



Besides, the Early Corrections of Increased Overjet and Lip Incompetence, the Individuals Awareness and Parental Perception about the Prompt and Emergency Management of Dental Injuries Should be Evaluated

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Abstract

In this editorial the author discusses the association of traumatic dental injuries with increased overjet and lip incompetence, to shed light on the importance of early correction of increased overjet to prevent and reduce the risk of these injuries in children. In addition, to focus on the important role of parental awareness and perception about the emergency management of dental injuries.

Keywords: *Overjet; Lip Incompetence; Dental Trauma; Early Orthodontic Treatment; Parental Perception*

Although many studies have been conducted on the etiology of traumatic dental injury, their prevalence is still high, it varies in the different populations, ages, gender, and socioeconomic status [1]. Several literature reviews have been reported on the great effect of socioeconomic status on oral health status [2]. Besides that trauma not only had a great effect on oral health, it affects child psychology as well [3]. In addition, most of the results on epidemiological factors of dental injuries revealed a strong association of traumatic injuries with excessive overjet and incompetent lips [3-5]. On the other hand, some researchers concluded that dental injuries can be prevented by corrections of the increased overjet. Therefore, no need to focus on the risk factors for the trauma [3]. However, other studies showed that the lips incompetence have a great role in the occurrence of trauma, which caused by an imbalance between the soft tissue and the incisor positions. In subject with lip incompetence, the muscular activity is required to achieve lip seal, while in subject with competent lips no muscular activity is needed [6]. Other studies revealed the complexity of multifactor interaction such as the most common places as sports, environment, activity of daily lives, and the gender significant role, thus boys were more prone to traumatic injuries than girls [7]. In Malaysia, studies reported a significant gender differences were found regarding lips incompetence and traumatic injuries, with a higher rates of incidence in boys (26%) than girls (5.9%) [8]. Previous studies in Sweden revealed that the most risk factors for dental trauma were

malocclusion, lip incompetence, increased overjet, short upper lip and mouth breathing habit [9]. Similar finding was reported by prospective studies conducted in Geneva, prevalence of traumatic dental injuries were higher in boys than girls (16.1%, and 12.1% respectively). What is more, children with overjet of 6mm or more had a greater risk of trauma [7]. This findings were agree with the results reported in Malaysia, with a higher rate of traumatic fractured anterior teeth was found in boys [10]. In contrast, studies in Nigeria showed the prevalence of traumatic dental injury was 10.9% with more frequency in girls, whereas, in the primary dentition, the occurrence of traumatic injuries were higher with rate of 30.8% [5]. A different literature review concluded that dental injuries vary among different populations with ranging rates of 6% to 59%, in addition, their occurrence was more common in males [11]. Many authors reported the most common cause of injury was the fall and blow were higher in girls (86.7%) than boys (69.9%). In contrast, injury due to sport activity was higher in boys than girls (18.2%, and 8.2% respectively). However, the injury caused by traffic accidents was 9.7% in boys and 5.5% in girls [9]. Another, studies reported that central incisors are the most common fractured teeth due to fall at home. Therefore, the patient home is considered as the main place of trauma followed by schools and sports. However, the road and the playground were the lowest percentage [11]. On the other hand, some studies showed strong relation of dental injuries with excessive overjet and incompetent lips. How-

ever, other studies reported no associations between this factor and traumatic dental injuries. In spite of, dental trauma are more common issue in the dental clinic, their management is considered as a big challenge to the practitioner. Another point of view, the most of individuals are unaware regarding dental injuries. Therefore, the health caregivers should provide adequate knowledge to the parents regarding the most risk factors of dental trauma. We encourage the researchers to collect various data on etiological factors, common places, child behaviors, socioeconomic status and parental perception regarding the prompt management of dental injuries. In addition, evaluation of individuals awareness regarding dental injuries in different populations thus could help in shedding light on the important of education and early intervention in case of traumatic injuries occurrences.

Clinical significance

1. Early correction of increased overjet will help in preventing dental traumatic injury in children.
2. Individuals awareness regarding dental injuries in different populations.
3. Education of the parents on dental trauma and their impact on child psychology by providing suitable health programs to minimize their incidence rate in the future.
4. Parental perception regarding the prompt and emergency management of dental injuries.

Conflict of Interest

None.

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