

**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE**

**LESÕES TRAUMÁTICAS DENTO-ALVEOLARES EM
DENTES DECÍDUOS: ESTUDO RETROSPECTIVO**

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Tese de Doutorado

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DEDICATÓRIA

Dedico este trabalho...

...Aos meus pais, **Luso** (*in memoriam*) e **Oracema** por me proporcionarem a educação, o amor e o exemplo essenciais ao meu caminhar;

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SIGLAS E ABREVIATURAS

OMS – Organização Mundial da Saúde

IADT – *Internacional Association of Dental Traumatology*

SBU - *Swedish Council on Technology Assessment in Health Care*

IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística

TDI - Traumatismo dento alveolar

TD – Traumatismo dentário

RESUMO

Objetivo: Determinar a prevalência dos traumatismos em dentes decíduos, verificar a existência de associação entre os mesmos e os fatores predisponentes bucais e averiguar a ocorrência de sequelas nos dentes decíduos e nos dentes permanentes sucessores em crianças de 0 a 6 anos que buscaram atendimento numa clínica privada de odontopediatria da cidade de Goiânia-Go, Brasil, num período de 15 anos. **Metodologia:** Estudo retrospectivo analisando 2725 prontuários, tendo sido selecionados 308 prontuários com 412 dentes decíduos traumatizados, que constituíram a amostra utilizada para determinar a prevalência dos traumatismos em dentes decíduos e sua associação com fatores predisponentes bucais (Artigo 1); destes, 241 dentes decíduos (148 prontuários) foram acompanhados até a erupção do dente permanente sucessor representando a amostra para estudo das sequelas em dentes decíduos e permanentes (Artigo 2). A análise estatística dos dados foi realizada por distribuição de frequências, teste de qui-quadrado e análise de regressão logística. **Resultados:** A prevalência dos traumatismos foi de 11,3%, com maior frequência na faixa etária de 13–36 meses ($P = 0,001$). Não houve diferença estatística entre os gêneros ($P = 0,03$). Os dentes mais frequentemente afetados foram os incisivos centrais superiores (83,3%). O domicílio foi o principal local de ocorrência (43,5%), sendo a queda causa mais comum (50,3%). A prevalência dos traumatismos dentários ao longo do ano mostrou-se semelhante em todos os meses. O tipo de traumatismo mais comum foi a subluxação (35,1%). Em relação aos fatores bucais, o *overjet* > 3 mm e o *overbite* negativo mostraram diferença significativa entre os grupos com e sem traumatismo. Em 46,5% dos casos, a procura por atendimento ocorreu nas primeiras 24 horas. O tipo de tratamento mais prevalente foi o acompanhamento (51,0%). A alteração de cor da coroa (26,0%) foi a sequela mais observada para o dente decíduo. As sequelas observadas nos dentes permanentes foram a descoloração do esmalte e/ou hipoplasia (74,1%) e o distúrbio de erupção (25,9%). Não foi encontrada relação de significância entre as sequelas nos dentes permanentes e as sequelas nos dentes

decíduos, os tipos de traumatismo, o gênero e a recorrência de TDI. Diferença estatística foi observada apenas em relação à idade da criança no momento do traumatismo. **Conclusão:** O atendimento imediato da criança com TDI, associado ao diagnóstico correto e acompanhamento eficiente a longo prazo são decisivos para o sucesso do tratamento. São necessários maiores esforços na realização de novas pesquisas que auxiliem no estabelecimento de protocolo eficaz de tratamento das TDIs em dentes decíduos e na implementação de estratégias que preparem os profissionais para atender as TDIs e eduquem a população para prevenção e procura de atendimento destas lesões.

Palavras chave: Traumatismo dentário, dentes decíduos, distúrbios de desenvolvimento, sequelas, tratamento.

ABSTRACT

Aim: Determine the prevalence of dental injuries (TDI) in primary teeth and the influence of predisposing clinical factors on their occurrence and analyze the prevalence of developmental sequelae in permanent teeth and determine the association between these sequelae and age, gender, injury type, injury recurrence and sequelae in primary teeth, in children under 7 years old who sought treatment at a private pediatric dental clinic in Goiânia, Goiás, over a period of 15 years. **Methodology:** A retrospective study which analyzed 2725 dental records. Three hundred and eight dental records with 412 traumatized primary teeth were selected. This constituted the sample used to determine the prevalence of injuries in primary teeth and their association with predisposing clinical factors (Article 1); of these, 241 primary teeth (148 dental records) were followed up until the eruption of the permanent successor teeth. This was the sample for the study of sequelae in primary and permanent teeth (Article 2). All the data were statistically analyzed using the frequency distribution, chi-square test and logistic regression analysis. The level of significance was 5%. **Results:** The prevalence of dental injuries was 11.3%, with the greatest frequency in the 13-36 month age group. There was no statistical difference between genders. The most frequently affected teeth were the maxillary central incisors (83.3%). The main location of injuries was the home (43.5%), with falls the most frequent cause. The prevalence of dental TDI was similar in all months of the year. The most common type of TDI was subluxation (35.1%). Clinical factors overjet > 3 mm and negative overbite showed a significant difference between the trauma and no-trauma groups. In 46.5% of the cases, treatment was sought in the first 24 hours after the trauma. The most prevalent type of treatment was follow-up (51.0%). Color alteration of crown (26.0%) was the most frequent sequelae for primary teeth. The sequelae found in permanent teeth were enamel discoloration and/or hypoplasia (74.1%) and eruption disorder (25.9%). No significant relation was found between sequelae in permanent teeth and sequelae in primary teeth, type of trauma, gender or TDI

recurrence. The only statistical difference was found in relation to the child's age at the moment of trauma. **Conclusion:** Immediate treatment of the child with a TDI, associated with the efficient diagnosis and long-term follow-up are decisive for the success of treatment. New research to help establish an effective protocol for the treatment of TDIs in primary teeth and the implementation of strategies that prepare professionals to treat TDIs and to educate the public about prevention and treatment of these lesions is necessary.

Key Words: Primary teeth, dental injuries, treatment, sequelae.

1. CARACTERIZAÇÃO DO PROBLEMA

A prevalência dos TDIs em crianças pré-escolares constitui um sério problema de saúde pública (1,2). Aproximadamente 30% das crianças tem experiência de traumatismo na dentição decídua antes dos 6 anos de idade (3). Estudos recentes (3,4) relatam que vem ocorrendo um aumento na prevalência e incidência destas lesões em diversos países.

Embora a influência econômica do atendimento a esse tipo de lesão ainda seja pouco conhecida, estudos existentes mostraram ser este um dos serviços mais onerosos dentro da saúde pública (5-7). Por outro lado, enquanto existe um consenso em relação à implementação de medidas preventivas para o controle da cárie dentária, pouca importância tem sido dada à prevenção das lesões traumáticas que afetam os dentes e tecidos adjacentes, particularmente na primeira infância.

O direito das crianças de 0 a 6 anos a política de educação e saúde infantil, vêm ocupando os debates no Brasil nos últimos anos. O reconhecimento deste direito é afirmado no Art. 227 da Constituição da República Federativa do Brasil de 1988 (8) e no Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente (9).

A população brasileira de 0 a 6 anos é estimada em 24 milhões de habitantes (10), e a prevalência das lesões traumáticas na dentição decídua, no Brasil, está entre 14,0% a 41,6% (11-16). Na Europa e nos Estados Unidos a prevalência das lesões traumáticas na dentição decídua varia de 17% a 35% (17-20) e no México é de 37% (21).

As causas das lesões dento-alveolares oriundas de traumatismo dentário são conhecidas, sendo as mais frequentes as quedas, colisões, brincadeiras, violência e acidentes automobilísticos (22,23).

Os fatores predisponentes ao traumatismo dentário são variados, sendo os fatores clínicos individuais considerados os mais importantes em detrimento dos determinantes sociais, econômicos e ambientais. Os fatores clínicos predisponentes mais significativos nas lesões traumáticas dento-alveolares incluem o aumento do *overjet* (24), a mordida aberta (25) e o selamento labial inadequado (26-28).

O papel dos fatores sócioeconômicos nos TDIs em dentes decíduos é contraditório, existem estudos que não encontraram associação entre TDI e fatores sócio-econômicos (5,25), outros (16) que mostraram aumento da prevalência associado a grupos sócioeconômicos mais altos.

Na maioria das vezes os traumatismos dento-alveolares causam repercussões graves na integridade da cavidade bucal, comprometendo os dentes decíduos e também o permanente sucessor. Podem influenciar o estado geral e a própria estabilidade emocional da criança, levando a alterações físicas e emocionais, com reflexos na qualidade de vida não somente das crianças como também de seus pais (29).

A faixa etária de 0 a 6 anos de idade tem grande importância no desenvolvimento físico e emocional da criança, quer devido ao processo de maturação biológica pelo o que passam, quer pelo desenvolvimento sócio-psicomotor. O desenvolvimento durante a infância desempenha importante papel no futuro comportamental do indivíduo na comunidade biótica em que vai viver (30).

Na população brasileira, os serviços de atendimento as lesões dento-alveolares traumáticas são reduzidos (31). Embora haja necessidade de tratamento imediato e de um protocolo de acompanhamento, esse tratamento é negligenciado na maioria dos países (32). Normalmente, limitam-se ao acompanhamento ou extração dos dentes afetados, mesmo tendo conhecimento que a perda precoce do dente decíduo pode levar ao desenvolvimento desfavorável da arcada dentária, com alterações na fala, deglutição, mastigação e estética, o que pode estar diretamente relacionado com a sociabilidade e emotividade, que sofrendo alterações negativas podem interferir no desenvolvimento harmônico da criança (4,33).

Embora a prevalência das lesões traumáticas na dentição decídua seja elevada, acarretando conseqüências frequentes ao dente traumatizado, existem poucos estudos controlados, pela dificuldade de acompanhamento de casos a longo prazo, tornando difícil a padronização de um protocolo para o tratamento de cada tipo específico de lesão (33-35).

Os protocolos que norteiam as condutas de atendimento de dentes decíduos traumatizados baseiam-se, normalmente, no que é proposto pelas associações internacionais, como o IADT (36), que recomendam, na maioria das vezes, a não preservação do dente decíduo traumatizado justamente pela escassez de estudos mostrando efetivamente a melhor conduta para cada tipo de traumatismo.

O ideal para se estabelecer um protocolo de atendimento para traumatismos em dentes decíduos seria a realização de estudos clínicos randomizados, porém, além da dificuldade de acompanhamento a longo prazo, em alguns casos, teria sua realização impossibilitada por razões

éticas. Portanto o caminho são os estudos experimentais em animais suportados por estudos clínicos observacionais (35).

A pesquisa baseada na prática clínica é realizada na medicina há muitos anos e só recentemente está sendo mais enfatizada na odontologia. Essa modalidade de estudo é empregada com o intuito de auxiliar os clínicos a resolverem os problemas com que defrontam na prática diária e serve de base para futuras pesquisas sobre o assunto, que possam ampliar a segurança dos clínicos quanto a tomada de decisão nos tratamentos e assegurar a qualidade dos mesmos (37). Por serem as pesquisas clínicas um valioso auxílio para o desenvolvimento da ciência odontológica faz-se necessário que um maior número de clínicos exponha á comunidade científica suas condutas terapêuticas em geral, pois, desta forma, estarão colaborando na padronização e otimização da prática odontológica.

Desta forma, a realização deste estudo clínico torna-se oportuna e justificável, uma vez que permitirá verificar a ocorrência das lesões traumáticas nos dentes decíduos e avaliar suas causas, tipos de TDIs fatores predisponentes bucais e as sequelas nos dentes decíduos e em seus permanentes sucessores em uma subpopulação brasileira.

2. OBJETIVOS

2.1 Objetivo Geral

Conhecer as características das lesões traumáticas na dentição decídua, em uma subpopulação brasileira de 0 a 7 anos.

2.2 Objetivos Específicos

- 2.2.1 Determinar a ocorrência de traumatismo dento-alveolar na dentição decídua de crianças na faixa etária de 0 a 7 anos de idade em relação ao gênero, faixa etária, local de ocorrência, etiologia, tipo de lesão e dente afetado e verificar possíveis associações da ocorrência dos traumatismos dentários com os fatores predisponentes clínicos;
- 2.2.2 Analisar a prevalência de sequelas em dentes permanentes, resultantes de traumatismo em seus predecessores decíduos, e verificar a existência de associação entre estas sequelas e o gênero e idade da criança, os tipos de traumatismo, a recorrência do traumatismo e às sequelas do traumatismo nos dentes decíduos afetados.

3. MATERIAL E MÉTODOS

3.1 Amostra

Este estudo foi aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa da Universidade Federal de Goiás (Anexo 1).

É um estudo retrospectivo em uma subpopulação brasileira compreendendo crianças de 0 a 7 anos que procuraram atendimento odontológico no período de janeiro de 1993 a dezembro de 2008, em uma clínica privada de Odontopediatria da cidade de Goiânia, Goiás, Brasil. Foram analisados 2725 prontuários que continham dados de anamnese, história do traumatismo dentário, exame clínico e radiográfico.

A subpopulação estudada apresentava características muito semelhantes em relação aos fatores socioeconômicos e educacionais, pois a grande maioria vivia em bairros nobres da cidade, possuíam casa e carro próprios. Os filhos eram cuidados por babá e estudavam em escolas particulares, e pelo menos um dos pais tinha nível superior completo.

Esta faixa etária foi escolhida pelo risco que apresenta para ocorrência de lesões traumáticas devido ao pouco desenvolvimento motor, que leva ao caminhar vacilante e pela introdução cada vez mais precoce das crianças nas instituições de ensino e lazer (2,38).

Os critérios de inclusão, para determinar a ocorrência de traumatismo dento alveolar, foram crianças de 0 a 7 anos que sofreram algum tipo de lesão traumática em dentes decíduos e que apresentavam prontuários com ficha clínica de traumatismo padronizada (308 prontuários com 454 dentes). Para analisar a prevalência de sequelas em dentes permanentes, resultantes de TDIs em dentes decíduos, e verificar a existência de associação entre as

mesmas e os tipos e recorrência de traumatismo, o gênero e idade das crianças e as seqüelas do traumatismo nos dentes decíduos foram incluídos apenas os prontuários dos pacientes que tiveram acompanhamento do traumatismo até a erupção completa dos dentes permanentes (148 prontuários com 241 dentes).

Os critérios de exclusão foram os prontuários clínicos com dados incompletos.

3.2 Método

A classificação das lesões traumáticas dentárias usada foi a de Andreasen e Andreasen (23) baseada no sistema adotado pela Organização Mundial de Saúde em 1992 (Anexo 2).

Para estudo dos fatores predisponentes bucais foi formado um grupo com 150 prontuários de crianças entre 0 a 7 anos, provenientes da mesma clínica, sem histórico de traumatismo dentário nos dentes decíduos, apresentando semelhança com o grupo com traumatismo em relação ao gênero e idade. Os dados analisados foram: *overjet*, classificado em ≤ 3 mm e > 3 mm; *overbite* normal, profundo e negativo; e o selamento labial em adequado e inadequado (39).

Um banco de dados utilizando a plataforma *MySQL* com *FRONT-END* implementado utilizando a linguagem *PHP*, foi criado especificamente para este estudo (40). Após seleção dos prontuários dos pacientes que apresentavam lesões traumáticas, os dados pessoais (idade, gênero), a história do traumatismo (local, atividade, tempo para procura por atendimento, tipo de traumatismo, dente comprometido), exame clínico (mobilidade dentária,

alteração de cor da coroa, abscesso, fistula e tipo de tratamento realizado) e o exame radiográfico (reabsorção radicular, lesão periapical, grau de risogênese, obliteração do canal radicular) foram coletados e tabulados nesse banco de dados.

Um único examinador teve acesso aos prontuários para a coleta dos dados. Os prontuários foram numerados para se manter a confidencialidade dos sujeitos do estudo.

Um estudo piloto foi realizado com o exame de 54 prontuários.

A análise estatística dos dados foi realizada empregando o programa *SPSS for Windows 17.0* (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Os dados foram analisados estatisticamente pela distribuição de frequência e teste de associação. A significância estatística para a associação entre as variáveis foi determinada pela utilização do teste qui-quadrado com nível de significância de 5%. Para a associação entre as variáveis dependentes e variáveis independentes foi utilizada a análise de regressão logística múltipla.

4. PUBLICAÇÕES

Artigo 1

Retrospective study of traumatic dental injuries in primary teeth in a Brazilian specialized pediatric practice

Autores - Lilian Fátima Guedes Amorim, Luciane Ribeiro Resende Sucasas da
Costa, Carlos Estrela.

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Artigo 2

Effects on permanent teeth after traumatic dental injuries to the primary teeth – a clinical follow-up study

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Costa, Carlos Estrela

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4.1 Artigo 1

Retrospective study of traumatic dental injuries in primary teeth in a Brazilian pediatric dental practice

Retrospective study of traumatic dental injuries in primary teeth

Key words: tooth injuries, primary teeth, preschool children, oral
epidemiology

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Article 2

Retrospective study of traumatic dental injuries in primary teeth in a Brazilian pediatric dental practice

Abstract

Objective: To determine the prevalence of traumatic dental injuries (TDI) in children younger than 7 years and the effect of predisposing clinical factors on their occurrence. **Material and methods:** Dental records of 2725 children younger than 7 years seen in a private pediatric dental clinic in Goiânia, Brazil from February 1993 to December 2008 were analyzed. A group of 150 children without traumatic injury and with similar characteristics to those of the trauma group was used to study predisposing clinical factors: lip coverage (adequate/inadequate), overbite (normal/negative/deep) and overjet (less or greater than 3 mm). Frequency distribution and a chi-square test were used for data analysis. The level of significance was set at 5%.

Results: Clinical and radiographic data of 412 injured deciduous teeth were found in 308 records. TDI prevalence was 11.9%, with no significant difference between sexes. The maxillary central incisors were the teeth most frequently affected (83.3%), and the most frequent type of injury was subluxation (35.1%). TDI was most prevalent in the 13-to-36-month age group (47.7%). Home (43.5%) was the main place of occurrence, followed by school (10.1%); falls (50.3%) were the most common cause, followed by collisions with objects (18.2%). The first examination or treatment occurred in the first 24 hours in 46.5% of the cases. The analysis of the association of predisposing clinical factors with TDI revealed no differences in lip coverage; however, overjet > 3mm and deep and negative overbite were significantly

associated with TDI. **Conclusion:** TDI in primary dentition should receive careful attention, particularly when it affects children younger than 3 years and in the presence of overjet, overbite, or both.

Introduction

Traumatic dental injuries (TDI), one of the main reasons why patients seek emergency dental treatment, are frequent and may have serious consequences (1-3). In preschool children, head trauma accounts for 40% of the injuries, and one third of these lesions affect the face (2).

Reports about TDI in different countries show a wide variation in its frequency rates (3-8). Some of these values may be underestimated because many children with mild dental injuries do not seek care or do not receive an accurate diagnosis (9). In Brazil TDI has become more frequent (10) and is now a public health problem, not only because of its prevalence, but also due to its negative impact on quality of life (11) and the high cost of its treatment (12, 13).

Dental trauma in primary teeth may cause pain and loss of function and may also affect the development of permanent teeth and occlusion, which may result in physical, emotional and behavioral problems for the children and their parents or guardians (14,15).

Several factors predispose to TDI in primary teeth. For a long time, sex and age were considered the main risk factors, but currently other factors, such as the type of activity at the time of the accident and biological, environmental, behavioral and socioeconomic factors, have received greater attention (3,16-18). Studies have associated a high prevalence of TDI with pronounced overjet, anterior open bite, inadequate lip coverage (18-21), behavioral disorders (stress and panic), systemic problems (obesity and epilepsy), socioeconomic factors (16,17,21,22), attention deficit, hyperactivity

disorder (23).

The prevalence of TDI in primary dentition should be defined to support preventive and therapeutic planning. According to Mjör et al. (24), the impact of dental research on dental practice in the past 50 years has not been commensurate with the resources committed to it, very likely due to the gap between research and practice. The improvement of clinical practices depends on the result of rigorously controlled studies conducted by specialists experienced in research.

This study examined dental trauma in primary dentition to determine its prevalence and association with predisposing clinical factors in children younger than 7 years treated at a private clinic.

Materials and methods

This study retrospectively examined 2725 dental records of children 0 to 7 years old seen in a pediatric dental clinic in Goiânia, Brazil, from February 1993 to December 2008. Participants had a similar socioeconomic condition: their parents or guardians owned their homes; they had a babysitter for the children; at least one of them had finished college; and their children attended private schools. Inclusion criteria were: history of trauma in any deciduous tooth; at least 12 months of clinical and radiographic follow-up; and patient charts correctly filled out.

Data about patient age and sex, place where TDI occurred, activity during the accident and time between trauma and initial dental care were collected by a single dentist for the first dental trauma only. TDI was classified according to the system adopted by the World Health Organization

and modified by Andreasen and Andreasen (1). As this system had no category for more than one type of TDI in a single accident, these teeth were classified as “combined” in this study. Teeth with a history of dental injuries on different dates were classified as “recurrent”.

To determine prevalence of predisposing clinical factors among children with and without traumatic injury, a second group of 150 children with no history of TDI in deciduous dentition was selected from the 2725 records in the same clinic. This no-trauma group had the same age and sex distribution as the trauma group. The data analyzed in both groups were: type of lip coverage, overjet and overbite classified according to the system described by Proffit and Fields (25).

Overjet was recorded as the distance between the buccal surface of the mandibular incisors and the incisal edge of the maxillary incisors with a millimeter ruler placed perpendicularly to the teeth and classified as ≤ 3 mm or > 3 mm. Lip coverage was classified as normal when the upper lip touched the lower lip. Overbite was divided into 3 categories: (1) normal - the incisal edge of the maxillary incisors covered up to 2 mm of the buccal surface of the mandibular incisors; (2) deep - it covered 3 mm or more of the buccal surface of the mandibular incisors; and (3) negative - the maxillary incisors were on top of mandibular incisors or the patient had an open bite (25).

A database using the *MySQL* platform with a PHP front end was created especially for this study (26).

A pilot study examined 54 dental records. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Goiás (no. 117/2008).

Statistical analysis

The statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS for Windows 17.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL USA) and evaluated frequency distribution and associations. A chi-square test was used to determine the statistical significance of associations between variables. The level of significance was set at 5%.

Results

TDI in primary teeth was found in 325 children seen in a private pediatric dental clinic, which resulted in a prevalence rate of 11.9%. Seventeen dental records were excluded from further analyses because they did not clearly identify the type of trauma. The final sample included 308 children (11.3%); 145 (47.1%) were girls, and there were no statistical differences between sexes ($P = 0.30$). Ages ranged from 4 months to 7 years (mean $\pm$ SD = 3.8 ± 1.6 years). Two hundred and fifty-six children (83.1%) had only one trauma, whereas 52 (16.9%) had a history of recurrence.

The highest frequency was found in the groups of children 13 to 24 months and 25 to 36 months of age. Chi-square tests demonstrated the following differences among the age groups (Table 1): TDI cases in 'up to 12 months' were less frequent than in '13 to 24 months' ($P < 0.001$); the frequencies for '13 to 24 months' and '25 to 36 months' ($P = 0.934$), '25 to 36 months' and '37 to 48 months' ($P = 0.092$), '37 to 48 months' and '49 to 60 months' ($P = 0.264$) did not differ; the age group '61 to 72 months' had less TDI cases than the '49 to 60 months' ($P = 0.041$) but did not differ from the

'73 months or more' group ($P = 0.297$). Trauma was seen in 412 primary teeth. The maxillary central incisors were the teeth most frequently affected (83.3%), followed by the maxillary lateral incisors (11.0%), mandibular central and lateral incisors (3.7%); canines (0.9%) and molars (1.1%).

The analysis of number of injured teeth in each incident revealed that 62.3% of preschool children had TDI in one tooth, 31.2% in two teeth, 5.5% in three teeth and 1.0% in four teeth. There was no statistical difference in the seasonal distribution of TDI: 79 cases (25.6%) occurred in the summer, 79 (25.6%) in the spring, 77 (25.1%) in the winter and 73 cases (23.7%) in the fall. Home was the place where most TDI occurred (134; 43.5%), followed by the school (31; 10.1%) and the club/park (28; 9.1%). The most common causes of dental trauma were falls (155; 50.3%), collisions with objects (56; 18.2%), sports activities (6; 1.9%) and bicycle accidents (5; 1.6%). Location and activity were unknown in the other records

The most frequent injury site was the periodontal tissue (297; 72,1%) and subluxation ($n=166$) was the most common type of TDI (40.3%). In the hard dental tissue and pulp ($n=96$), the most frequent TDI was enamel fracture ($n=54$). Combined traumas, which affected more than one type of hard dental tissue and pulp or periodontal hard tissues, or the association between these two types, was found in 4.1% ($n=19$) of the cases: 47.1% of them ($n=9$) had subluxation associated with crown fracture of enamel and dentin. The prevalence of the different types of TDI is shown in Figure 1.

Table 2 describes the time elapsed from the accident to the time when treatment was sought. This information was found in 269 records: 125 (46.5%) sought treatment within the first 24 hours; of these, 65 (24.2%)

sought treatment in two hours or less.

The analysis of TDI and predisposing clinical variables, which included the records that provided this information, revealed that there was no difference in lip coverage between the trauma and the no-trauma groups ($P = 0.35$); in the two groups, the most prevalent condition was appropriate lip coverage: 68.4% and 73.4%. A significant difference was found in overjet ($P = 0.001$) and overbite ($P = 0.01$) comparing the trauma and no-trauma groups: regarding the overjet, the trauma group had more children with overjet (> 3 mm); concerning the overbite, the trauma group included more children with negative overbite. The prevalence of these variables in the two groups is shown in Table 3.

Discussion

TDI is currently seen as a public health problem because of its frequency and its wide occurrence among young patients during growth and development. Moreover, its treatment is often complex and expensive, and there may be irreversible sequelae, which will require treatment over the patient's entire life (1,3,13,15). The prevalence of TDI in this study was 11.9%. Few studies using data about private dental clinics have been conducted (27). This rate is an important parameter for other researchers in clinical practice and shows that, in general practice and pediatric dentistry, professionals should be prepared to treat and provide information about the prevention of trauma in children. Studies, however, should be cautiously compared because of the differences in type of study, classifications, methods, age groups, as well in geographical, socioeconomic and behavioral

differences between regions and countries.

Gender has been pointed out as a predisposing factor in dental trauma (1), and several studies found a greater prevalence of trauma among male patients (5,6,21,28,29). In this study, as in those conducted by other authors (4,7,18,19,22), no statistically significant difference was found in the distribution of trauma between genders. Study about the association of education and sex (30), recommend that from an early age, children should be encouraged to try and have the chance to do whatever they want, regardless of sex. At the same time, psychology has proved that the personalities of boys and girls are no longer at opposite poles. In the past, boys were agitated, aggressive and undisciplined, and girls, calm and obedient, which may have resulted in higher trauma rates among boys in earlier decades.

Age is a well-documented risk factor and, although TDI has been observed in all age groups, studies with preschoolers have shown that more lesions occur in the group of children 13-36 months old (15,21,27). These results are in agreement with our findings. Children 13 to 36 months old accounted for 47.7% of all TDI, probably because at this age children are gaining mobility and independence, but still have little motor coordination. Preventive strategies should be adopted for this age group because children up to 36 months old are unique in terms of the speed of their growth and development. This increases the risk of TDI in general and the severity of sequelae (31).

The most commonly affected teeth, both in deciduous and permanent dentition, are the maxillary incisors (14,16,32,33), and our study findings

confirm it. One possible explanation for this is the protective effect of the maxilla on the mandible during occlusion and the fact that the maxilla is rigidly fixed to the cranium, while the mandible is flexible, which tends to reduce the force of impact (5,18).

As demonstrated before (4,7,27), a high number of TDI involved only one tooth, which may be explained by the individual characteristics of the child's oral cavity and to the fact that multiple dental injuries are associated with sports, violence and traffic accidents, infrequent in this age group.

Unlike other studies (5,27,32,34), which reported an increase in the frequency of dental trauma in the summer months and at the start of the school year, when children tend to have more contact activities, no seasonal differences in the occurrence of dental trauma were found in this study. Goiânia is in a tropical region where there are few climate differences between seasons, and outdoor and contact activities are practiced all year round.

According to Glendor (17), the environment and the type of activities are the most important factors in TDI occurrence. In agreement with other studies (19,22,27,33,34), the most frequent cause of trauma in our study was falls, followed by collision with objects. The places where most injuries occurred were the home and the school. Therefore, educational programs should be developed to teach parents and teachers how to prevent falls and provide first aid in TDI, an economic measure as well as a form to promote better oral health.

TDI involved periodontal tissue three times more frequently than hard dental tissue and pulp, a result also found in other studies (5,8,14,19,29,35).

This may be explained by the resilience of the alveolar bone, the elasticity of the periodontal ligament, the crown-to-root proportion and the root resorption (32,33). The most frequent type of trauma was subluxation, which confirms the results of previous studies (8,14,19,33). Other studies (7,16,18,21) found that the most prevalent sites were hard dental tissue and the pulp. These differences may be explained by the methods, examination procedures and diagnostic criteria adopted in different studies.

Mild trauma, such as concussion and subluxation, are not frequently reported because they are less serious and heal faster, which results in parents not seeking treatment (9). However, the parents' decision to seek treatment for TDI, even in mild cases or cases with little bleeding, may have been affected by the fact that this study was conducted in a pediatric dental clinic that treats children from middle and high socioeconomic classes. In studies conducted in private practices, enamel fractures that have not been examined by a dentist immediately after TDI or whose accident history has not been recorded tend to be undernotified because a differential diagnosis cannot be made, and the cause, trauma or habit (bruxism, onychophagia) cannot be defined.

The injuries classified in this study as "recurrent" are a complicating factor of trauma in permanent tooth and may lead to greater treatment complexity and increased costs (36). Few studies examined the recurrence of TDI in primary teeth; Assunção et al. (37) only mention its prevalence. A significant number of recurrent injuries were found in our study. Further studies should evaluate what factors are associated with TDI recurrence.

Glendor (3) suggests that behavioral disorders, emotional stress,

learning difficulties, illnesses and physical disabilities affect TDI recurrence. Although no studies in the literature investigated it in primary teeth, dental practice has shown that there might be an association between recurrent trauma and the appearance of sequelae in primary teeth, which justifies a more careful follow-up of these cases and future studies to identify risk factors and methods of preventing recurrent TDI.

The analysis of clinical predisposing variables revealed that overjet and overbite showed significant differences in TDI occurrence. The association with lip coverage was not significant, but, according to Côrtes et al. (38), adequate lip coverage is an important protection mechanism for both deciduous and permanent teeth. Robson et al. (21) reported that the lack of adequate lip coverage results in a 1.95 times greater chance of dental trauma, while Jorge et al. (22) pointed out that lip coverage is not significant in trauma prevalence. The Swedish Council on Technology Assessment in Health Care (SBU-2005) (39) concluded, on the basis of a systematic review, that lack of lip protection is a greater risk among children with a pronounced overjet. According to Oliveira et al. (18), open bite is an important risk factor for TDI, and its presence doubles TDI frequency. Therefore, malocclusions and their causes should be diagnosed and treated early. Overjet > 3 mm and negative overbite in this age group are predominantly associated with nonnutritive sucking habits and may be spontaneously corrected when the habit is broken (40-42) which may avoid trauma and its sequelae. The prevention of nonnutritive sucking habits benefits oral appearance and functions, and preserves the physical and psychological development of children without interfering with their social life.

The results of studies about TDI risk factors point to the need to investigate the interaction between oral, environmental and behavioral factors (10,17).

Clinical practice has shown that, in severe TDI, a long interval between trauma and seeking treatment may be an aggravating factor. In only 24.1% of cases in this study, treatment was sought within 2 hours. The mean wait time for treatment varies widely (5,19,27), probably due to the population's limited awareness of the consequences of dental trauma, the difficult access to dental services and the low efficacy of treatment of injured teeth (22,28,35).

The prevalence of TDI in deciduous teeth in the population under study was not high, which may be associated with the sample's socioeconomic and environmental characteristics: children supervised by babysitters have a lower risk of falls because they are less exposed to dangerous situations; their parents' educational level suggested that they knew how to prevent TDI; and the clinic where the data were collected was specialized in pediatric dentistry and provided information about accident prevention. Epidemiological studies with different populations should be conducted to test the hypotheses raised here. Given the lack of information about preventive measures against falls in the home and the school and about how to provide first aid, educational campaigns reaching wide segments of the population should be promoted. Moreover, specialized treatment services should be offered to all the population, and health professionals should be better prepared to deal with dental trauma in primary teeth.

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Tables

Table 1. Distribution of traumatic dental injuries according age.

Age	Dental trauma*	
	<i>N</i>	%
Up to 12 months	19	6.2 ^a
13 to 24 months	74	24.0 ^b
25 to 36 months	73	23.7 ^b
37 to 48 months	54	17.5 ^{bc}
49 to 60 months	43	14.0 ^c
61 to 72 months	26	8.4 ^a
73 months or more	19	6.2 ^a

Chi-square test. *P* value < 0.001.

*The different letters indicate statistically significant differences among the ages.

Table 2. Time elapsed between injury and initial treatment.

Time Elapsed	<i>n</i> *
Not reported	185
Up to 2 h	65 ^a
Up to 24 h	60 ^{ab}
Up to 7 days	55 ^b
Up to 30 days	42 ^c
Up to 6 months	22 ^d
Up to 12 months	18 ^d
> 12 months	07 ^e
Chi-square test. <i>P</i> value < 0.05.	

*The different letters indicate statistically significant differences among the groups.

Table 3. Absolute (*n*) and relative (%) frequency of predisposing clinical variables in the groups with and without TDIs.

Variables	Trauma		<i>P</i> *
	Present – <i>n</i> (%)	Absent– <i>n</i> (%)	
Lip Coverage			
Adequate	117(55.5%)	94(44.5%)	0.35
Inadequate	54(61.4%)	34(38.6%)	
Overbite			
Normal	63(54.3%)	53(45.7%)	0.01
Negative	61(74.4%)	21(25.6%)	
Deep	64(66.7%)	32(33.3%)	
Overjet			
≤ 3 mm	107(59.4%)	73(40.6%)	0.001
> 3 mm	122(75.8%)	39(24.2%)	
Chi-square test. <i>P</i> value < 0.05.			

Figure

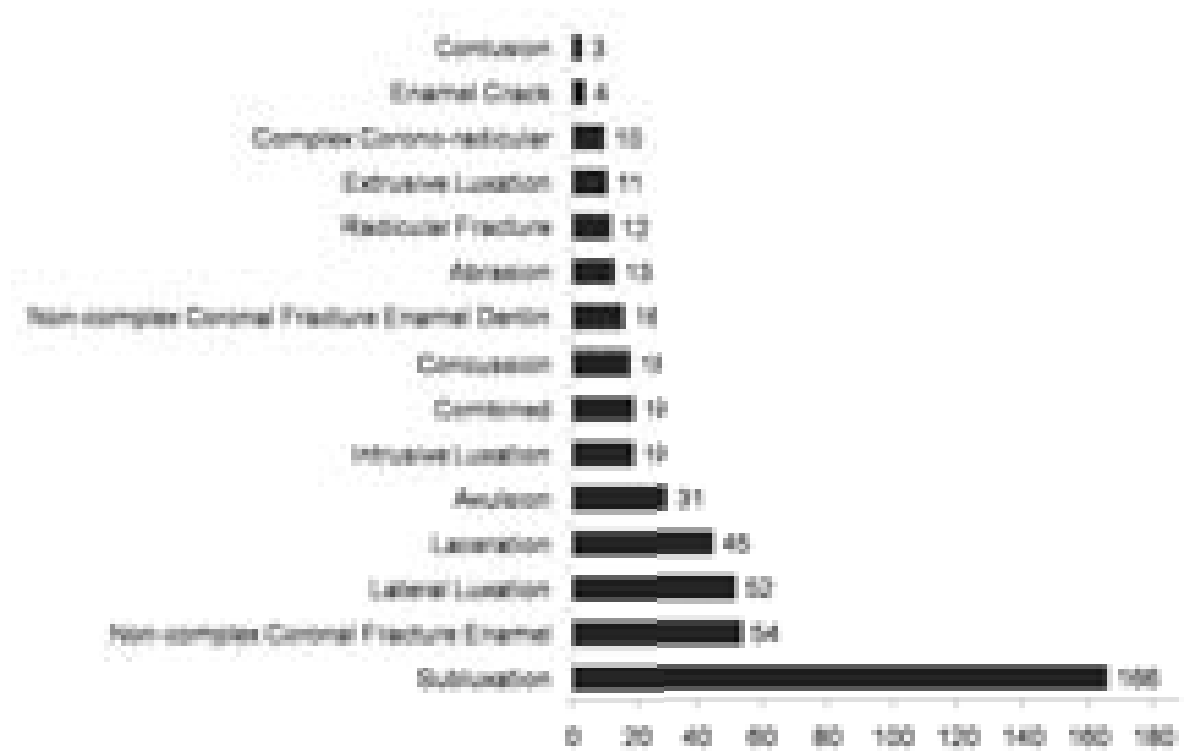


Figure 1. Distribution of dental injuries (n) according to types of TDIs

Artigo 2

Effects of traumatic dental injuries to primary teeth on permanent teeth – a clinical follow-up study

Effects on permanent teeth after traumatic dental injuries

Key words: primary tooth, tooth injury, examination, treatment.

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5. CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

De acordo com os resultados:

- A maior prevalência de traumatismo dentário ocorreu em crianças com idade variando entre 13 a 36 meses e com envolvimento de um único dente;
- Não foi observada diferença significativa quanto à distribuição das lesões traumáticas entre o gênero masculino e feminino;
- Os incisivos centrais superiores foram os dentes mais comprometidos por traumatismo dentário;
- O traumatismo de tecido periodontal foi o mais encontrado e a subluxação o tipo mais prevalente;
- Não houve diferença de ocorrência dos traumatismos em relação às estações do ano;
- A causa mais frequente dos traumatismos dentários foi a queda, seguida de colisão contra objetos. Quanto ao local, significativa quantidade de lesões ocorreu no domicílio e na escola;
- Observou-se que em 46.5% casos de traumatismo dentário houve procura por atendimento dentro de 24 horas;
- Quanto às variáveis predisponentes bucais, o *overjet* > 3 mm e *overbite negativo* foram as variáveis que mostraram diferenças significantes entre os grupos com e sem traumatismo;
- Entre os tipos de condutas realizados o acompanhamento demonstrou elevada prevalência;
- A reabsorção radicular e a alteração de cor coronária foram as sequelas pós traumatismo dentário mais prevalentes nos dentes decíduos;

- A sequela nos dentes permanentes mais observada foi a descoloração e/ou hipoplasia de esmalte, com maior prevalência em crianças com 1-2 anos de idade;
- A faixa etária foi a única variável a apresentar associação significativa com o surgimento de sequelas em dente permanente, na qual, crianças com até 3 anos de idade, no momento do TD, apresentaram maior prevalência das sequelas.

Assim, observa-se que é essencial a realização de campanhas educativas de amplo alcance populacional sobre medidas preventivas contra as quedas nos ambientes domiciliar e escolar, e de como realizar os primeiros cuidados, bem como a ampliação dos serviços especializados para atendimento e um maior preparo dos profissionais de saúde quanto aos traumatismos dentários na dentição decídua, a fim de que o crescimento e desenvolvimento da criança não sejam alterados.

Além disso, os resultados apresentados revestem-se de grande importância para auxiliar os clínicos a resolverem os problemas que enfrentam na sua prática clínica diária e servem de base para futuras pesquisas sobre o assunto, que possam ampliar a segurança quanto a tomada de decisão nos tratamentos e assegurar a qualidade dos mesmos.

A título de considerações pessoais, iniciei minhas atividades na Odontopediatria no início da década de 1980. Durante esse tempo, venho atuando na prática privada, em órgãos públicos estaduais e como professora universitária. Desde o início de minha atuação, atendi a um grande número de casos de traumatismo em crianças e adolescentes; mesmo assim, ainda experimento alguma dúvida a respeito do plano de tratamento adequado, ou

quanto a melhor conduta, em alguns casos. São 28 anos de experiência clínica que não me permitem, por si só, fazer ilações sobre o assunto com a mesma propriedade de outros clínicos e/ou pesquisadores, mas me dão o direito de afirmar com convicção que o traumatismo dentário na dentição decídua tem aumentado, que o conhecimento da população sobre o assunto é escasso, que o atendimento é negligenciado ou mal conduzido e que o TD continua sendo um dos maiores desafios na prática da Odontopediatria. Observo que alguns dogmas do atendimento dos TDs em dentes decíduos podem ser violados e ainda assim se mantém o dente decíduo na boca com saúde e sem sequelas para o dente permanente sucessor.

Em vista da dificuldade de realização de estudos randomizados, tanto por questões éticas como pelo longo prazo necessário, (33), considero essencial que a realização de pesquisas clínicas por especialistas calibrados nas diferentes áreas se torna fundamental para assegurar maior efetividade no atendimento das TD.

Um imenso contingente de crianças, por não ter acesso de maneira eficaz ao atendimento de seus dentes decíduos traumatizados, continua a perdê-los precocemente e com isto têm seu desenvolvimento e crescimento perturbados e sua qualidade de vida alterada. Portanto defendo que novas pesquisas e mudanças no currículo universitário e nos serviços de atendimento ao traumatismo dentário são necessárias e urgentes.

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¹ As referências apresentadas nesse capítulo se referem àquelas citadas na Caracterização do Problema e no Material e Métodos, e não às apresentadas nos artigos científicos. Referências seguindo as normas de Vancouver.

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11 November 2004

- Neu este un studiu epidemiologic de mare amploare, cu precizie de etape de W a T care cuprinde perioada de 1987 a 2001. Cu date colectate într-o abordare de caz, retrospectivă, dar a prezenta, intern, extern, statal, națională pentru de date decise. Este a populație națională care include în regiunile din subsecțiunile naționale interne, subsecțiunile naționale externe, toate regiunile cu se regim de flux.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

- * El número de estudiantes es variable. La cantidad de estudiantes varía en algunos de 0 a 7.

(4) *entree de patients avec un traitement efficace sans délai important, et*
desseins cliniques avec résultats encourageants.

- Anexos 58

Justificação da relevância científica:

Esta proposta visa estudar a população estudada em risco, pois os dados estão agrupados de forma estatística preservando, assim, as dimensões físicas, químicas, sociais e ambientais da população estudada na proposta.

- Justificar a metodologia e sua adequação aos objetivos da proposta e metodologia existente no trabalho.

- Justificação das condições para realização da proposta

O local em que serão desenvolvidas as atividades propostas está em âmbito da Universidade de Cuiabá - UIC em Cuiabá - Mato Grosso.

Os resultados das pesquisas são compatíveis com a proposta proposta.

V - Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido:

- Apresentar justificativas para a não inclusão do TCLE.

VI - Parecer do CEP:

- O parecer do CEP deve conter, e pelo APROVADO (X) ()

FE Observações: Favor utilizar os dados para sempre dos sistemas parcial e final

VII - Data da reunião: 20/04/2008

Assinatura do(a) orientador(a):

Assinatura do(a) Coordenador(a) CEP:


Msc. Carlos Amador
Coordenador do CEP

Anexo 2 - Classificação de Andreasen e Andreasen (1994)

Classificação de Traumatismos Dentários

1. Traumatismos dos tecidos duros do dente e da polpa dentária
 - 1.1 Trinca de Esmalte
 - 1.2 Fratura coronária não complexa - Esmalte
 - 1.3 Fratura coronária não complexa – Esmalte e Dentina
 - 1.4 Fratura coronária complexa
 - 1.5 Fratura coronoradicular não complexa
 - 1.6 Fratura coronoradicular complexa
 - 1.7 Fratura radicular

2. Traumatismo do tecido periodontal
 - 2.1 Concussão
 - 2.2 Subluxação
 - 2.3 Luxação Extrusiva
 - 2.4 Luxação Lateral
 - 2.5 Luxação Intrusiva
 - 2.6 Avulsão

3. Traumatismo da Gengiva e Mucosa Bucal
 - 3.1 Laceração
 - 3.2 Contusão
 - 3.3 Abrasão

Classificação dos Distúrbios de Desenvolvimento dos Dentes Permanentes

1. Descoloração branca ou marron-amarelada do esmalte;
2. Descoloração branca ou marron-amarelada do esmalte com hipoplasia circular de esmalte;
3. Dilaceração da coroa;
4. Malformação do tipo odontoma;
5. Duplicação radicular;
6. Angulação vestibular da raiz;
7. Angulação lateral da raiz ou dilaceração;
8. Parcial ou completa parada da risogênese;
9. Sequestro do germe do dente permanente;
10. Distúrbios de erupção.

Dental Traumatology – Proof for Peer Review

Dental Traumatology

Retrospective study of traumatic dental injuries in primary teeth in a Brazilian specialized pediatric practice

Journal:	Dental Traumatology
Manuscript ID:	Dratt
Manuscript Type:	Original Article
Topic:	Paediatric and Orthodontics
Keywords:	Dental trauma, Primary teeth, Paediatrics, Tooth injury

scholarone
Manuscript Central

view

Anexo 4 - Normas de publicação do *Dental Traumatology*

Dental Traumatology (senha joju5856)

Official Publication of the International Association for Dental Traumatology and the International Academy of Sports Dentistry

Edited by:

Lars Andersson

Print ISSN: 1600-4469

Online ISSN: 1600-9657

Frequency: Bi-monthly

Current Volume: 25 / 2009

ISI Journal Citation Reports® Ranking: 2008: 33/55 Dentistry, Oral Surgery & Medicine

Impact Factor: 1.274

5. MANUSCRIPT FORMAT AND STRUCTURE

5.1.

Format

Language: The language of publication is English. Authors for whom English is a second language must have their manuscript professionally edited by an English speaking person before submission to make sure the English is of high quality. It is preferred that manuscript is professionally edited. A list of independent suppliers of editing services can be found at http://authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/english_language.asp. All services are paid for and arranged by the author, and use of one of these services does not guarantee acceptance or preference for publication.

Abbreviations, Symbols and Nomenclature: Abbreviations should be kept to a minimum, particularly those that are not standard. Non-standard abbreviations must be used three or more times and written out completely in the text when first used. Consult the following sources for additional abbreviations: 1) CBE Style Manual Committee. Scientific style and format: the CBE manual for authors, editors, and publishers. 6th ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 1994; and 2) O'Connor M, Woodford FP. Writing scientific papers in English: an ELSE-Ciba Foundation guide for authors. Amsterdam: Elsevier-Excerpta Medica; 1975.

Font: When preparing your file, please use only standard fonts such as Times, Times New Roman or Arial for text, and Symbol font for Greek letters, to avoid inadvertent character substitutions. In particular, please do not use

Japanese or other Asian fonts. Do not use automated or manual hyphenation. Use double spacing when writing.

5.2. Structure

All papers submitted to *Dental Traumatology* should include: Title Page, Abstract, Main text, References and Tables, Figures, Figure Legends, Conflict of Interest Statement and Acknowledgements where appropriate. Title page, Conflict of Interest Statement and any Acknowledgements must be submitted as separate files and uploaded under the file designation Title Page to allow blinded review. Manuscripts must conform to the journal style. Manuscripts not complying with the journal style will be returned to the author(s).

Title Page: should be uploaded as a separate document in the submission process under the file designation 'Title Page' to allow blinded review. It should include: Full title of the manuscript, author(s)' full names and institutional affiliations including city, country, and the name and address of the corresponding author. If the author does not want the e-mail address to be published this must be clearly indicated. The title page should also include a running title of no more than 60 characters and 3-6 keywords.

Abstract is limited to 300 words in length and should contain no abbreviations. The abstract should be included in the manuscript document uploaded for review as well as inserted separately where specified in the submission process. The abstract should convey the essential purpose and message of the paper in an abbreviated form. For original articles the abstract should be structured with the following headings: Background/Aim, Material and Methods, Results and Conclusions. For other article types, please choose headings appropriate for the article.

Main Text of Original Articles should be divided into Introduction, Material and Methods, Results and Discussion. During the editorial process reviewers and editors frequently need to refer to specific portions of the manuscript, which is difficult unless the pages are numbered. Authors should number all of the pages consecutively.

Introduction should be focused, outlining the historical or logical origins of the study and not summarize the results; exhaustive literature reviews are inappropriate. Give only strict and pertinent references and do not include data or conclusions from the work being reported. The introduction should close with the explicit statement of the specific aims of the investigation or hypothesis tested.

Materials and Methods must contain sufficient detail such that, in combination with the references cited, all clinical trials and experiments reported can be fully reproduced. As a condition of publication, authors are required to make materials and methods used freely available to academic researchers for their own use. Describe your selection of observational or experimental participants clearly. Identify the method, apparatus and procedures in sufficient detail. Give references to established methods, including statistical methods, describe new or modify methods. Identify precisely all drugs used including generic names and route of administration.

(i) *Clinical trials* should be reported using the CONSORT guidelines available at www.consort-statement.org. A [CONSORT checklist](#) should also be included in the submission material. All manuscripts reporting results from a clinical trial must indicate that the trial was fully registered at a readily accessible website, e.g., www.clinicaltrials.gov.

(ii) *Experimental subjects*: experimentation involving human subjects will only be published if such research has been conducted in full accordance with ethical principles, including the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki (version, 2002 www.wma.net/e/policy/b3.htm) and the additional requirements, if any, of the country where the research has been carried out. Manuscripts must be accompanied by a statement that the experiments were undertaken with the understanding and written consent of each subject and according to the above mentioned principles. A statement regarding the fact that the study has been independently reviewed and approved by an ethical board should also be included. Editors reserve the right to reject papers if there are doubts as to whether appropriate procedures have been used.

(iii) *Suppliers of materials* should be named and their location (town, state/county, country) included.

Results should present the observations with minimal reference to earlier literature or to possible interpretations. Present your results in logical sequence in the text, tables and illustrations giving the main or most important findings first. Do not duplicate data in graphs and tables.

Discussion may usually start with a brief summary of the major findings, but repetition of parts of the Introduction or of the Results sections should be avoided. The section should end with a brief conclusion and a comment on the potential clinical relevance of the findings. Link the conclusions to the aim of the study. Statements and interpretation of the data should be appropriately supported by original references.

Main Text of Review Articles comprises an introduction and a running text structured in a suitable way according to the subject treated. A final section with conclusions may be added.

Acknowledgements: Under acknowledgements please specify contributors to the article other than the authors accredited. Acknowledgements should be brief and should not include thanks to anonymous referees and editors.

Conflict of Interest Statement: All sources of institutional, private and corporate financial support for the work within the manuscript must be fully acknowledged, and any potential grant holders should be listed. The Conflict of Interest Statement should be included as a separate document uploaded under the file designation 'Title Page' to allow blinded review.

5.3. References

As the Journal follows the Vancouver system for biomedical manuscripts, the author is referred to the publication of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors: Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals. *Ann Int Med* 1997;126:36-47.

Number references consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. Identify references in texts, tables, and legends by Arabic numerals (in parentheses). Use the style of the examples below, which are based on the format used by the US National Library of Medicine in Index Medicus. For abbreviations of journals, consult the 'List of the Journals Indexed' printed annually in the January issue of Index Medicus.

We recommend the use of a tool such as [EndNote](#) or [Reference Manager](#) for reference management and formatting. EndNote reference styles can be searched for here: www.endnote.com/support/enstyles.asp. Reference Manager reference styles can be searched for here: www.refman.com/support/rmstyles.asp

Try to avoid using abstracts of articles as references. 'Unpublished observations', 'personal communications', and 'unaccepted papers' may not be used as references, although references to written, not verbal, communications may be inserted (in parentheses) in the text. Examples of correct forms of references are given below.

Journals:

Standard journal article - list all authors when six or fewer; when seven or more, list first six authors and add et al.

Examples:

Andreasen JO, Hjørting-Hansen E. Replantation of teeth. I. Radiographic and clinical study of 100 human teeth. *Acta Odontol Scand* 1966;24:263-86.
Corporate author:

American Association of Endodontists. Recommended guidelines for treatment of the avulsed tooth. *J Endod* 1983;9:571.

Books and other monographs.

Examples:

Personal author(s) Grossman LI. Endodontic practice. 10th ed. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger; 1981. p. 176-9. Chapter in book: Sanders B, Brady FA, Johnson R. Injuries. In: Sanders B, editor. *Pediatric oral and maxillofacial surgery*. St. Louis: Mosby; 1979. p. 330-400.

5.4. Tables, Figures and Figure Legends

Tables should only be used to clarify important points. Tables must, as far as possible, be self-explanatory. The tables should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals.

Figures: All graphs, drawings and photographs are considered figures and should be numbered in sequence with Arabic numerals and abbreviated Fig(s). Each figure should have a legend and all legends should be numbered correspondingly and included at the end of the manuscript. Text on the figures should be in capitals. Figures should be planned to fit the proportions of the printed page.

All figures and artwork must be provided in electronic format. Please save vector graphics (e.g. line artwork) in Encapsulated Postscript Format (EPS) and bitmap files (e.g. half-tones) or clinical or in vitro pictures in Tagged Image Format (TIFF). JPEG files are also acceptable. Detailed information on our digital illustration standards can be found at <http://authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/illustration.asp>

Unnecessary figures and parts (panels) of figures should be avoided: data presented in small tables or histograms, for instance, can generally be stated briefly in the text instead. Figures should not contain more than one panel unless the parts are logically connected.

Figures divided into parts should be labelled with a lower-case, boldface, roman letter, a, b, and so on, in the same type size as used elsewhere in the figure. Lettering in figures should be in lower-case type, with the first letter capitalized. Units should have a single space between the number and unit,

and follow SI nomenclature common to a particular field. Unusual units and abbreviations should be spelled out in full or defined in the legend. Scale bars should be used rather than magnification factors, with the length of the bar defined in the legend rather than on the bar itself. In general visual cues (on the figures themselves) are preferred to verbal explanations in the legend (e.g. broken line, open red triangles etc).

Anexo 5 – Artigo publicado no *Dental Traumatology*