Comparing permanent tooth sizes of Nigerians and American Negroes

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Summary

A study of two hundred and fifty secondary school children (125 males and 125 females) in Ibadan metropolis was done, to determine mean tooth sizes for the population. The data obtained in Nigerians were then compared with a similar data obtained in American Negros by Richardson and Malhotra (1975). This was done on computer using the Student T-test and taking a probability value greater than 1% (P>0.01) as not significant.

The results showed that there was no significant difference in tooth sizes of Nigerians and American Negroes. This could be genetically linked, signifying that Black Americans may have originated from Africa².

Keywords: Permanent tooth sizes, Nigerians, American Negroes.

Résumé

Une étude de deux cents cinquante écolier d'ecole secondaire (125 mâle et 125 féminins) dans la métropole d'Ibadan a été effectuée afin de déterminer le grosseur moyen de la dent pour la population. Les données obtenues chez les Nigerians ont été comparées par rapport aux données semblables obtenues chex des nègres américans Richardson et Malhotra 1975¹. Ceci a été effecté à l'aide d'un ordinateur à travers la méthode Etudient T-test tout en faisant attention à la valeur de la probabilité plus de 1% (P>,01) étant sans d'importance. Le résultat a indiqué qu'il n'y a aucun écart d'importance dans les grosseurs des dents des Nigérians et des Négres Américains. Ceci pourrait être lié génétiquement ce qui fait connaître que les Noirs Américains pourront être d'origine del'Afrique².

Introduction

A search of literature reveals very little information on the sizes of permanent teeth of Nigerians and Black Americans while a handful of literature exist on tooth sizes of Caucasians and other races. The largest sample size so far reported on the tooth sizes of Nigerians have been that of Mack P.J. while those on American Negroes have been by Richardson and Malhotra in 1975 where normal values were established for male and female American Negroes. The aim of this paper is to compare the mesiodistal crown dimensions of Nigerians and American Negroes.

Materials and methods

The sample size consisted of Two hundred and fifty secondary schools (125 males and 125 females) which were chosen by random sampling. Their age ranged from 13-15 years; (mean age 13.9 ± 0.83). Impressions of their upper and lower jaws were taken with a stock tray and alginate impression material. The impressions were immediately cast in Dental stone to avoid dimensional changes. Teeth measured were based on certain criteria which included:

- Presence and complete eruption of all permanent teeth except the 3rd molars which were not included considering the age group selected.
- 2. Intact dentition with no fracture.
- No conservative treatment except class 1 occlusal cavities.
- 4. No deformed or congenital defect of the teeth
- 5. No developmentally missing teeth in any of the arches
- No history of previous orthodontic treatment
 The teeth were measured on Dental cast with the aid of

Table 1 Values for male and female mesio-distal crown dimension showing the mean, standard deviation and co-efficient of variance

Maxilla										
Tooth	No	Male Mean Size (mm)	Range	S.D	C.V	No	Female Mean Size (mm)	Range	S.D	c.v
C.1	237	9.67	7.5 - 11.0	0.66	6.82	239	9.32	7.5 – 11.	50.72	7.72
L.1	240	7.72	6.0 - 9.5	0.62	8.03	231	7.49	6.0 - 9.5	0.71	9.48
С	206	8.26	6.5 - 10.0	0.80	9.68	220	7.92	7.0 - 9.5	0.53	6.69
Pi	223	7.85	6.5 - 9.0	0.60	7.64	241	7.61	6.0 - 9.0	0.55	7.23
P ₂	200	7.14	6.0 - 9.0	0.63	8.82	233	7.03	5.5 - 8.5	0.60	8.53
M,	245	11.05	9.5 - 13.0	0.66	5.67	247	10.61	7.0 - 13.5	0.71	7.16
M_2	140	9.96	8.5 - 12.0	0.62	6.22	167	9.64	8.0 - 11.5	0.69	7.15

The mean width of the male teeth are higher than those of the females for each individual teeth

C.1 -- Central Incisor L.1 -- Lateral Incisor

C – Canine PI – First Premolar P2 – First Premolar M1 – First Molar M2 – Second Molar S. D. – Standard Deviation C.V. - Co-efficient of variation

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Table 2 Values for male and female mesio-distal crown dimension showing the mean, standard deviation and co-efficient of variance

	Mandible									
Tooth	No	Male Mean Size (mm)	Range	S.D	c.v	No	Female Mean Size (mm)	Range	S.D	c.v
C.1	219	5.96	5.0 - 7.0	0.47	7.88	223	5.86	5.0 - 7.0	0.40	6.82
L.I	225	6.52	5.5 - 7.5	0.49	7.51	227	6.44	5.5 - 7.5	0.41	6 36
C	214	7.67	6.0 - 8.5	0.59	7.69	224	7.33	6.0 - 9.5	0.50	6.82
P.	219	7.86	6.5 - 9.0	0.58	7.69	231	7.71	6.0 9.0	0.49	6.35
P,	207	7.72	6.0 - 9.0	0.61	7.90	221	7.63	6.0 - 8.5	0.48	6.29
M,	229	11.71	8.0 - 13.5	0.74	6.32	237	11.67	9.0 - 13.0	0.70	5.99
M ₂	144	9.78	8.5 - 11.5	7.56	6.22	164	9.90	8.5 - 11.5	0.70	7 07

The mean of the male mandibular teeth are higher than those of the females

Table 3 Comparative analysis of female mesio-distal crown dimension of Nigerians and American negroes

				M	axilla			
	(Niger	Negro) Fema & Malhotra						
Tooth	No	Mean size (mm)	Variance	No	Mean size (mm)	Variance	P-value	Significance
CI	239	9.32	0.51	156	8.72	0.33	0.00	N/S
Li	231	7.49	0.50	156	7.08	0.31	0.00	N/S
c C	220	7.92	0.28	145	7.74	0.14	0.00	N/S
P ₁	223	7.61	0.30	148	7.37	0.18	0.00	N/S
P,	241	7.03	0.36	138	6.94	0.15	0.1	N/S
M,	233	10.61	0.57	150	10.57	0.27	0.5	N/S
M_2	167	9.64	0.47	112	10.35	0.53	0.00	N/S

There was no significant differeence between the sizes of teeth of Nigerians and American Negroes

Table 4 Comparative Analysis of mesio-distal crown dimension of Nigerians and American negroes

	Mandible											
	, ,	rian) Female nt study		(American Negro) Females Richardson & Malhotra (1975)								
Tooth	No	Mean size (mm)	Variance	No	Mean size (mm)	Variance	P-value	Significance				
CI	223	5.86	0.16	160	5.38	0.15	0.00	N/S				
Li	227	6.44	0.16	161	5.99	0.21	0.00	N/S				
c c	224	7.33	0.25	158	6.86	01.7	0.00	N/S				
P.	231	7.71	0.24	156	7.41	0.25	0.00	N/S				
P_2	221	7.63	0.23	143	7.61	0.25	0.0	N/S				
M.	237	11.67	0.49	127	11.28	0.28	0.5	N/S				
M ₂	164	9.90	0.49	102	10.98	0.53	0.00	N/S				

P-value was not significant. No significant difference was found between the Nigerians mesio-distal crown dimension and those of the American Negroes.

Vernier Callipers under clear light to the nearest 0.1mm. In order to remove memory bias, the measurement were repeated at interval of two weeks and the mean between the 1st and 2nd measurements were taken to represent actual reading. The data

obtained on Nigerians was subjected to statistical analysis using a computer software package (EPI-Info version 6.0).

The mean standard deviation and co-efficient of variation were calculated. The data obtained on Nigerians were then

Table 5 Comparative analysis of male mesio-distal crown dimension of Nigerians and American Negroes

				M	axilla				
	(Nigeria Present	ın) male study			(American Negro) male Richardson & Malhotra (1975)				
Tooth	No	Mean size (mm)	Variance	No	Mean size (mm)	Variance	P-value	Significance	
C1	237	9.67	0.43	153	9.12	0.44	0.00*	N/S	
L1	240	7.72	0.38	159	7.26	0.40	0.00*	N/S	
C	206	8.26	0.64	142	8.19	0.28	0.36	N/S	
P_{i}	223	7.85	0.36	146	7.66	0.24	0.001	N/S	
P_2	200	7.14	0.39	148	7.25	0.24	0.7	N/S	
M,	245	11.05	0.43	148	11,04	0.40	0.08	N/S	
M_2	140	9.96	0.38	104	10.74	0.39	0.00*	N/S	

N.S. - Not significant

* - P<0.01.

Table 6 Comparative analysis of male mesio-distal tooth dimension of Nigerians and American Negroes

	Mandible											
	` .	rian) male nt study		(American ! Richardson	.							
Tooth	No	Mean size (mm)	Variance	No	Mean size (mm)	Variance	P-value	Significance				
CÍ	219	5.96	0.22	158	5.53	0.15	0.00	N/S				
L1	225	6.52	0.24	159	6.13	0.19	0.00	N/S				
C	214	7.67	0.34	148	7.37	0.32	0.00	N/S				
Ρ,	219	7.86	0.33	150	7.76	0.26	0.08	N/S				
P_2'	207	7.72	0.37	147	7.85	0.30	0.03	N/S				
M,	229	11.71	0.54	136	11.76	0.51	0.9	N/S				
$M_2^{'}$	144	9.78	0.54	80	11.53	0.73	0.00	N/S				

No significant difference existed between the mesio-distal crown dimension of Nigerians and those of American Negro except the second premolars where p-value was 0.03 but still greater than 0.01

P>0.05 – Not significant P. 0.05 – Significant P 0.01

- Highly significant

– Signifiant

N.S.

- Not significant

compared with those of American Negroes using the student T-test.

Results

The descriptive statistics on mesio-distal crown dimensions in Nigerian males and females are shown on Tables 1 & 2. Comparative analysis of tooth sizes between Nigerians and American Negroes are shown in Table 3-6.

The results showed that there is no significant difference between the tooth sizes of Nigerians and American Negroes using the student's T test with a probability value greater than 1% P>0.01.

Discussion

Dunn and Dobzhansky⁴ had indicated that all men belong to a single species but men inhabiting different parts of the world are exposed to different nature and are not all alike. The tooth sizes of Nigerian were very similar to those of American Negroes. The sample size provided very reliable data in both races. In Nigerians, it has been the largest sample size for tooth measurement while the same is true for those of Black Americans¹. The sample size allowed for comparison on computer using the student's T-test. It was easier using secondary school children in Nigerians as they presented with a larger sample size. On the other hand sample size for the American Negro was drawn from three different sources representing a cross section of Negro community socio-economically. The result of this study agrees with other studies on the relative sizes of premolars to each other³-¹. The maxillary 1st premolars of Nigerians are larger than the 2nd maxillary premolars. The same can be said for the 1st and 2nd maxillary molars. This similarity in dentition agrees with Richardson and Malhotra study¹ on tooth sizes of Black Americans.

Conclusion

In conclusion, permanent teeth of Nigerians and Black Americans are similar in mesio-distal size. They are however different in size from Caucasian teeth⁸.

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