Incidence of Traumatic Dental Injuries in Primary Dentition among a Group of Preschool Egyptian Children attending Pediatric Dentistry Department Cairo University: Cross Sectional Study

Thesis

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By

Samaa Salah Eldin Abd Elfattah

B.D.Sc. Faculty of Dentistry

Cairo University

2011

Resident in Pediatric Dentistry and Dental Public Health Department

Faculty of Dentistry

Cairo University

2017

Supervisors

Dr. Adel Abdelazim

Associate Professor of Pediatric Dentistry and Dental Public Health,

Faculty of Dentistry

Cairo University

Dr. Randa Youssef

Associate Professor of Pediatric Dentistry and Dental Public Health,

Faculty of Dentistry

Cairo University

Dr. Nada Wassef

Lecturer of Pediatric Dentistry and Dental Public Health,

Faculty of Dentistry

Cairo University

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to my loving and supportive family:

My mother, the person who makes life worthwhile. Thank you for your unconditional love, support, encouragement and her prayers keep me safe

My father, my backbone and whose endless love keeps me warm

My brothers and my sister, who have grown up to be my role model and my inspiration.

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List of abbreviations

AAPD……. American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry

DTG …….. Dental Trauma Guide

IADT……. International Association for Dental Traumatology

TDIs……. Traumatic Dental Injuries

WHO……. World Health Organization

ADHD…… Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

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Introduction

In spite of the fact that the oral region comprises only 1% of the whole body area, oral injuries are considered as the second most common injury which represent 18% of all somatic injuries ***(Malmgren et al., 2012)***. The incidence of dental injuries in children is in the range of 1- 3% while the prevalence in the primary dentition ranges around 30% in most studies ***(Andersson et al., 2013)***.

Traumatic dental injury (TDI) has become a worldwide dental health problem affecting both primary and permanent teeth of children and adolescents. According to epidemiological studies from different countries, about 40% of children have their first dental visit due to a traumatic injury ***(Wendt et al., 2010; Vuletić et al., 2014)***. Injuries may impact children's quality of life through having negative long-term physical, aesthetic and psychological consequences, affecting their growth, weight, socializing and learning abilities, and also on the quality of life of their parents ***(Aldrigui et al., 2011)***.

The second most prevalent type of dental condition affecting children aged five years or younger is TDIs ***(Siqueira et al., 2013)***. Therefore, proper diagnosis, treatment plan, and follow-up are important factors in limiting possible complications of trauma. In addition patient or caregiver awareness of first aid measures at the time of trauma and their compliance afterward during follow-up are critical for TDIs prognosis.

Reporting on TDIs will help public health policy makers to identify children who are at high risk as well as possible causes and locations where children are more likely to have dental trauma. These information will help to reduce occurrence of TDIs and establish preventive strategies. Clinicians will benefit from data about frequency and pattern of TDIs as it will help them in improving and organizing their emergency care and to be more qualified in management of traumatic cases. Finally, limiting occurrence of TDIs will help to save costs of dental trauma for patients, insurance companies, and the economy.

There is a gap in knowledge about the incidence and prevalence of TDIs especially in primary teeth in Egypt. Recognizing this gap is of great importance to stimulate investigators regarding the development of studies that are relevant to this problem.