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Incidence and etiology of midline diastema in a population in South India (Madras)

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ABSTRACT

In a cross-sectional study of midline diastemas in a South Indian (Madras) population, 9,774 patients aged 13–35 years were screened. True midline diastema was defined as one without periodontal/periapical involvement and with the presence of all anterior teeth in the arch. Sample purification resulted in a research sample of 166 patients with true midline diastemas. The incidence of true maxillary midline diastema (160/9774 — 1.6%) was greater than that of true mandibular midline diastemas (31/9774 — 0.3%). No direct etiologic factor for the midline diastemas was noted. Spacing in the anterior region was the most significant factor associated with the midline diastema.

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