

Incidence of combination syndrome over a five-year period at the University of Pécs, Department of Prosthodontics



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PURPOSE

The treatment of patients having a completely edentulous maxillary arch and lower anterior teeth present is frequent in the dental practice. In these cases some specific changes can be detected in the oral cavity and on X-rays. These signs were summarized and described first by Kelly (1972).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Aim of the study was to examine the presence of the specific signs of the combination syndrome among the patients between 2009 and 2014. With the help of the electronic patient registry

system used by the University of Pécs, 319 patients were filtered who were diagnosed with anodontia code (K0000 International Classification of Diseases (ICD)) in the examined period.

RESULTS

220 patient's orthopantomographs were evaluated searching for specific symptoms of the combination syndrome. 34 patients had complete edentulous maxilla and anterior teeth in the mandible. 4 patients (11.7%) showed the main sign of the combination syndrome, i.e. the maxillary anterior bone loss. Hypertrophy of maxillary tuberosity (9 cases,

26.4%), extrusion of the lower anterior teeth (6 cases, 17.6%) and great resorption of the distal mandibular ridge (16 cases, 47%) was diagnosed on the X-rays. The clinical examination of three patients supported the radiological findings.

CONCLUSIONS

Different signs of the combination syndrome were detectable, but the incidence rate was lower in this population in comparison with the results available in dental scientific publications.

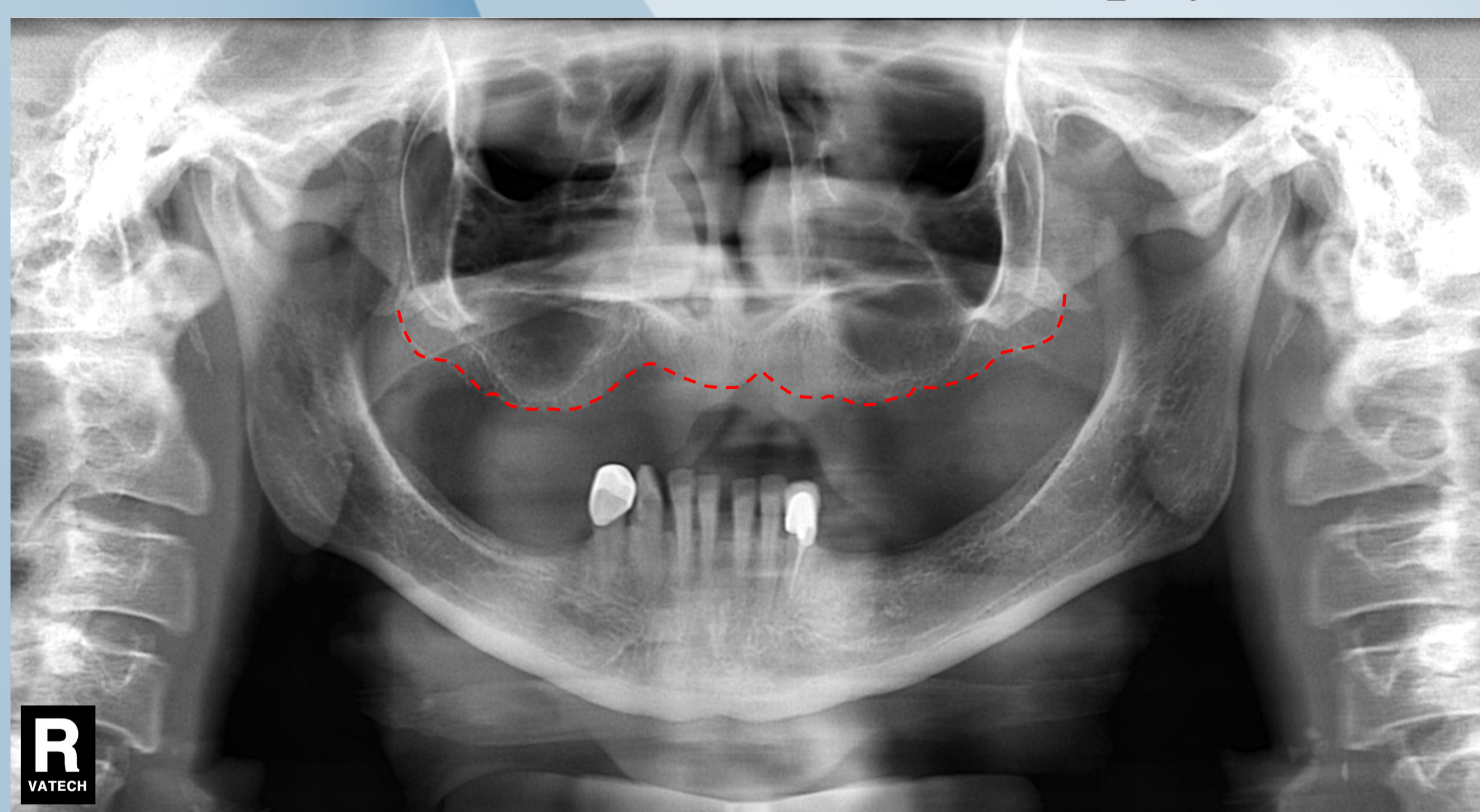


Fig. 1: Panoramic X-ray of the patient (alveolar ridge contour highlighted)

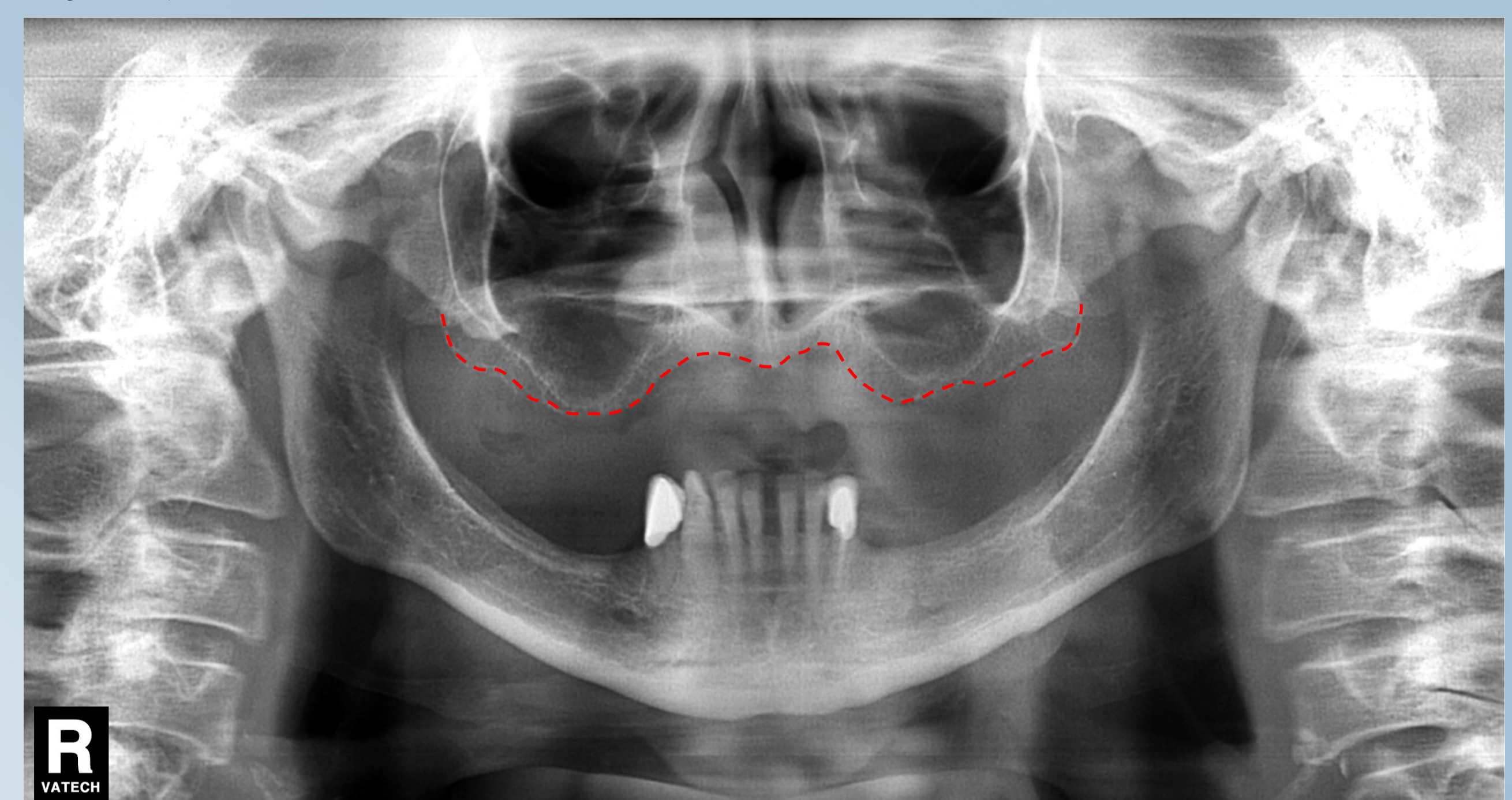


Fig. 2: Panoramic x-ray of the same patient four years later



Fig. 3: Frontal view of the upper edentulous ridge

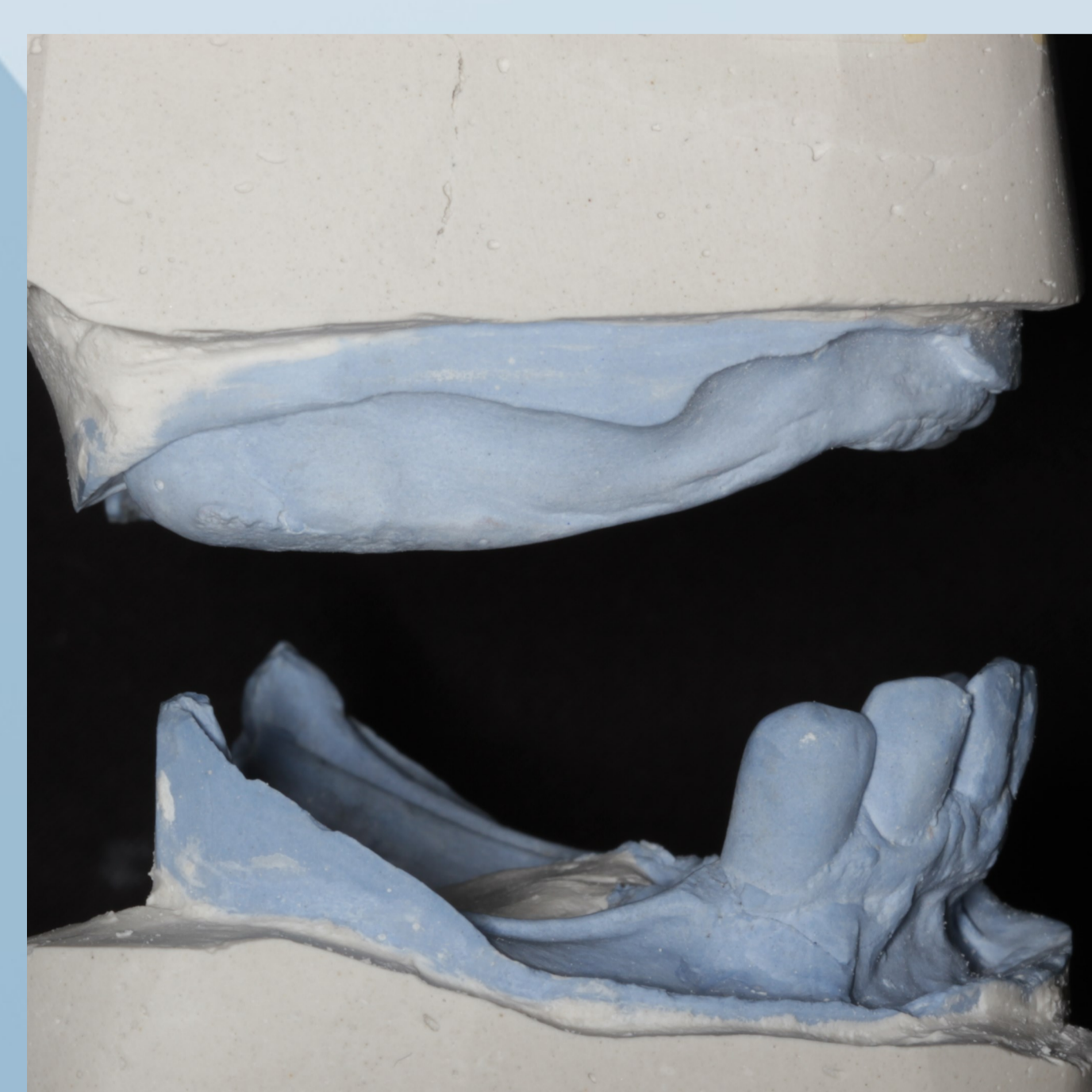


Fig. 4: Upper and lower casts



Fig. 5: Occlusal view of the maxilla