

BIOLOGICAL AGE AND DENTAL AGE – ANTHROPOLOGICAL CORRELATIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL’S AGE ASSESSMENT IN THE FIRST PERIODS OF LIFE

Andrei KOZMA¹, Cristiana GLAVCE²

¹*Academy of Romanian Scientists – as.m.; Anthropological Committee of the Romanian Academy; Institute of Mother and Child Care “Prof. Dr. Alfred Rusescu”; Academic Society of Anthropology;

²“Fr. Rainer” Institute of Anthropology – Romanian Academy, member of the Academy of Romanian Scientists and of the Romanian Academy of Medical Sciences

Abstract: Tooth eruption is a complex biological phenomenon, which must be understood and taken into consideration by specialists due to its correlation with the development of the entire body.

The issue of tooth eruption was asserted itself not as much due to the anomalies that come during the development of the physiological process of tooth eruption, as evident by interfering with the subjects’ general somatic and mental development.

In the present study, the authors have proposed a study of the eruption of permanent teeth correlated with the general somatic development, in a population of children and youth from urban areas (Bucharest).

Given that in the dental apparatus changes occur due to the acceleration of growth and development as a general phenomenon, it is necessary to periodically make such studies in order to highlight the changes in different time periods.

Dental age evaluation is a useful way to assess the maturity and is frequently used in combination with skeletal age not only in anthropology but also in pediatric forensic, etc.

Keywords: dental eruption, anthropology, dental age, biological age.

The physiological phenomenon of teeth migration from the bony jaw area where they were formed towards the occlusal surface is called dental eruption and is a common process in mammals and man.

The migration of teeth from the bony mass of dental arches towards the oral cavity is achieved independently for each group of teeth under the activation of genetic and mesologic factors, marking distinct stages in the ontogenetic development of the individual. The eruption of the teeth exhibits variations in both the phylogenesis and ontogenesis of mammals, even in the Homo genus. The factors which are responsible for these variations are hereditary factors and regional factors, the general health of the dental and maxillary apparatus, socio-economic, cultural factors, etc.