

DENTOALVEOLARNE KARAKTERISTIKE MALOKLUZIJE II KLASSE 2. ODELENJA i NORMALNE OKLUZIJE – polne razlike –

DENTOALVEOLAR CHARACTERISTICS OF CLASS II DIVISION 2 MALOCCLUSION AND NORMAL OCCLUSION – gender differences –

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Kratak sadržaj

Cilj istraživanja je bio da se analizom studijskih modela definišu polne razlike dentoalveolarnih karakteristika pacijenata sa malokluzijom II klase 2. odeljenja i osoba sa normalnom okluzijom.

Ispitivanjem je obuhvaćeno 99 osoba, od toga 49 pacijenata sa malokluzijom II klase 2. odeljenja (29 ženskog i 20 muškog pola) i 50 osoba sa normalnom okluzijom (30 ženskog i 20 muškog pola). Uzeti su precizni otisci, urađeni studijski modeli na kojima su nonijusom, sa tačnošću od 0,01mm, mereni sledeći parametri: širina gornjeg i donjeg zubnog luka (interkanino, interpremolarno i intermolarno rastojanje), visina zubnog luka, širina, dubina i indeks nepca, širina apikalne baze gornje i donje vilice, kao i varijacije položaja maksilarnih inciziva kod malokluzija II klase 2. odeljenja.

Rezultati ispitivanja polnih razlika su pokazali da su gotovo svi ispitivani parametri veći kod osoba muškog pola. Kod malokluzije II klase 2. odeljenja najveća razlika postoji u predelu interpremolarne širine gornje vilice ($p<0.05$), intermolarne širine donje vilice ($p<0.05$), širine apikalne baze gornje i donje vilice ($p<0.01$).

Kod osoba sa normalnom okluzijom širina gornje i donje vilice u svim ispitivanim promerima, širina i dubina nepca, kao i širina apikalne baze su značajno veći kod osoba muškog pola.

Ključne reči: malokluzije II klase 2. odeljenja, normalna okluzija, dentoalveolarne karakteristike

Abstract

The aim of the investigation was to define, by the analysis of study models, the gender differences of dentoalveolar characteristics of patients with malocclusion of II class of the 2nd division and with persons with normal occlusion.

The investigation included 99 persons, out of which 49 patients with malocclusion of II class of the 2nd division (29 of female and 20 of male sexes) and 50 persons with normal occlusion (30 of female and 20 of male sexes). Precise impressions were taken, study models were made on which the following parameters were measured by means of nonius, with the accuracy of 0.01mm: the width of the upper and lower dental arch (intercanine, interpremolar and intermolar reach), the height of the dental arch, the width, depth and index of the palate, the width of the apical base of the upper and lower jaws, as well as variations of the position of maxillary incisors with malocclusion of II class of the 2nd division.

The results of the investigation of gender differences showed that almost all examined parameters were greater with persons of male sex. With malocclusion of II class of the 2nd division, the biggest difference exists in the region of interpremolar width of the upper jaw ($p<0.05$), intermolar width of the lower jaw ($p<0.05$), the width of the apical base of the upper and lower jaws ($p<0.01$).

With persons with normal occlusion the width of the upper and lower jaws in all examined diameters, the width and depth of the palate as well as the width of the apical base are significantly bigger with persons of male sex.

Key words: malocclusions of II class of the 2nd division, normal occlusion, dentoalveolar characteristics