



## Prevalence of the Presence of Third Molar at the Patients Received in the Orthodontic Service of Tizi Ouzou Hospital between 2013 - 2014

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### Abstract

**Objective:** Our objective is to analyze the presence of wisdom teeth in our population.

**Materials and Methods:** This is a retrospective, descriptive epidemiological study. This study concerns 310 individuals between 11 and 26 years old, received in consultation between 2013 and 2014.

**Discussion:** The vast majority of individuals have at least one third molar, 46% of them have four third molar, the rest are between two, three, and one third molar.

**Keywords:** *Third Molar; Agenesis; Maxillary; Mandible*

### Introduction

The wisdom tooth or the third molar is the posterior tooth of the dental arch. Fatigically present, the human being usually has four, varying more or less. Its eruption is late, usually between 18 and 25 years.

### Utility of the wisdom tooth

The wisdom tooth is considered by most, as a tooth more, only likely to cause accidents or dental overlaps. In reality, it has several advantages over certain clinical situations, among its advantages:

- **In prosthesis:** Its preservation makes it possible to free oneself from the difficulties procured by a posterior en-dentment, it is also useful in restorations by partial removable prosthesis or prepared to receive a fixed prosthesis.

- **Role in transplantation:** The transplantation of wisdom teeth originated in the United States during the 1960s (Apfel 1950, Miller 1951). Third molars with 2/3 to 3/4 root length formation are particularly suitable for transplantation.
- **Stem cells of the wisdom tooth, therapy of the future:** The pulp of the wisdom tooth contains high proliferation stem cells, they are able to self-renew and differentiate into several types of cells (liver, bone).

### Objective of the Study

Our goal is to question Darwin's theory that the DDS is an endangered tooth, after the premolars that was 8 and the incisors that were 6 per arcade.

### Materials and Methods

**The type of study:** This is a retrospective, descriptive epidemiological study.

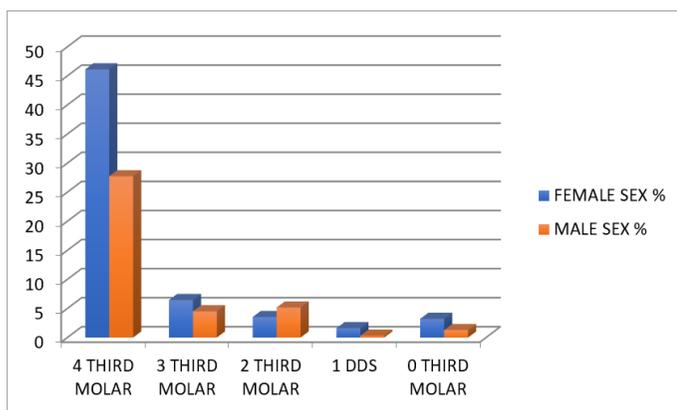
**Study population:** A sample of 310 individuals between 11 and 26 years old, received in consultation between 2013 and 2014.

**Data collection:** Panoramic radiographs, chosen by randomized selection of patient records from the consultation.

**Results**

**Number of wisdom teeth present by gender**

Number of third molar present	Female Sex %	Male Sex %
4 Third Molar	46,12	27,74
3 Third Molar	6,45	4,51
2 Third Molar	3,54	5,16
1 DDS	1,61	0,32
0 Third Molar	3,22	1,29



**Table 1**

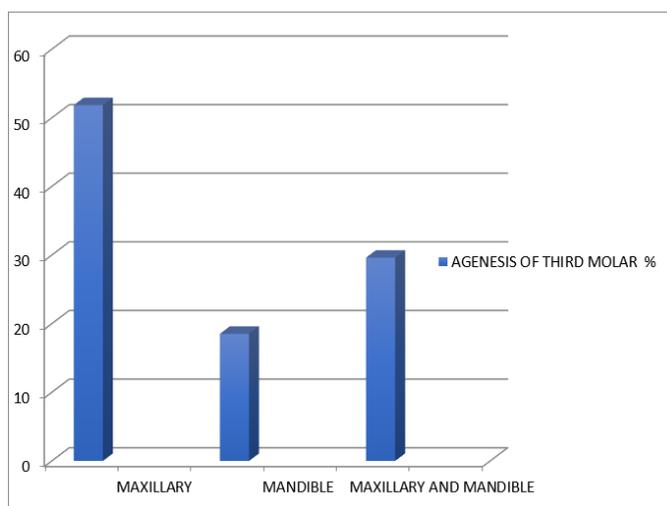
**Number of wisdom teeth present by gender**

We found that most of the individuals studied had their four teeth's, but with a male predominance of 41.95%.

We also found a low percentage of agenesis by both sexes 2.90% for females and 1.29% for males.

The maxillary and mandible agenesis of third molar %.

Maxillary and Mandible	Agenesis of third molar %
Maxillary	51,85
Mandible	18,52
Maxillary and mandible	29,62



**Table 2**

**Agenesis of the wisdom teeth according to the maxillary**

We noted a high percentage of wisdom tooth agenesis at the maxillary level by contribution to the mandible with a slight difference between the right and left side.

At the maxillary level there is more agenesis on the right side than on the left side with a difference of 7%, on the other hand at the mandibular level there is more agenesis on the left side than on the right side with a difference of 5%.

**Discussion**

The vast majority of individuals have at least one third molar, 46% of them have four third molar, the rest are between two, three, and one third molar.

For agenesis, we noticed a very low percentage, of 2.9% for girls and 1.6% for boys.

We also noted a high percentage of agenesis in the maxillary by contribution to the mandible, with a predominance of agenesis on the right side for the maxillary and the left side for the mandible [1-5].

**Conclusion**

The teeth of wisdom, the end-of-series teeth are today for the modern man sometimes absent; the sign of the evolution of the car

space, the brain and the waist, the reverse the maxillary and the jaw, sees its size diminish. This does not mean that the wisdom teeth are useless. They still offer chewing thus increasing the masticatory coefficient of each. They can be used as a pillar in posterior prosthetic restorations, they can also be transplanted to other sites to replace lost permanent teeth. It should also be noted that are listed throughout the list as being able to retain embryonic stem cells within their pulp. These stem cells can help regenerate diseased organisms like the liver.

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