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KATEDRA I ZAKŁAD STOMATOLOGII ZACHOWAWCZEJ Z ENDODONCJĄ
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POLSKIE TOWARZYSTWO EDUKACJI MEDYCZNO-DENTYSTYCZNEJ „SAPIENTIA"

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Dentists view on fetal macrosomia

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Introduction: The increase in the number of newborns with macrosomia (birth weight of more than 4.000 g) as well as understanding by medical community that this systemic pathology concerns the whole organism, and dentoalveolar system in particular, and also leads to long-term consequences which influence the quality of further life, explains topicality of research.

Objective: The aim of the study was to analyze peculiarities of the oral cavity condition in newborns and time of primary teeth eruption in the same children.

Material and methods: Twenty five newborns with macrosomia (8 girls and 17 boys) born in 2014 - 2015 were examined. Then children were observed for one year.

Results: Eight (32%) newborns have been proven to have dental abnormalities (ankyloglossia, tight and strongly-attached maxillary frenum, high hard palate).

It is important to note that ten (40%) children in the survey sample at age of 6 month had no teeth, five (20%) children had 1 tooth, four (16%) children had 2 teeth and one (4%) child had 4 teeth. At age of 1 year five (20%) children had 4 to 2 teeth, seven (28%) children had 5 or 6 teeth, ten (40%) children had 7 or 8 teeth and two (8%) had 10 teeth.

Conclusions: Studies have shown considerable variation in the degree of dentition development in children, whose weight and growth parameters at birth were above the 90th percentile. Large percent of soft tissues anomalies is associated with fetal macrosomia.