

PROTOCOLOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN - ODONTOLOGÍA

THE SYNDROME OF EARLY ORAL AGING IN CHILDREN AND ITS ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS RELATED TO THE VERTICAL DIMENSION OF OCCLUSION

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Introduction: The Pediatric Oral Premature Aging Syndrome (SEPBI) is a broad concept referring to changes in oral health caused by systemic diseases of different origins, which are related to the current lifestyle in the pediatric

population. Enamel defects associated with intrinsic and extrinsic factors lead to an accelerated loss of dental structures at an early stage, resulting in impaired function, aesthetics, and quality of life. Objective: In this context, this study aims to identify the prevalence and severity of early dental wear in children using the Pediatric Oral Premature Aging Syndrome (SEPBI) Index as a diagnostic and epidemiological survey tool, taking into account current changes observed in the pediatric population and identifying potential factors associated with each level of severity. Methodology: A total of 164 participants aged 3 to 6 years will be selected from the public school system in the city of Mogi das Cruzes. Children with amelogenesis and dentinogenesis imperfecta, genetic syndromes, or those undergoing orthodontic treatment will be excluded from the study. A questionnaire will be administered addressing general health, sleep quality, nutrition, hygiene habits, and parafunctional habits. A clinical examination will then be performed using the new SEPBI Index, with scores ranging from 0 to 3 to assess dental wear and dental management, and scores I to III to be applied concurrently in cases of enamel defects. The Vertical Dimension of Occlusion (VDO) will also be measured using Itero scanning and occlusion checked with an occlusogram. The SEPBI scores will be calculated and statistically analyzed for the primary dentition with a significance level of $P < 0.05$.

Palavras-chave: tooth erosion; vertical dimension; tooth abrasion.