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**Title:** Dental and occlusal features in patients with buccally displaced maxillary canines  
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**Abstract:** Background  
Buccally displaced maxillary canines are one of the most frequently encountered conditions in the orthodontic treatments. As the normal eruption path of the permanent canine is slightly buccal to the line of the arch, reduced space in the canine area together with the close proximity of the adjacent teeth will prevent the canine from its normal position in the arch and it will remain buccal displaced.

Objective  
This study investigate the dental and occlusal features of the patients with buccally displaced maxillary canines and their controls in the Orthodontic Department of Qazvin Dental School and private clinics.

Methods  
In this case-control study, 50 casts of the patients with buccally displaced maxillary canines (40 females, 10 males) and 50 casts of controls (39 females, 11 males) were studied. Different variables related to the dental and occlusal features of the two casts' categories were measured by standard and routine techniques and the results were compared.

Results  
The mean mesiodistal width, buccolingual width, intermolar width and Howes' measures were significantly higher in patients with buccally displaced canines than controls. However, no significant differences were observed between two groups regarding mean intermolar width, dental anomalies or missing teeth, occlusal relationships, overbite, overjet and the mean palate height.

Conclusion  
Patients with buccally displaced maxillary canines had smaller teeth dimensions and the frequency of anomalous or missing teeth was higher in them when compared to normal canine eruption patients.

**Buccally displaced canines, Dental and Occlusal features**  
**Presentation:** Poster