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Abstract

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Gingival changes and secondary tooth eruption in adolescents and adults: A longitudinal retrospective study

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Introduction: Our aim was to investigate 8 years of vertical changes of the gingival margin and tooth displacement of maxillary molars and incisors in adolescents and adults. Methods: Twenty-five adolescents and 10 adults were included in this study, with dental casts taken 2 and 10 years after orthodontic treatment. The gingival contour of the teeth was traced digitally using calibrated photographs of the 2 dental casts, and gingival changes were measured on crown superimposition. Eruption of the central incisors and first molar were measured on dental casts after scanning and superimposition on the palatal vault. Results: Adults and adolescents presented a mean molar eruption of 0.27 and 0.34 mm and a mean incisor eruption of 0.39 and 0.73 mm, respectively. Adults and adolescents presented a mean molar gingival displacement of respectively 0.34 and 0.77 mm, and the adolescents a mean incisor gingival displacement of 0.44 mm. Correlation between secondary tooth eruption and gingival displacement was obtained only for the incisors in the adolescent group. Conclusions: Adolescents and adults presented apical displacement of the gingival contour of the maxillary first molars, as was the case for maxillary incisors in adolescents. Secondary eruption of maxillary first molars and central incisors continues in adolescents and adults. (Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 2011;139:S129-32)

From childhood to adulthood, clinical crown heights in the maxilla increase differently according to the type of tooth.1 However, information about gingival displacement in healthy adults is lacking, particularly for posterior teeth, and we still do not know if gingival movements under healthy conditions stop during life.

Secondary tooth eruption (eruption after the teeth have reached the occlusal level) may play a role in the establishment of gingival position. In adults, the incisal edge of maxillary incisors is displaced in an occlusal direction by 0.95 mm in relation to the nasion over 20 years.2 Nevertheless, molar eruption has been measured rarely, and we do not know if and when molar eruption stops.

A relation between tooth eruption and gingival displacement has been shown for the maxillary central incisors,3 but no information exists regarding if this is the case for posterior teeth.

The aim of this retrospective longitudinal study was to monitor, on dental casts, 8 years of changes of the gingival contour of maxillary central incisors and first molars in adolescents and adults. We also measured secondary tooth eruption to determine if it is correlated to the gingival displacement.

The null hypothesis is: "no difference exists in gingival displacement and tooth eruption between maxillary central incisors and maxillary molars in either growing individuals or young adults."

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Subjects

Cases were selected among patients who finished orthodontic treatment at the Department of Orthodontics, University of Geneva, between 1984 and 1996 and who had dental casts taken approximately 2 and 10 years after the end of orthodontic treatment. Exclusion criteria comprised restoration of the maxillary central incisors and maxillary first molars performed or replaced during the follow-up period, poor quality of
dental casts, and periodontal problems noticed by the practitioners at or between the 2 documentations.

Forty-two patients presented the necessary documentation. Seven were excluded, 3 because of inadequate quality of dental casts and 4 because of restorations.

According to the age of the patients at the first documentation used in the study (2 years after debonding and the end of orthodontic treatment), 2 groups were defined. The adolescent group comprised 25 subjects (7 boys, 18 girls), with a mean age of 15.9 years (range: 14.1 to 17.8). The adult group comprised 10 subjects (6 men, 4 women), with a mean age of 31.2 years (range: 21.4 to 46.4).

Measurements of gingival margin and displacement

On the first and second dental casts, teeth 15 and 16, teeth 25 and 26, and teeth 11 and 21 were photographed together in a standardized way. The occlusal plane was horizontal, and the contact point between both pair of teeth was centered in the photographs. The distance between the camera and the models was always the same to keep a constant and easily calculated magnification. This magnification has been calculated by photographing a ruler placed on the dental cast holder.

On the digital images, all teeth photographed were traced with drawing software (FreeHand 8.0, Macromedia Inc., San Francisco, Calif), and the line passing through the surface of contact of both teeth and perpendicular to the occlusal surface was also traced. Both drawings from each case were then superimposed, fitting the vertical placement of the drawing on the angles of the teeth. The measurements were done on the image with both drawings superimposed (Viewbox, version 3.1.1.12, dHAL Software, Kifissia, Greece) after magnification adjustment. The most mesial and the most distal points of each tooth were defined, and each tooth was divided into 8 equal parts, with lines parallel to the principal line. The intersections of these lines with the two tracings of the gingival contour were then recorded (Fig 1). The gingival displacement on each line was calculated by the computer, and we calculated gingival displacement for each tooth by averaging the 3 gingival values in the center of the tooth.

Secondary eruption measurements

All the casts were scanned with the Laserscan 3D (Willytec, GmbH, Gräfelfing, Germany). The models were put on the articulated base with their occlusal plane parallel to the ground, and the image was then transferred to a computer (Siemens Expert, Siemens AG, Munich, Germany).

On the 3D model, we compared the position of the central incisors and the first molar at the first and second documentation. The structure of reference was the palatal vault, distal of the third rugae. All the points of reference were localized on easily reproducible areas of each tooth and were the same on both sets of casts.
Statistics

All the statistics were conducted using SPSS 13.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, Ill). Statistical significance was set to <.05. The results of the adolescent and the adult group were compared by using an unpaired t test. The same test was used to compare measurements on incisors and molars. Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated to relate gingival displacement to secondary tooth eruption, molar-to-incisor secondary eruption, and molar-to-incisor gingival displacement. Tooth and gingival displacement were evaluated using confidence intervals.

Error of the method

The error of the method for the gingival displacement was tested by measuring the photographs on 2 different occasions on 15 studied cases. The error of the measurements was calculated by using the Dahlberg’s formula \( (\text{Se}^2 = \sum d^2 / 2n)^{1/2} \) and ranged from 0.05 to 0.1 mm.

In order to compare our method with a method already described in the literature, the gingival displacement measured on the casts was compared with the using intraoral photographs taken on the same day as the dental casts in 20 cases. The frontal intraoral photographs should have been taken symmetrically from a centric position parallel to the occlusal plane with the central incisors centered in the photograph. High correlation (Pearson correlation) was found between the 2 methods \( (r = 0.802; P < 0.01) \).

The method used for the measurements of tooth eruption was evaluated by double localization of the same points of reference with a difference of 10 weeks between the 2 measurements and calculated by Dahlberg’s formula.\(^4\) Standard error (SE) was found to be low (17.1 \( \mu m \)). The differences in the coordinates were assessed and compared using paired t test. A high repeatability of the localization of points of reference and a high correlation between the 2 sets of measurements were found that corresponds to a previous published study.\(^5\)

RESULTS

Gingival displacement

In adolescents, we observed gingival displacement of both incisors and molars, being more pronounced for molars. In adults, we observed gingival displacement of maxillary molars but not of maxillary incisors. Gingival displacement of incisors and first molars was more pronounced in adolescents than in adults (Table).

Secondary tooth eruption

In adolescents, we observed eruption of both incisors and molars, being more pronounced for incisors. In adults, both incisors and molars showed eruption, though no statistically significant difference was found between them. Eruption of maxillary incisors was more pronounced in adolescents than in adults. No statistically significant difference was found for molar eruption between the 2 groups (Table).

Correlation

There is a fair correlation between secondary eruption of molars and incisors \( (r = 0.48 \) and \( P < 0.001) \) and between molar and incisor gingival displacement \( (r = 0.36, P <0.01) \) when both groups are studied together.

Correlation between secondary tooth eruption and gingival displacement was found only for the incisors in the adolescent group \( (r = 0.47 \) and \( P <0.01) \).

DISCUSSION

The present study shows that gingival contour of maxillary first molars and maxillary central incisors in adolescents are apically displaced, which is also the case for maxillary molars in adults, leading to an increase in...
crown height. These results are in line with previous investigations on crown height changes. A 7-year longitudinal study,\(^6\) showed that crown length of maxillary central incisors increases by about 0.85 mm between 11.5 and 18.5 years of age, which is half of what we found between 16 and 24 years. In the maxillary first molars, the crown height increases by 1 mm between 10 and 18 years of age,\(^1\) while we found 0.58 mm in our older adolescent group. In our investigation, the subjects studied had healthy tooth support and good oral hygiene. Therefore, pathologic gingival recessions due to periodontal problems, aberrant frenal attachment, or operative procedures cannot explain the gingival displacement we observed. Interindividual differences regarding facial type, incisor inclinations, overbite, overjet, incisor procumbency relative to the cranial base, and crowding can explain the variation of the results we obtained.

Measurements concerning secondary tooth eruption suggest that maxillary central incisors and first molars continue to erupt during adolescence and, though to a lesser extent, during adulthood. These results are in agreement with a previous study in which secondary incisor eruptions of 0.81 mm in an adolescent group and 0.19 mm in an adult group were measured.\(^3\) Molar eruption of 0.4 mm in an adult group followed over 10 years has been observed.\(^5\) The difference with the 0.27 mm of secondary molar eruption we found may be explained by the fact that our follow-up period was shorter. It would have been interesting to measure molar eruption on lateral cephalograms, but the superimpositions in the molar region do not allow clear identification of molar position.

Secondary eruption of the incisors in the adolescent group was found to be related to gingival displacement, explaining about 22% of the gingival movement. A possible explanation is that the sulcus depth is deeper in younger individuals and decreases with increasing age.\(^7,8\) Therefore, it can be hypothesized that during adolescence, cervical gingival displacement is not due to attachment loss but rather to a decrease of sulcus depth that coincides with secondary tooth eruption. After this time, gingival displacement is less correlated to secondary tooth eruption, and the most likely factor explaining the rest of the displacement may be tooth cleaning, since gingival recession was positively correlated with the frequency of toothbrushing.\(^9\)

As gingival displacement continues during adolescence and young adulthood, we should act with caution when gingival surgery is advocated for esthetic reasons in adolescents in the maxillary anterior region.

CONCLUSION

The null hypothesis can be rejected. Tooth positions and gingival margins are not stable on reaching adulthood. Apical displacement of the gingival margin can be observed on anterior and posterior teeth in adolescents. This phenomenon seems to decline with increasing age but does not stop in adulthood, particularly in the posterior regions. Secondary tooth eruption taking place during adolescence in the anterior region explains part of this gingival displacement. After this period, tooth eruption does not stop but these displacements are no longer correlated to gingival movements.

REFERENCES