
Estimation of Ideal Arch Form, Arch Width and Arch Length in Normal Occlusion at Dhaka Dental College and Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Objective

To estimate the arch width in first permanent molar tooth in the normal occlusion of Bangladeshi population.

Method

This cross sectional study was conducted among the students of Dhaka Dental College & Hospital, Mirpur-14, Dhaka-1206. Total number of subjects were hundred, among them fifty were male and fifty were female. Mean age was 23.3 years. The study was conducted from October-2004 to September -2007.

Results

The inter molar arch width in male upper jaws were 36.15mm, 43.45mm, 53.82mm respectively and in lower jaw these were 27.2mm, 36.01mm and 46.55mm. The transverse values in female upper jaw were 34.01mm, 41.26mm, 51.43mm respectively and in lower jaw these were 26.12mm, 33.84mm and 44.31mm.

Conclusion

The idea of a single arch width could not be substantiated in the study. But the result of the study might help clinicians to define normal arch width and their variations more precisely. However, there are scopes left for the researchers to work further over the issue. (Ban J Orthod & Dentofac Orthop, October 2010; Vol-1, No. 1, 38)

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Evaluation of Different Malocclusion and Probable Treatment Based on IOTN (Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need) Attending at Dhaka Dental College and Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Objectives

To evaluate the different malocclusion and probable treatment based on IOTN (Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need) attending at Dhaka Dental College and Hospital as an instrument for planning orthodontic provision.

Methods

This prospective study was conducted in the out patient department (OPD), Department of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics, Dhaka Dental College and Hospital, Mirpur-14, Dhaka-1206. A total number of 222 patients were studied from July'2004 to June'2006.

Result

Male and female both sexes were included in this study. Among them 59% was female and 41% was male. The population was found about 40% respondents belong to 11-15 years of age and next highest group was 16-20 years of age. Majority of the respondents were student that is about 91% of the whole respondents. According to income, majority of the respondents belong to 6000-10,000 taka/month group.

Conclusion

As Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need (IOTN) was developed to measure the need and not the complexity of the treatment, so it can be concluded that it will be beneficial for the patients and the doctors in our socio-economic condition. (Ban J Orthod & Dentofac Orthop, October 2010; Vol-1, No. 1, 39)