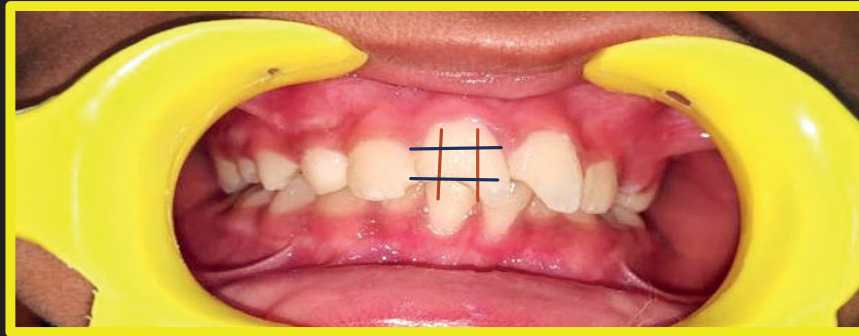


# ASSESSMENT OF THE PATTERN OF MAXILLARY ANTERIOR TRAUMATIC DENTAL INJURIES AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH ASSOCIATED FACTORS - A CASE SERIES

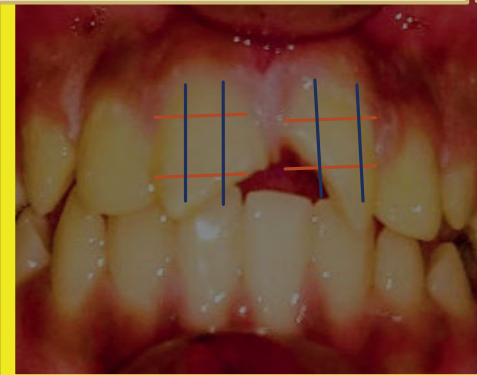


**INTRODUCTION:** Traumatic dental injuries have been extrapolated as one of the most common reasons for tooth loss apart from dental caries and periodontal diseases. These injuries significantly impact the child's quality of life. Hence, this case series highlighted the pattern of fractured anterior teeth and its relationship with various associated and predisposing risk factors among 8–15 year-old children. Also there is a need for proper screening of such patients so that appropriate preventive measures can be taken.

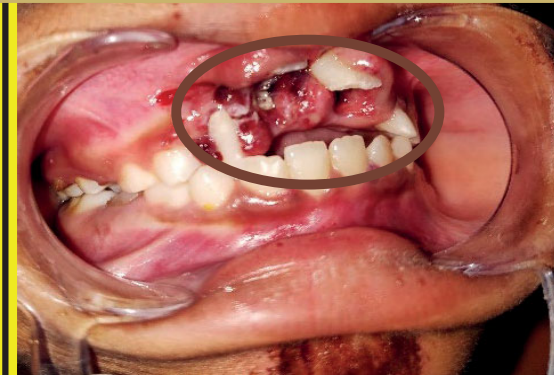
A case series of ten patients aged 8-15 years were referred to the Department of Paediatric and Preventive Dentistry hours to days after a traumatic injury that had happened due to either a fall or hit. Intraoral examination showed the fracture lines and alveolar segments.

## CASE SERIES

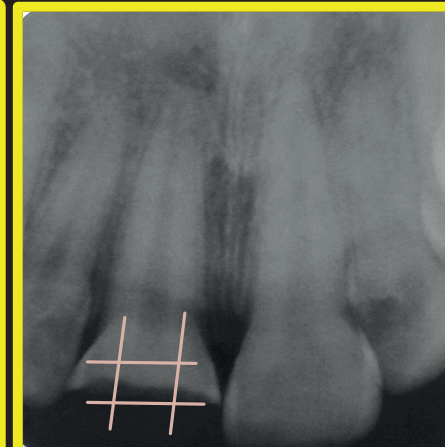
13/MALE  
CAUSE OF INJURY:FALL  
ELLIS CLASS III FRACTURE



9/MALE  
CAUSE: ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT  
INTRUSION AND SUBLUXATION



14/MALE WITH ELLIS CLASS III FRACTURE W.R.T. 11  
CAUSE- SPORTS INJURY ANATOMY OF TOOTH-INVOLVES MIDDLE MESIAL DISTAL AND INCISAL THIRDS.



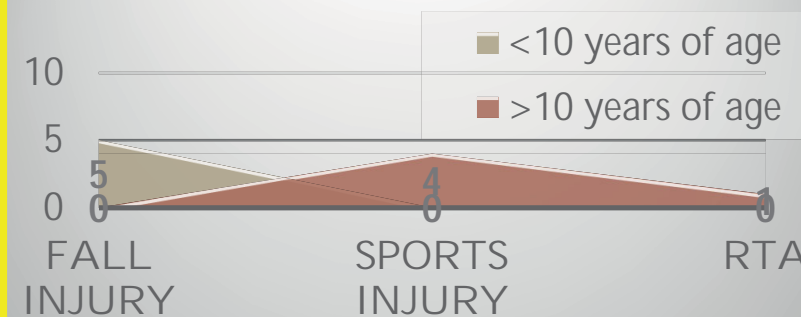
### REFERENCES:

- HADDADIN KS, Al-Far M. THE FRACTURE PATTERN OF MAXILLARY INCISORS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENCE: A NEW MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION. Pakistan Oral & Dental Journal. 2015 Mar 1;35(1).
- Tewari N, Mathur VP, Siddiqui I, Morankar R, Verma AR, Pandey RM. Prevalence of traumatic dental injuries in India: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Indian Journal of Dental Research. 2020 Jul 1;31(4):601.
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### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The findings of this case series concluded that the during traumatic dental injuries, maxillary central incisors will usually behave more or less as a unified segment of teeth by following certain morphological fracture patterns that are reproduced continuously depending on the type, direction, and severity of trauma and the occlusal relationship or variations in overjet. To understand the complexities of dental trauma epidemiology, more epidemiological studies with representative populations using standardized trauma classifications are required.

### CAUSE OF INJURY



### GENDER EFFECTED

