

ORAL MANIFESTATIONS IN ARABIC DOW'S SYNDROME CHILDREN: A COLLABORATIVE STUDY

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Introduction:

Down's syndrome (D.S.) is a worldwide problem. The incidence in Kuwait was estimated to be 1.1/1000 livebirths⁽¹⁾. Recently Al-Awadi et al⁽²⁾ reported that 635 D.S. patients were identified in Kuwait with different cytogenetic profiles including regular trisomy 21, mosaicism, D/G and G/G translocation and non-classical karyotype.

Advanced periodontal disease occurs at a high rate in young patients with D.S. The prevalence ratio was considered between 60%

to 100% in young adults below 30 years. This is due in part to the congenital disorder itself which promotes decreased resistance to bacterial infection⁽²⁾. On the other part, D.S. patients are neither aware of nor easily motivated to oral hygiene. This results in massive plaque accumulation and, hence, varying degrees of periodontal problems⁽³⁾.

Dow et al⁽⁴⁾ stated that local factors could not explain the periodontal changes observed. They suggested that the occurrence of

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