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Testing Demirjian's method of age estimation on a Sudanese population sample 2015

Waad Hassan Ibrahim Hassan

Sudan University of Science and Technology, Sudan

Introduction: Age estimation is determination of person's age by using various methods of age estimation for adult and children. The age estimation by using teeth is widely used by many methods and of these methods is the Demirjian method which firstly was introduced in 1973 and used to estimate the age in children.

Aim: The aim of the study was to test the Demirjian method of dental age estimation in Sudanese children population aged (3-16 years).

Methodology: The study design was descriptive retrospective cross sectional hospital based study. The sample was selected using a simple random sampling technique consisting of 500 orthopantograms, (243 boys and 257 girls) collected from Dental Hospital of University of Science and Technology, Esthetica, Almazin and Salah Dafallh's dental centers. The developmental stages were assessed for each OPG in the left seven mandible permanent teeth and the EA was obtained using Demirjian method and then compared with the chronological age.

Result: The results showed that Demirjian method was not applicable on Sudanese population. It overestimated the age of female samples by about (0.13) years, and under estimated the age of male samples by about (0.46) years. Demirjian method was more reliable in females than males.

Conclusions: Generally Demirjian method was more applicable in females than males and it was more reliable to females in the age group of 15-16 years.

Biography

Waad Hassan Ibrahim Hassan is an Internship Doctor and the submitted abstract is about her graduation research completed 2 years back with her colleagues under the supervision of Dr. Kahlid Mohamed Khalid and with the co-supervisors Wajdi Hassan and Fatima Fath Alrahman.

waad16@live.com

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