

Thesis Title Prevalence of Malocclusion and Need of
Orthodontic Treatment in 8-12 Year Old
School Children in The Primary School
of Bangkok Metropolis.

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Abstract

Malocclusion is considered to be one of the important problems in oral health programme. However, the knowledge of its prevalence and the need of orthodontic treatment in Thai children has not been carried out. This thorough investigation of the occurrence of malocclusion among these group would be useful in orthodontic treatment planning and preventive orthodontic programme.

Therefore the purposes of this investigation were to determine the prevalence rates of malocclusion and the need of orthodontic treatment in 8-12 year old school children in Bangkok. The sex difference was also compared. All of the samples in this study were selected from five primary schools of Bangkok

Metropolis which represented the three districts which first randomly selected from 24 districts of Bangkok by using a multistage mixed sampling. The final samples were consist of 853 children, 462 boys and 391 girls. All of them had no previous orthodontic treatment.

The registrations included clinical examination and analysis of dental casts by using the basic method of the Computer Method of Bjork, Krebs and Solow. Among the results of the occurrence of single traits of malocclusion, rotation was found in the highest percentage (43.7 per cent). In regard to space and occlusal anomalies, crowding and posterior cross bite were commonly found (35.8 per cent and 14.6 per cent respectively). Inversion of incisors was also commonly found (14.5 per cent).

The need of orthodontic treatment was also assessed according to a five grade scale. No treatment was required in 35.1 per cent of the children. In thirty - two per cent of the children, the need of treatment appeared objectively little due to their slightly anomalies (1-2 tooth). Whereas 15.8 per cent of the children were in moderate need. Approximately thirteen per cent of the children must be required need of treatment due to their severe anomalies. Only 4.3 per cent were in urgent need. No major sex difference was found for almost all of the anomalies. Whereas a

marked sex difference was found with respect to deep bite, which was more common in boys (8.9 per cent) than in girl (2.8 per cent) ($p < 0.05$).