ABSTRACT

The Prevalence of Over-retained Primary Teeth and Malocclusion in 6-12 Years Old Children in Bangkalan

Background: Over-retained primary tooth is a condition in mixed dentition phase, when the primary tooth has not shed yet whereas the succedaneous tooth was erupted. This condition can cause malocclusion. It is usually found in children at age 6-12 years old. Lack of the knowledge about transition process of human dentition can prolong the retention of primary tooth. Purpose: to know the prevalence of over-retained primary tooth and malocclusion in 6-12 years old children in some elementary schools in Bangkalan. Material and Method: data was obtained by clinical examination that was done to 724 students at age 6-12 years old in Dlemer I, Dlemer II, Ketetang I, and Ketetang II Elementary School. Results: 151 students or about 20.85% from population had over-retained primary teeth with the highest prevalence occurred in children at age 10 years old. 66.23% over-retained primary tooth occurred in mandible with the highest prevalence was second lower primary incisor. About 67.55% over-retained primary teeth were causing malocclusion. Malocclusion that mostly occurs was lower permanent incisor erupted behind the primary incisor (41.06%). Conclusions: Over-retained primary tooth mostly occurs in children at age 10 years old in mandible, with the mostly retained teeth was second lower primary incisor. Malocclusion that mostly led from this condition was lower permanent incisor erupted behind the primary incisor.

Key words: Over-retained primary tooth, mixed dentition, malocclusion