Ikerszülöttek tejfogazata áttörési mintázatának vizsgálata
Deciduous tooth eruption in twins (in Hungarian)

Zsákai Annamária és Bodzsár Éva
Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Természettudományi Kar, Embertani Tanszék, Budapest

Abstract: The pattern of deciduous tooth eruption, timing and sequence of deciduous dentition and their relationship with body development in twins were analyzed in this study. The Budapest Longitudinal Twin Study was started 1) to diagnose twin pregnancies as soon as possible, to monitor twin pregnancies and to control the development of twins progressively, 2) to screen and treat twins retarded in their development, and 3) to study their special postnatal development compared to singletons. The longitudinal odontological examinations started with 655 boys and 668 girls at the age of 0.5 year. Deciduous tooth eruption in twins corresponded to singletons eruption pattern both in the sequence and the timing of tooth eruption with the following differences: 1) eruption of maxilla and mandible teeth was similar in timing in twins, 2) sexual dimorphism in deciduous tooth eruption could not be observed in twins. Deciduous teeth erupted in the following groups: 1. the group of incisors, 2. the group of frontal molars and eye-teeth, and 3. the group of second molars. An interesting disagreement with former growth studies has been found for the relationship between deciduous dental development and body development: twins retarded in somatic development lagged behind even in deciduous dentition in comparison with twins of better body development. This observation is suggestive of the existence of such a mechanism in the general regulation of human growth, namely, one in order to harmonize the growth of the organs and organ-systems with different growth patterns, and it is this harmonizing mechanism that would delay the general growth and maturation processes under adverse conditions.
Keywords: Twins, Deciduous dentition, Body development, Longitudinal study.