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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

#### PREVALENCE OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL LESION IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS.

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##### Key words:-

paediatric, lesions, cyst

#### Abstract

**Aim:** To evaluate the prevalence of oral and maxillofacial lesions in pediatric patients attending Saveetha dental college & hospitals.

**Objective:** To interpret the prevalence of oral and maxillofacial lesions in pediatric patients attending Saveetha Dental college & Hospitals.

**Method and Material:** Prevalence of oral and maxillofacial lesions in pediatric patients were evaluated through a standardized self-explanatory questionnaire distributed in saveetha Dental college & hospitals (Chennai, Tamil Nadu). The questionnaires were handed to the dentists during their dental examination total of 110 subjects were taken in which 23 patients were positive for oral lesion.

**Result:** Out of 110 cases, 23 affected pediatric patients with a higher incidence in those with 8-16 years old. Similarly prevalence was observed in female patients (3.34%) than in male patients (1.46%). Salivary gland disease (2.50%) was the most common group of lesions, followed by mucous pathology (1.04%) and odontogenic cyst (0.62%). In odontogenic cyst (0.41%), radicular cyst was found to be higher, followed by glandular cyst. In odontogenic tumor ameloblastomas was found to be higher.

**Conclusion:** This study shows a similar trend to that reported in previous studies on the most frequent oral and maxillofacial lesions found in the pediatric population. The majority of lesions detected were salivary gland disease, and was noted it was more prevalent in female patients. Lesions were diagnosed in a very low number of patients.

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#### Introduction:-

When comparing the occurrence of lesions in the pediatric population, variations regarding the age, prevalence and geographic distribution have been found. There are various differences between the adult and child populations. Children differ from the general population not only because of their small size, but also because

Certain lesions are more prevalent for this population group such as Langerhans cell histiocytosis and some types of lymphoma, leukemia, and hemangioma (1). Regarding general oral and maxillofacial lesions in children, several studies have been reported from different regions of the world including the USA, Argentina, Brazil, Nigeria,

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Turkey, and Chile. The purpose of the present study was to determine the prevalence of oral and maxillofacial pathology among a group of pediatric patients, aged 0 to 18 years, from the survey conducted in saveetha dental college and hospitals of Chennai, India. The information obtained from this review will help in further epidemiological studies and to know the predilection in a given population. They also give insight about the age, sex, incidence, prevalence and the site of occurrence of common pathologies.

### **Material And Method:-**

The study was conducted during the academic year in December 2016 among paedodontist in dental hospitals.

### **Study Sample Size:-**

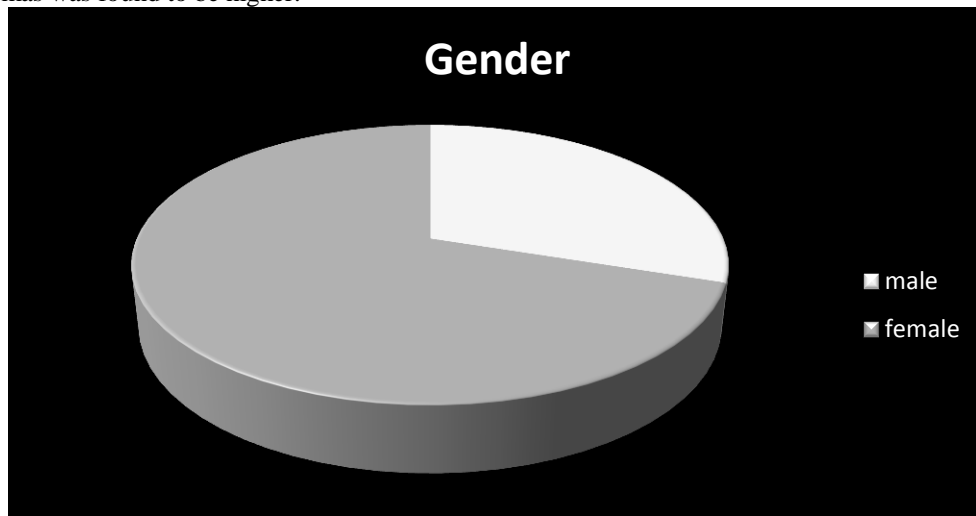
The descriptive cross sectional hospital study was based among 110 subjects. Both female and male patients were selected with the age criteria from 0-18 years

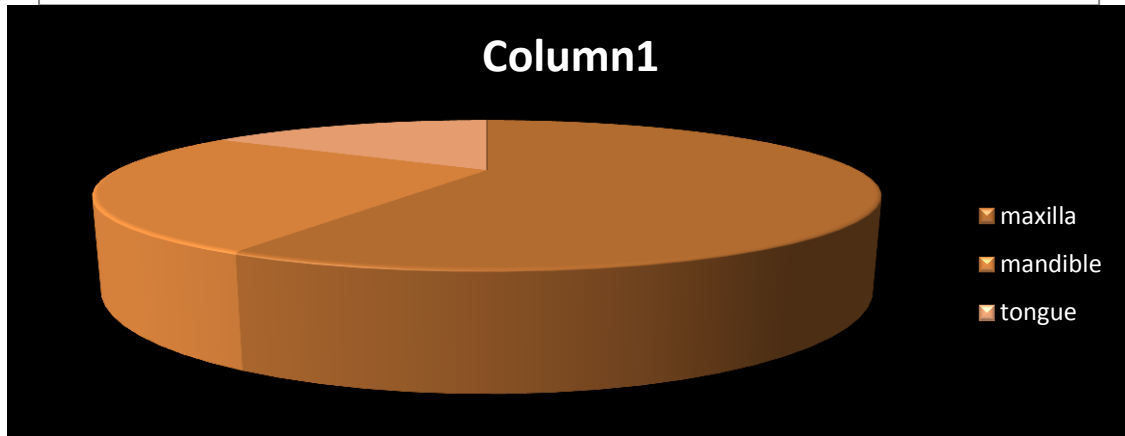
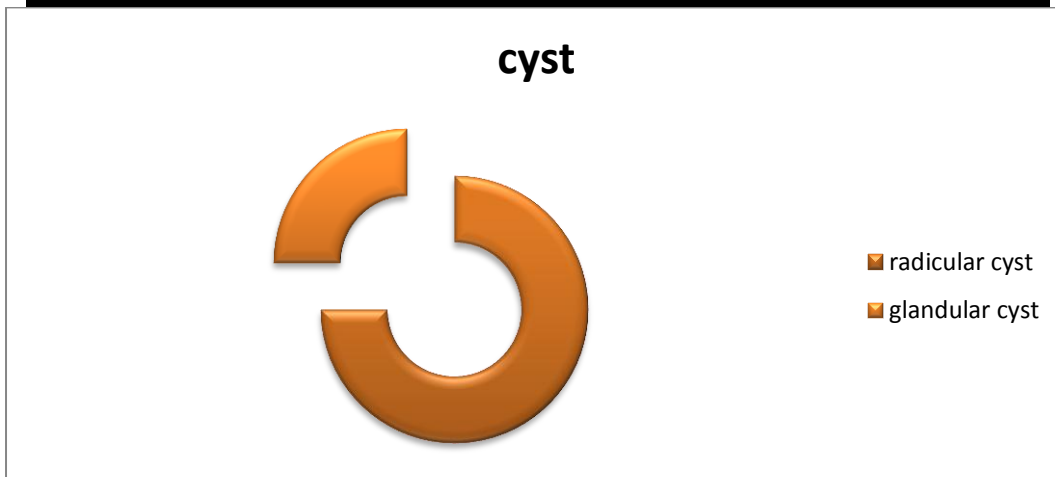
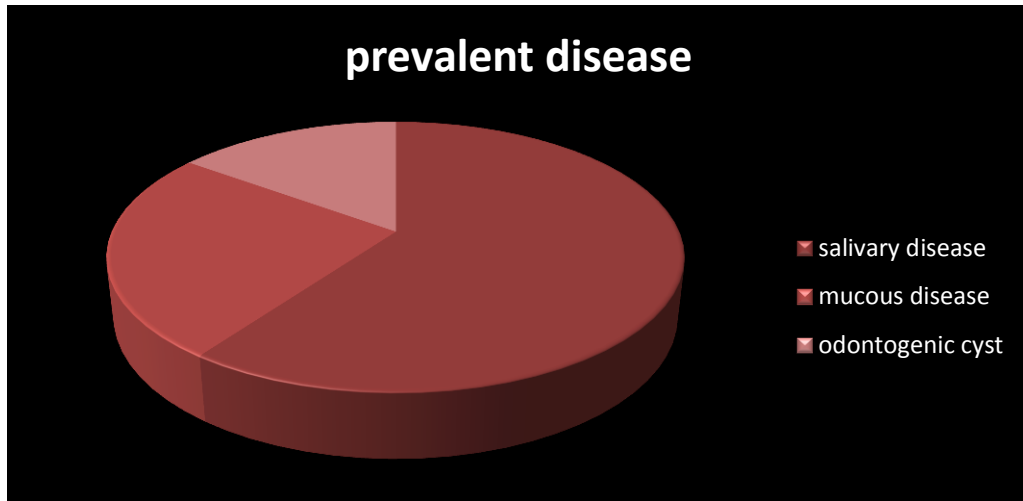
### **Questionnaire:-**

The questionnaire was targeted at a specific group but at all the patients in general to assess their oral and maxillofacial lesions. A validated questionnaire was distributed among the entire dentist participating in the study. This included questions about the prevalence of oral and maxillofacial lesions, the patients age, site of lesion, most affected lesion type. The questions were based on simple answers that the dentist had deled before. The data extracted were tabulated and statistically analyzed.

### **Results And Discussion:-**

Out of 100 cases,23 affected pediatric patients with a higher incidence in those with 8-16 ears old. Similarly prevalence was observed in female patients (3.34%)than in male patients (1.46%).salivary gland disease (2.50%) was the most common group of lesion, followed by mucous pathology(1.04%) and odontogenic cyst(0.62%).In odontogenic cyst(0.41%),radicular cyst most found to be higher next to glandular cyst. In odontogenic tumor ameloblastomas was found to be higher.





The present study reported the prevalence of oral and maxillofacial lesions encountered in Saveetha Dental College and hospitals, Chennai, India. In our study, the range of age from 7-16 years with regard to similar to two studies [2,3,4]. In the present study, the overall occurrence of oral and maxillofacial lesions showed a statistically significant difference in the prevalence between sexes (F:M=3.341:1.46) consistent with many previous studies. Our data also showed that the occurrence of oral and maxillofacial lesions in pediatric patients increased with age. Three most common oral lesions are salivary gland disease, mucous pathology, odontogenic cyst, which is similar to the study conducted in Thailand [1] and Brazil [5]. It is worth noting that salivary gland disease ranked the third most prevalent lesion in our study as well and in the previous study from Brazil. Based on the site of lesion, maxilla was considered to be the most common site of lesion to occur, followed by mandible and tongue.

**Conclusion:-**

Overall, most oral and maxillofacial lesions in children were being related to either development or tissue reaction, In comparison with previous studies from other countries, the different results discovered might be attributable to different study design as well as socio economic status of each country. In our study salivary gland disease, mucous pathology and odontogenic cyst was found to be most common oral lesion in pediatric patients which was similar to other studies.

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