a major public health problem. The objective of this study was to measure the importance of malocclusion spread and dental troubles prevalence among pupils aged 15 in Mahdia.

Material & Methods: It is a cross-sectional survey conducted on a representative sample. Clinical data was collected through an oral examination.

Results: Based on a sample of 900 pupils aged 15, the study revealed that malocclusion prevalence was high (62.3%). The most common malocclusion trait was the midline deviation (53%). An association on one hand between malocclusion and mucous membranes status and on the other hand between malocclusion and orofacial dysfunction has been proven. The para-functions and functional disorders were common (48.5% and 30.2%). The prevalence of dental anomalies was found to be very high (74.7 %).

Conclusion: The oral health status of pupils aged 15 in Mahdia especially that of malocclusion is worrying. Establish a national strategy for malocclusion like interesting decay, to offer the best solutions according to the particularities of our country.

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