

DENTAL PHENOTYPES IN THE NON-SYNDROMIC PIERRE ROBIN SEQUENCE

Jose Francisco Mateo Castillo, Thais Francini Garbieri, Izabel Maria Marchi Carvalho and Lucimara Teixeira das Neves

Objective: to investigate the prevalence and to describe the dental phenotypes in Brazilian individuals with nsPRS. **Methods:** This retrospective study evaluated 110 individuals registered at HRAC-USP with confirmed nsPRS diagnosis, aged more than 11 years old. A total of 302 radiographies were digitized and analyzed to diagnose the dental phenotypes: taurodontism, tooth agenesis, root laceration, tooth transposition. For the specific diagnosis of taurodontism, linear measurements were employed using the software Image J. Descriptive statistics was used for data analysis. **Results:** among the 110 individuals with nsPRS, 94.54% showed at least one type of dental anomaly. Taurodontism was the most prevalent anomaly (92.72%), followed by tooth agenesis and root laceration, with 22.72% and 15.45% respectively, and only one case of tooth transposition (0.91%). **Conclusion:** Among the dental phenotypes analyzed, taurodontism was the most prevalent, mainly affecting the upper molars. Tooth agenesis was the second most prevalent anomaly, affecting mainly the lower premolars. Relevant differences between dental phenotypes, types of cleft and between genders were not observed, except for root laceration, which showed preference for the female gender. From the results obtained, it was possible to demonstrate that there is a high frequency of dental phenotypes in Brazilian individuals with nsPRS, which can cause considerable clinical implications in the accomplishment of rehabilitative dental treatment.