The Prevalence of Dental Anomalies Among School Children (6-14) Years In Khartoum State

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**Background**

A cross-sectional epidemiological survey in Khartoum state (2004) was conducted in (2304) school children (aged 6-14 years) to study the prevalence of dental anomalies including anomalies of number, size, shape, structure and other anomalies in relation to gender and dentition.

**Material and Methods**

Data were collected by face to face interviews with children and by clinical examination. Statistical analysis for variables was assessed using chi square test ($x^2$).

**Results**

Prevalence of dental anomalies was found to be 9.4%. There was a significant difference between gender and it was higher in males (62.7%) than in females (37.3%). Permanent dentition (80%) showed an increased prevalence of dental anomalies when compared to primary dentition (20%)

Anomalies of structure were the most prevalent (26.3) followed by size anomalies (17.5%) shape (1.8%) and other anomalies (33.2%) that include dental fluorosis (24%), impacted teeth (2.3%), early eruption (1.8%), delayed eruption (2.8%), accessory cusps and cleft lip (1.4%).

**Conclusion**

Permanent dentition (80%) showed an increased prevalence of dental anomalies when compared to primary dentition (20%).