Restored Primary Molars in a Group of Children Presenting to the Pediatric Department of College of Dentistry, University of Baghdad in 2014-2015

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Objectives This study aimed to assess the distribution and classification of restored primary molars according to the tooth type, gender, jaw, quadrant, filling material and G.V. Black classification in children presenting to the Department of Pediatric Dentistry, College of Dentistry, and University of Baghdad.

Methods In this retrospective study, 1,341 patient records were retrieved from the archives of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry and reviewed for the presence of restored primary molars. If present, they were classified according to the tooth type, gender, jaw, quadrant, filling material, and G.V. Black classification. Data were statistically analyzed by SPSS version 24 using z-statistic, with 0.05 level of significance.

Results The frequency of filled primary second molars was significantly higher than that of primary first molars. The frequency of filled primary molars was the same in males and females. The frequency of restored primary molars in the mandible was significantly higher than that in the maxilla. Also, the frequency of restored primary molars in the right side was higher than that in the left side; however, this difference was not significant. According to the type of filling material used, amalgam was the most frequently used filling material followed by composite with no significant difference. According to the G.V. Black classification, class II had the highest percentage, followed by class I but the difference was not significant. Class V had the lowest percentage.

Conclusion The current findings regarding the filled primary molars provided baseline data for future achievements in the respective department and comparisons.

Keywords Dental Restoration; Permanent; Tooth; Deciduous; Iraq

Introduction

Restorative treatment is performed based on the results of clinical examination and is part of a comprehensive treatment plan. In general, review of the literature regarding the filled primary molars yielded controversial results and the frequency of restored or carious primary second molars was found to be more than that of primary first molars.

In terms of gender, a previous study found that the frequency of restored primary molars in females was higher than that in males. On the other hand, some researchers reported that females had higher rate of fillings in posterior teeth compared with males. In terms of frequency of carious teeth in the maxilla and mandible, a higher prevalence of restored primary molars has been observed in the mandible. Regarding the quadrant of the jaw, primary molars in the right side often had more fillings than the left side as stated by a previous study; whereas, some others reported no significant difference in the distribution of filled teeth in the right and left quadrants.

With regard to the type of filling material, previous studies revealed that amalgam continues to be the material of choice for class I and II restorations, and resin-based materials are considered as alternatives to amalgam. Composite resins can be used successfully for class II restoration of primary molars in children. Glass ionomer is another filling material for tooth restoration in children. According to the G.V. Black classification, class I and II restorations have the highest prevalence.

Considering all the above, this study aimed to assess the performance of the undergraduate clinic of the Pediatric Dentistry Department of the College of Dentistry, University of Baghdad during 2014-2015 to collect information regarding the restored primary molars and classify them according to tooth type (first or second molar), gender (male or female), jaw (maxilla or mandible), quadrant (left or right), filling material (amalgam, composite, glass ionomer or temporary filling), and G.V. Black classification (class I, class II or class V).

Materials and Methods:

This retrospective study assessed the performance of the undergraduate clinic of the Department of Pedodontics of College of Dentistry, University of Baghdad during 2014-2015 concerning the restored primary molars.

The retrieved records of children were 1,341, which were collected from the department archives after obtaining approval from higher authorities. They were then reviewed for restored primary molars, and classified according to tooth type (first or second molar), gender (male or female), jaw (maxilla/mandible), quadrant (left or right), filling material (amalgam, composite, glass ionomer or temporary filling), and G.V. Black classification (class I, II or V).

The obtained data were subjected to statistical analysis using SPSS version 24, Z-statistic, and Bonferroni adjusted P-value.
The distribution of the total sample by age and gender demonstrated that 6-9-year-olds had the highest percentage. Generally, the number of boys was higher than girls in the total sample (Table 1).

The percentage of filled primary second molars was significantly higher than primary first molars. The filled primary molars in boys and girls had almost equal percentage. Furthermore, the percentage of boys with filled primary first molars was more than girls. Conversely, girls with filled primary second molars had a higher percentage than boys but this difference was not statistically significant (Table 2). The percentage of filled primary mandibular molars was significantly higher than that of filled primary maxillary molars (Table 3). The distribution of the filled primary molars by the quadrant and jaw demonstrated higher percentage on the right side than left side but this difference was not significant (P>0.05). Furthermore, the percentage of filled primary molars in the mandibular right/left quadrant was significantly higher than that in the maxillary right/left quadrant (Table 4).

Based on the type of filling material used, amalgam was the most commonly used filling material for filling of primary molars followed by composite, glass ionomer and temporary filling. The difference between the frequency of using amalgam and composite was not significant (Table 5). According to the G.V. Black classification, class II restorations had a higher percentage in primary molars, followed by class I, without a significant difference (P>0.05). Class V had the lowest percentage. The filled primary molars in the mandible had a higher percentage compared with the maxilla (Table 6).
Meanwhile, currently appears to be no justification for this study. This may be due to the results of other studies that the percentage of mandibular teeth treated as evidenced by the number of restored primary molars in the mandible was higher than that of maxillary teeth especially in the maxilla and this was in agreement with the findings of another study. The result showed that the percentage of filled primary molars in girls was higher than that in boys which was in agreement with a previous study. These results may be due to the presence of deeper and less coalesced pits and fissures in primary second molars, leading to higher colonization by mutans streptococci; which results in initiation of dental caries. This result showed that amalgam was the most commonly used filling material for restoration of primary molars; this can be due to the properties of amalgam and its high reliability, affordability, requiring less time and fewer procedural steps for fabrication, lower technical sensitivity and requiring less patient cooperation. Moreover, correctly performed amalgam restorations often have higher longevity in posterior teeth when compared with composite resin, regardless of the tooth type, the number of restored surfaces or the restoration size. The use of amalgam as a filling material is not dangerous since the American Dental Association Council on Scientific Affairs concluded that “based on the available scientific information, amalgam continues to be a safe and effective restorative material” and that “there currently appears to be no justification for discontinuing the use of dental amalgam”. This result disagrees with the findings of another study that showed superior performance of composite resin restorations in comparison with amalgam in posterior teeth. Meanwhile, our results showed that composite resin ranked the second most commonly used filling material but with non-significant difference with amalgam, which may be progression of carious lesions in the mandibular molar teeth may be faster; thus, they require more urgent treatment than the upper teeth.

Regarding the side of jaw, this study showed that the prevalence of filled primary molars on the right side was higher than that on the left side; this result agreed with the findings of another study. However; other researchers reported that there was no significant difference in distribution of caries in the right and left sides. According to the type of filling material, the results showed that amalgam was the most commonly used filling material for restoration of primary molars; this can be due to the properties of amalgam and its high reliability, affordability, requiring less time and fewer procedural steps for fabrication, lower technical sensitivity and requiring less patient cooperation. Moreover, correctly performed amalgam restorations often have higher longevity in posterior teeth when compared with composite resin, regardless of the tooth type, the number of restored surfaces or the restoration size. The use of amalgam as a filling material is not dangerous since the American Dental Association Council on Scientific Affairs concluded that “based on the available scientific information, amalgam continues to be a safe and effective restorative material” and that “there currently appears to be no justification for discontinuing the use of dental amalgam”. This result disagrees with the findings of another study that showed superior performance of composite resin restorations in comparison with amalgam in posterior teeth. Meanwhile, our results showed that composite resin ranked the second most commonly used filling material but with non-significant difference with amalgam, which may be progression of carious lesions in the mandibular molar teeth may be faster; thus, they require more urgent treatment than the upper teeth.

### Table 6- G.V. Black classification of filled primary molars by the jaw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Jaw</th>
<th>Percentage within classification</th>
<th>Percentage within total</th>
<th>Grouping</th>
<th>Z-statistic</th>
<th>Bonferroni adjusted P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amalgam</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>35.64</td>
<td>41.74</td>
<td>Cl I</td>
<td>-2.13</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>64.36</td>
<td>54.55</td>
<td>Cl II</td>
<td>10.64</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>31.06</td>
<td>54.55</td>
<td>Cl I</td>
<td>8.96</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>68.94</td>
<td>41.74</td>
<td>Cl II</td>
<td>10.64</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIF</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>22.22</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>Cl I</td>
<td>8.96</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>77.78</td>
<td>97.28</td>
<td>Cl II</td>
<td>10.64</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Discussion**

The primary purpose of this study was to assess the occurrence and distribution of filled primary molars during a certain period of time in the undergraduate clinic of Pediatric Department of College of Dentistry, Baghdad University. The results showed that the percentage of restored primary second molars was higher than that of primary first molars, and this was in agreement with the results of other studies. This may be due to the presence of deeper and less coalesced pits and fissures in primary second molars, leading to higher colonization by mutans streptococci; which results in initiation of dental caries.

The results also showed that the percentage of restored primary molars in girls was higher than that in boys which was in agreement with a previous study. These results may be due to higher level of care provided by parents for their girls compared with boys. Moreover, girls may be more concerned about their appearance and dental health than boys.

According to the results of this study, the prevalence of restored primary molars in the mandible was higher than that in the maxilla and this was in agreement with the results of other studies which showed higher prevalence of mandibular teeth treated as evidenced by the number of filled teeth. This may either be a reflection of the fact that most dental practitioners find it easier to treat the mandibular teeth than the maxillary teeth especially in their early stage of education as dental students (given that other teeth are sound and dental students have the option to choose the type of tooth to restore) and/or that the
attributed to its high technical sensitivity and time required for placement, or because of the marginal staining which tends to increase over time in restorations made with self-
egleash adhesives. In this study, glass ionomers were the least commonly used material for filling of primary molars despite their hydrophilic properties and tolerating a moist environment. Their limited use in this study may be attributed to their lower physical properties. These results disagree with other studies which may be because of the higher annual failure rate of glass ionomer filling material when compared with other materials. But our results disagree with other studies reporting that glass ionomer cement was the material of choice for restoration of teeth in children followed by composite resin and amalgam. According to the G.V. Black classification of filled primary molars, it was found that class II had the highest percentage, which could be due to the complex morphology of posterior teeth and the fact that enamel and dentin in primary teeth are thinner than they are in permanent molars. Also, the contact areas in primary teeth are broad and flat compared with the small circular contact point in permanent teeth. Class II had the highest prevalence followed by class I, while class V had the lowest percentage. These results disagreed with those of some other studies.

Conclusion

Dentists’ knowledge about pulpal, periapical and periodontal lesions is usually satisfactory, but lack of attention to oral lesions, especially tooth-related radiopaque lesions, is problematic in some cases and results in delayed or missed diagnosis. Cementoblastoma is a rare benign odontogenic tumor that should be included in the list of differential diagnosis of dental pain and swelling.

Conflict of Interests

None Declared

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