# Article information:

Mandibular dimensional changes and skeletal maturity - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3220140/>

# Article summary:

1. The study aimed to assess the mandibular dimensions at various stages of skeletal maturation in children aged 6-18 years.

2. Results showed that mandibular height, length, and symphysis thickness increased with skeletal maturity.

3. There was a significant correlation between mandibular growth and skeletal maturity, which is important for effective growth-modification therapies.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Mandibular dimensional changes and skeletal maturity" aims to assess the mandibular dimensions at various stages of skeletal maturation. The study conducted cephalometric measurements on children aged 6-18 years and analyzed the data to determine the correlation between mandibular growth and skeletal maturity.

One potential bias in this article is the sample selection. The subjects were selected from children visiting a specific dental college, which may not be representative of the general population. Additionally, only children with Angle's class I molar relation and without any orthodontic or orthopedic treatment were included, which could introduce selection bias.

The article lacks a clear explanation of how mandibular growth occurs and what factors contribute to it. It briefly mentions that growth-modification therapies can yield better results if correlated with skeletal maturity but does not provide any evidence or explanation for this claim. This unsupported claim weakens the overall credibility of the study.

Furthermore, the article does not discuss potential limitations or confounding factors that could affect the results. Factors such as genetics, hormonal influences, and environmental factors are known to influence facial growth but are not addressed in this study.

The article also lacks a discussion of potential risks or implications of the findings. Understanding mandibular growth patterns is important for orthodontic treatment planning, but it is essential to consider potential risks or complications associated with different treatment approaches. This information would have provided a more comprehensive analysis of the topic.

Additionally, there is no exploration of counterarguments or alternative explanations for the observed correlations between mandibular growth and skeletal maturity. This limits the critical analysis of the findings and leaves room for interpretation.

Overall, this article provides limited insights into mandibular dimensional changes and skeletal maturity. It lacks supporting evidence for its claims, fails to address potential biases or limitations, and does not present a balanced view by exploring alternative explanations or counterarguments. A more comprehensive analysis would require a broader sample, consideration of confounding factors, and a discussion of potential risks and implications.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors influencing mandibular growth and development in children
* Genetic and hormonal influences on facial growth and skeletal maturity
* Environmental factors affecting mandibular growth in children
* Risks and complications associated with different orthodontic treatment approaches
* Alternative explanations for the correlation between mandibular growth and skeletal maturity
* Comprehensive analysis of mandibular dimensional changes and skeletal maturity in a broader population sample.

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/5b55ce4e494dc0dc209fbda93f56aa3b>