Prevalence of the Dentigerous Cyst in Indonesian people using Panoramik Radiograph

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Background

Dentigerous cysts (DC) is developmentnt cysts of the jaws associated with teeth will erupt. DC radiolusen lesions appear as unilocular, well define and stick to the CEJ. DC in radiographically similar like : odontogenic Keratocyst (OKC), unicystic ameloblastoma (UA), and ameloblastic fibroma. DC occurred in mandibular third molar teeth, asymptomatic, except when there is inflammation. Cyst size can be enlarged, and the complications posed associated with pathological conditions. In the data we can see that the prevalence for DC occupies the second position. The purpose of this study was to determine how the image dentigerous cyst prevalence in the population Indonesia using panoramic radiographs.

Material and Method

This study uses the description. The population is all data panoramic radiographs of patients who come to the dental hospital during the years 2010-2015, and the data collected 500 radiographs dentigerous cyst. Data were then grouped into three gender and age range: 16-20 years, 21-35 years and over 36 years. Assessment is done by looking at the cysts by age group as well as the involved tooth.

Results

The study was conducted to 500 radiographs with three age groups. Assessment is done in two ways: 1) the prevalence of cysts by age and gender, 2) the prevalence of cysts by the involved tooth

According to the research done, it looks that the cyst dentigerous on many Indonesian population at the age of 21-30 years, and women more than in men

Discussion

Odontogenic cyst is associated with teeth that are growing, suspected disturbance of the growth process of teeth and other iatrogenic activity. DC is defined as a cavity that encloses the crown of the tooth. Dentigerous cysts most often between the ages decade of the 2nd and 3rd. DC often found on radiographs inadvertently in a dental examination late or no eruption. A follicle can be regarded as DC if the size of the follicles exceed 3-4 mm, or up to 5mm. On the results of data showed that cases are more common in third molar maxilla than the mandible. While in terms of age, it is true that the age of two and three decades of the most common.

Intraoral radiographs are commonly used for routine examinations but to see the limits of the lesion, the continuity of the bone margin, proximity to vital structures and gearshift better use of OPG or tomography. Differences in the prevalence of DC related to the period in which the jaw growing age. These include the growth and development of the maxillofacial and dental permanent Ratio events in the DC case, it turns out the man has a case more often than women, contrary to the results of research which states that women more than men.

Conclusion

Prevalence dentigerous Cyst on Indonesian people most often occur in the age group 21-35 years, either on women or men and teeth are most often involved in this case is the maxillary third molar

References

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