INTRODUÇÃO: Saúde Pública da Universidade do Porto

1. Departamento de Medicina Legal e Ciências Forenses; 2. Universidade Federal de Pernambuco; 3. Faculdade de Medicina Dentária da Universidade do Porto; 4. SPECAN – Sociedade Portuguesa para o estudo da criança abusada e negligenciada; 6. CENCIFOR – Centro de Ciências Forenses.

Conclusions: A difference in the median age-of-attainment decreased from stage D to G, and was inverted in stages G and H. The difference in the median age-of-attainment decreased from stage D to F, and was inverted in stages G and H, increasing, with girls from the higher SES reaching this stage latter. The lower SES group displayed the least amount of variation in the median age of stage attainment, both for boys and girls (lower IQR in every stages).

RESULTAS: Stage D was first attained by boys belonging to the upper SES group (2 years earlier, in average). Similarly, stages E and F were also reached first in the boys form the upper SES group (1.88 and 0.81 years, respectively). The difference in the median age-of-attainment decreased from stage D to G, and was inverted in stage H, with boys from the higher SES reaching this stage latter. In girls, stage attainment happened first in the upper SES group for stages D and E; stage D was attained, in average, 2.91 years prior, whereas stage E attainment differ 0.81 year. The difference in the median age-of-attainment decreased from stage D to F, and was inverted in stages G and H, increasing, with girls from the higher SES reaching this stage latter. The lower SES group displayed the least amount of variation in the median age of stage attainment, both for boys and girls (lower IQR in every stages).

CONCLUSÕES: Relativamente ao tipo de abuso, observou-se que apenas no abuso sexual é que existiam diferenças estatisticamente significativas entre sexos, sendo as raparigas vítimas mais frequentes (p=0,001) (Tabela 1). Nos casos reportados de violência sexual verificou-se que o agressor não era conhecido da vítima e as lesões tendem a ocorrer na cabeça e face, sendo na sua maioria pouco graves.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A total of 837 panoramic radiographs (OPT) of Portuguese subjects of known chronological age and characterized as belonging to a high SES, and 932 OPT of Portuguese subjects of known chronological age and characterized as belonging to a low SES were selected. The subjects from the high SES were otherwise healthy patients of a private dental clinic and were randomly selected. The radiographs of the subjects described as belonging to a low SES belonged to randomly selected healthy patients, attending the clinical services at the Faculty of Dental Medicine of the University of Porto, Portugal. Ages ranged between 5 and 26 years (high SES mean=15.53, standard deviation 6.325; low SES mean=15.62 years, standard deviation= 5.867). Demirjian’s stages attainment were assessed in the third lower left molar. The mean age of attainment of each stage was calculated and compared between groups using binary logistic regression. The level of statistical significance established was 5%.

RESULTS: Age estimation standards have been developed for different populations, but the effect of socioeconomic status (SES) has been insufficiently explored. This work aims to assess the influence of SES on the mineralization of the third lower molar teeth.

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CONCLUSIONS: Different reference values of third molar mineralization, according with the subject’s SES are needed when considering stages D,E and F, for boys, and stages D and E, for girls. Furthermore, it appears that the time needed for full third mineralization of the third molar is the same in both SES groups.