

Anthropology in Contemporary Dental Medicine: A Review

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Background. The evolution of the dental medicine and the anthropology has resulted in the emergence of new theories to explain the etiology and pathogenesis of some oro-dental anomalies and dental diseases. The anthropological elements implied in the onset of oro-dental anomalies are as follows: phylogenetic evolution, dental arch parameters, post-eruption changes, teeth loss patterns, cultural factors. Considering the role of genes in the onset of the development of teeth (position, number, shape), various orofacial syndromes are influenced by a combination of genetic, environmental and cultural factors. The knowledge of the basic anthropologic elements by the dental practitioner could contribute to an early diagnosis of these anomalies and early start of an effective therapy related both to anatomical and functional components.

Conclusions. By focusing on the anthropological factors, the dental practitioners can perform more effectively the primary or secondary prevention as well as the amelioration of the stomatognathic system disorders. A complex personalized preventive and therapeutic approach must include pharmacogenomics approaches, familial transgenerational and cultural factors counselling, as well as modern measurement and analysis of the alveolar bone parameters and post-eruptive changes.

Key words: oro-dental anomalies, genetic factors, environmental factors, cultural factors, anthropology

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The evolution of the dental medicine and the anthropology has resulted in the emergence of new theories to explain the etiology and pathogenesis of some oro-dental anomalies and dental diseases. The anthropological elements implied in the onset of oro-dental anomalies are as follows: phylogenetic evolution, dental arch parameters, post-eruption changes, teeth loss patterns, cultural factors (1). The anthropology researchers related the dental arch parameters to aesthetics and other social functions of the oral cavity (speaking, mastication). Also, the functional status influences the mental and spiritual state of the human being (1).

Considering the role of genes in the onset of the development of teeth (position, number, shape), various orofacial syndromes are influenced by a combination of genetic control, environmental and cultural factors.

The disorders of the teeth development related to the genetic factors are as follows: hypodontia, anodontia, hyperdontia, microdontia, macrodontia, enamel hypoplasia, unerupted teeth, impacted teeth (2, 3). The mutations of the genes involved in the odontogenesis are related to the phylogenetic evolution of the stomatognathic system, one of the factors researched by anthropology. The development teeth changes can conduct to significant disorders of the occlusal, muscular, and articular parameters, and modern paraclinical examens (CBCT, T-SCAN, EMG, CADIA) are requested to detect them and to monitorize their posttreatment evolution. The arthroscopy and RMN can be use to detect the disorders related to the temporo-mandibular joints. The developmental teeth changes and post-eruption changes influenced by the widespread extension of the processed foods favours the dental crowding and occlusal disorders due to the decrease of the average masticatory forces (4, 5, 6).

The Romanian population with age at least 55 is featured by the high prevalence of the extended partial edentation (70-75%) and a teeth pattern loss related to the maxillary and mandibular molars absence associated to high frequency of class I Kennedy edentation (7). The pattern of the teeth loss, especially the anterior teeth, can alter the psychic status, the social activities, and the working productivity (8). Also the loss of the posterior teeth will alter both the masticatory functions and the systemic status of people. The patterns of the teeth loss can be related both to positive or negative cultural and environmental factors, research fields related to the anthropology (9, 10, 11). The influence of the nutritional diet changes, migration, social and economic factors, interethnic marriages, are cultural factors that can influence the status and the functions of the stomatognathic system (9, 10).

The anthropological studies found a direct relation between the population and both the morphological parameters of the components of the stomatognathic system and the post-eruption changes. The anatomic parameters of the alveolar bone and the teeth migration are especially important for the diagnostic and treatment of the edentulous patient candidate to implant-prosthetic therapy (12, 13).

The arch form influences the success rate of the implant-prosthetic therapy considering clinical situations when anterior implants are splinted with posterior implants to minimize cantilever forces (14). For example, the ideal biomechanical arch form depends on the restorative situation as the tapering arch form is favorable for anterior implants supporting posterior cantilevers, and the square arch form is favorable when canine and posterior implants are used to support anterior teeth (15). The key areas of the prosthetic field that must be assessed

preoperatively by CBCT in the implant-prosthetic therapy are as follows: favorable areas for implantation as posterior maxillary area and chin rest areas, cancellous bone areas localized to anterior area or palatal areas as well as the parameters of the mandibular alveolar ridge (height under 8 mm and width under 6mm require alveolar augmentation techniques) (16). Software applications can be used for the measuring of bone support parameters (height, width, density) for the planning and the execution of the proimplant and implant procedures and the design of the future prosthetic reconstruction (17). Some of these applications are NobleGuide (Nobel Biocare, USA), Digital Smile Design (DSD), ImplantMaster (iDent, USA), Implant 3D (Media Lab, Italia), EasyGuide (Keystone Dental).

The diagnostic and the therapeutic management of the oro-dental anomalies can represent a challenge considering various factors and mechanisms involved in their etiology and pathogenesis. The knowledge of the basic anthropologic elements by the dental practitioner could contribute to an early diagnosis of these anomalies and early start of the therapy that must be related both to the anatomical and functional components. The consideration of the anthropologic factors could help the dentists in their goal to rehabilitate both the biological and the social functions of the individuals. The preventive approach and early treatment will optimize the functional and aesthetic outcome and will improve their life quality and wellbeing.

Conclusions:

- By focusing on the anthropological factors, the dental practitioners can perform more effectively the primary or secondary prevention as well as the amelioration of the stomatognathic system disorders
- A complex personalized preventive and therapeutic approach must include pharmacogenomics approaches, familial transgenerational and cultural factors counselling, as well as modern measurement and analysis of the alveolar bone parameters and post-eruptive changes.

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Dentistry, also known as dental medicine and oral medicine, is a branch of medicine that consists of the study, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases, disorders, and conditions of the oral cavity, commonly in the dentition but also the oral mucosa, and of adjacent and related structures and tissues, particularly in the maxillofacial (jaw and facial) area. Although primarily associated with teeth among the general public, the field of dentistry or dental medicine is not limited to teeth but... The Dental Anthropology Association (DAA) seeks to stimulate interest in dental anthropology and support the exchange of knowledge for those interested in the anthropological study of teeth. Our primary activities include annual meetings with associated presentations, symposia, workshops, and student prizes, and the publication of the journal *Dental Anthropology*.^Â Patterns of hypodontia among third molars in contemporary American adolescents. Edward f. harris. Joined supernumerary mandibular teeth in the premolar region: report of a Hungarian archeological case.^Â Quantification of dental occlusal variation: a review of methods. EDWARD F. HARRIS and ROBERT S. CORRUCINI. Pulp Cavity Utility in Dental Anthropology. Ancient DNA Studies. Conclusion.^Â Taken together, the series represents both a contemporary survey of anthropology and a cutting edge guide to the emerging research and intellectual trends in the field as a whole. 1. *A Companion to Linguistic Anthropology*, edited by Alessandro Duranti 2. *A Companion to the Anthropology of Politics*, edited by David Nugent and Joan.^Â A companion to dental anthropology / edited by Joel D. Irish and G. Richard Scott. pages cm " (Wiley Blackwell companions to anthropology ; 29) Includes bibliographical references and index. ISBN 978-1-118-84543-1 (cloth) 1. Dental anthropology. I. Irish, Joel D., editor. *Dental Anthropology* is the Official Publication of the Dental Anthropology Association. Editor: Edward F. Harris. Editorial Board. Kurt W. Alt (2004-2009) A. M. Haeussler (2004-2009) Tseunehiko Hanihara (2004-2009) Kenneth A. R. Kennedy (2006-2010) Jules A. Kieser (2004-2009).^Â Quantification of Dental Occlusal Variation: A Review of Methods. Edward F. Harris. 1.^Â The most common sort of malocclusion in contemporary westernized populations is incisor crowding (e.g., Brunelle et al., 1996), where there is inadequate supporting arch space for proper alignment of the anterior teeth in one or both arches. Nowadays, the most broadly applied method of quantifying anterior crowding is Little's Incisor Irregularity (Little, 1975). View *Dental Anthropology Research Papers* on Academia.edu for free.^Â Accentuated lines in dental microstructure are hypothesized to correlate with potentially stressful life history events, but our understanding of when, how and why such accentuated lines form in relation to stressful events is limited. We more. Accentuated lines in dental microstructure are hypothesized to correlate with potentially stressful life history events, but our understanding of when, how and why such accentuated lines form in relation to stressful events is limited. We examined accentuated line formation and life history events in the teeth of three naturally deceased mandrills (*Mandrillus sphinx*, Cercopithecidae), for whom we had detailed life history information.