

Relación entre bajo peso al nacer y desarrollo de defectos del esmalte en población infantil

Relationship between low birth weight and developmental defects of enamel in children population

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RESUMEN

Objetivo: El objetivo general de esta revisión es determinar la relación del bajo peso al nacer (BPN) con el desarrollo de defectos del esmalte (DDE); y el objetivo específico es evaluar si el bajo peso al nacer aumenta el riesgo de desarrollar defectos del esmalte tanto en dentición primaria como en definitiva.

Materiales y métodos: Se buscaron los términos “(low birthweight) AND (enamel defect)” en las bases de datos PubMed, Embase y Web of Science. Se incluyeron artículos publicados en los últimos 5 años y se excluyeron estudios secundarios como revisiones, y aquellos artículos que no tuvieran relación con la etiología del desarrollo de defectos del esmalte en pacientes con bajo peso al nacer.

Resultados: Se encontraron 79 artículos, y luego de aplicar criterios de exclusión y eliminar duplicados, se obtuvieron 10 estudios para la revisión a texto completo; de los cuales 5 son estudios transversales, 3 estudios de cohorte y 2 de casos y controles.

Conclusión: El BPN es un factor relacionado directamente con el DDE en dentición primaria y permanente. Conocer los antecedentes materno-infantiles es importante para desarrollar estrategias preventivas en los infantes con BPN, con el objetivo de prevenir el desarrollo de enfermedades orales o intervenirlas de forma precoz.

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KEYWORDS:

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the relationship between low birth weight (LBW) and developmental defects of the enamel (DDE).

Material and Methods: The terms “(low birthweight) AND (enamel defect)” were searched in PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science databases. Articles published in the last 5 years were included. Secondary studies were excluded as reviews and articles with no relationship with the etiology of developmental defects of enamel (DDE) in patients with low birth weight.

Results: 79 articles were found, and after applying exclusion criteria and eliminating duplicates, 10 studies were obtained for full-text review; of which 5 were cross-sectional studies, 3 cohort studies, and 2 case-control studies.

Conclusion: LBW is a factor directly related to DDE in primary and permanent dentition. Identifying maternal-infant history is important to develop preventive strategies in infants with LBW, prevent the development of oral diseases, and intervene early.

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