

FIGURE 2. Distribution of patients based on age and origin

After analyzing the patients with supernumerary teeth, we found a number of 36 cases, with ages between 6 years-4 months and 23 years. The highest percentage was encountered in the group of 7 year-olds, for the female gender, and 10 year-olds for the male gender, respectively. Their distribution according to age groups and gender is illustrated in Fig. 3.

Relative to the total number of patients comprising the investigated lot, we can appreciate the prevalence of various types of supernumerary teeth, the prevailing ones being those of the mesiodens type and the supernumerary formations detected in the area of the lateral incisor (2.4% of the entire lot). These data are inserted in Table 1 below.

As the patients' age gets older, the frequency

with which types of included supernumerary teeth (odontoma, developing tooth bud) are identified increases as well. The group of patients with the age of over 18 years, diagnosed with supernumerary teeth, represents **23.21% of the total number of patients** with this dental anomaly. The differences regarding the typology of detected supernumerary teeth registered among the age groups are statistically significant.

Regarding the type of supernumerary tooth, the statistical analysis showed the following:

- **58.3%** of the patients with multiple supernumerary teeth presented the same type of supernumerary tooth;
- **16.6%** of the patients with supernumerary teeth had geminated-type teeth; 8.3% me-

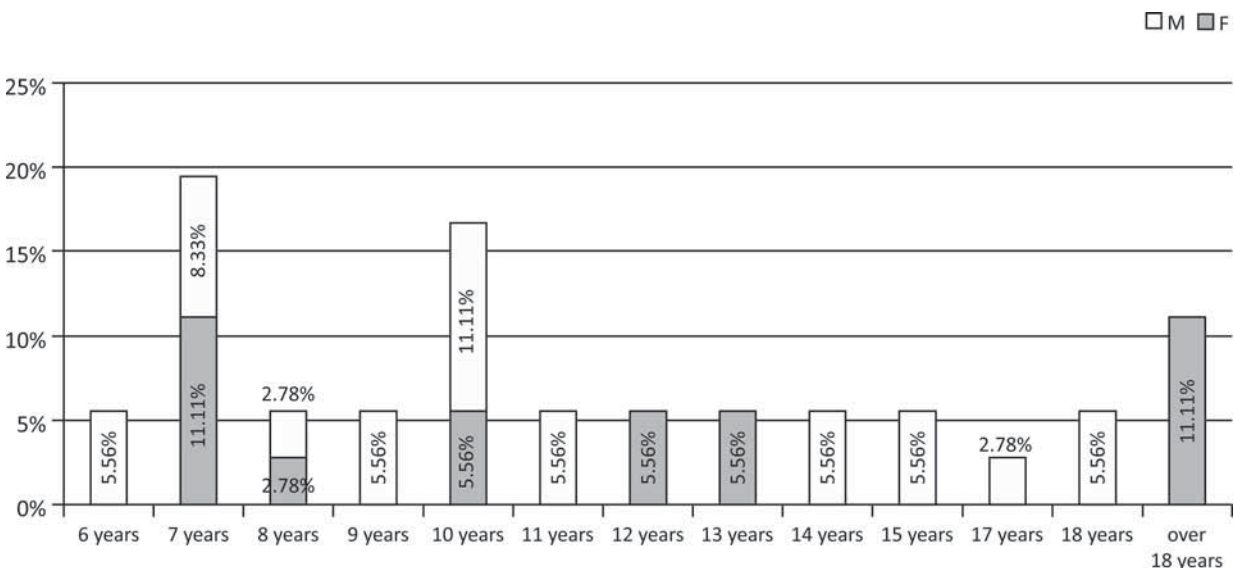


FIGURE 3. Percentual distribution of patients with supernumerary teeth, based on gender and age

tion applies to the paramolars as well, the results being statistically significant ($p = 0.03$).

4. Two thirds of the investigated patients (66.6%) were diagnosed with a supernumerary tooth, the rest representing multiple supernumerary teeth, most frequently localized on the maxillae, on the right hemiarch.

5. From a morphological point of view, we noticed that a percentage of 35.72% of the supernumerary teeth presented a coronary morphology

similar to the teeth from the normal series of the arch sector where they formed, 21.43% presented various forms of dental gemination, and 16.06% presented chronic morphology.

6. Half of the supernumerary teeth present on the arches or intraosseously produced one or more modifications at the level of the stomatognathic system – most frequently, malposition of adjacent teeth.



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