***Original Research Article***

**A Comparative Analysis of Teeth Exfoliation Patterns in Public and Private Primary Schools in Enugu, Nigeria: Results from a School-based Study**

**Abstract**

The exfoliation of primary teeth is a critical process in children's oral development, influenced by genetic, environmental, and socioeconomic factors. This study investigated the differences in teeth exfoliation patterns between children attending public and private primary schools in Enugu, Nigeria, and evaluate potential correlations with school environments. A descriptive survey design was employed, with data collected from 186 children (105 from public schools and 81 from private schools) using stratified sampling. Structured datasheets were utilized to record exfoliation timings, and statistical analyses, including descriptive statistics and hypothesis testing, were conducted.

Key findings revealed that the public school students exhibited earlier exfoliation of deciduous teeth compared to the private school students. In the 5–7 age group, 66 public school children experienced incisor exfoliation versus 24 in private schools. Similarly, in the 8–10 age group, 39 public school children shed incisors compared to 52 in private schools, suggesting delayed exfoliation in the latter. Canine and molar exfoliation followed comparable trends, with public school students showing earlier shedding. Gender distribution was balanced (public schools: 44.76% male, 55.24% female; private schools: 44.45% male, 55.55% female), and the 5–7 age group was most represented in both school types (public: 31.40%; private: 35.80%). A chi-square test yielded a highly significant *p*-value of 3.458e-13, confirming that exfoliation patterns differed substantially between school types.

These disparities may stem from socioeconomic factors, including differential access to dental care, nutritional habits, and oral hygiene practices. The results highlight the need for targeted interventions, such as school-based oral health programs and policies to improve preventive dental care access, particularly in public schools. This study underscores the role of socioeconomic context in oral health outcomes and provides a foundation for future research on equitable dental care strategies.

**Keywords:** *Teeth exfoliation, primary teeth, oral health, school environment, children.*

**Introduction**

The shedding of primary teeth or baby teeth, commonly known as tooth exfoliation, is a natural and essential process in children's oral development (Jain, 2023). This physiological phenomenon involves the gradual resorption of the roots of primary teeth, followed by their replacement with emerging permanent teeth (Xiao et al., 2022). The orderly sequence of primary teeth shedding and the eruption of permanent teeth play a pivotal role in ensuring proper alignment, occlusion, and overall oral health (Anthony *et al*., 2018; Al-Dahan & Ismael, 2023). Typically beginning around the age of six and continuing into early adolescence, this process is critical for making space for permanent dentition, which serves individuals throughout their adult lives (Schupak *et al.,* 2015; Kjaer, 2017). The shape of the face is further influenced by the development of paranasal sinuses and the growth of the maxilla and mandible to accommodate the teeth, with lengthening of the alveolar processes contributing to facial development during childhood (Rachmawati *et al*., 2020).

The timing and sequence of tooth exfoliation are influenced by a complex interplay of genetic, environmental, and socioeconomic factors. Genetic predispositions determine the baseline schedule for shedding, while systemic health, nutritional status, and oral hygiene practices can either accelerate or delay the process (Brook, 2009; Khan *et al*., 2020; Inbanathan *et al*., 2021; National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research US, 2021). Environmental factors, such as exposure to toxins or differential access to dental care, may also alter exfoliation patterns (Alaluusua *et al*., 2004; Northridge *et al*., 2020). Socioeconomic disparities, including disparities in diet and preventive healthcare, further contribute to variability in exfoliation timing among children from different backgrounds (Gargano *et al*., 2019; Jackson *et al*., 2011). Understanding teeth exfoliation patterns is of significant importance for both clinical and public health reasons. Variations in these patterns can serve as indicators of underlying health issues, nutritional deficiencies, or systemic inequities in access to care (Balasooriyan *et al*., 2022). Given that children spend a substantial portion of their formative years in school settings, the school environment encompassing factors such as nutrition programs, oral hygiene education, and healthcare access may profoundly influence oral health outcomes (Agius *et al*., 2023). This study seeks to investigate the differences in teeth exfoliation patterns between children attending public and private primary schools in Enugu, Nigeria, and to explore the potential correlations with school environments. By doing so, it aims to contribute to the broader understanding of oral health disparities and inform targeted interventions to promote equitable dental care strategies for children across diverse socioeconomic contexts.

**METHOD**

# Research designs

**This study employed a descriptive survey research design, which was deemed appropriate for this study. The research involved fact-finding and an inquiry into the tooth exfoliation patterns among students in selected public and private primary schools.**

# Area of Study

**The study was conducted across four primary schools in Enugu State, Nigeria, comprising both public [(i). Housing Estate Primary School, Abakpa Nike, Enugu,** (ii). **Ekulu Primary School, Trans-Ekulu, Enugu and private institutions: [(i). Divine Love Nursery and Primary School, Trans-Ekulu, Enugu** (ii). **Alpha British Primary School, Trans-Ekulu, Enugu**]**. Enugu State is situated in southeastern Nigeria, with geographical coordinates of approximately 6°30′N latitude and 7°30′E longitude.**

### **Study Population**

### The study population comprises an average of 730 pupils from four selected schools in Enugu:

1. **Divine Love Nursery and Primary School, Trans-Ekulu, Enugu:** 195 pupils
2. **Alpha British Primary School, Trans-Ekulu, Enugu:** 204 pupils
3. **Housing Estate Primary School, Abakpa Nike, Enugu:** 161 pupils
4. **Ekulu Primary School, Trans-Ekulu, Enugu:** 170 pupils

# Sampling Technique and Validity of the Instrument

A **stratified sampling technique** (a non-probability sampling method) was employed for participant selection. In this approach, the population was divided into subgroups (strata) based on shared characteristics specifically **age group and gender**. Children who were both **available and willing to participate** during the study period were included.The stratified method was chosen to ensure representation across key demographic variables while accommodating practical constraints. Final selection within each stratum was based on participants’ expressed interest and willingness to take part in the study.

### **Validity of the Instrument**

The structured data collection sheet was meticulously designed and reviewed by the research team, with necessary revisions implemented to ensure content validity. The study was conducted with rigorous attention to methodological precision to maintain data accuracy. All participant information was handled with strict confidentiality in compliance with ethical research standards set forth in the 2024 revised edition of the Declaration of Helsinki by the World Medical Association (World Medical Association, 2024).

### **Methods of Data Collection**

Data were collected using structured datasheets administered by the principal researcher through standardized oral interviews. These interviews were conducted with participants' parents/guardians during morning assembly periods to ensure optimal participation rates. The face-to-face interview format allowed for clarification of questions and verification of responses, thereby enhancing data quality.

### **Data Analysis**

Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages) and inferential methods (chi-square test, z-test) to compare teeth exfoliation patterns between public and private school students. The chi-square test assessed categorical differences, while the z-test compared means. Analyses were conducted at α = 0.05 using standard software (SPSS/R), with results presented in tables and charts.

# Additionally, the z-test was used to compare sample means, as represented by the formula:

Z = Ẍ - µ

S**/√N**

Where, X = Sample mean

µ = Population mean

S = Sample standard deviation N = Sample size

**RESULTS**

#### **Gender Distribution of Public and Private Schools**

**In Public Schools**, the gender distribution revealed high predominant of Females: 58 (55.24%) over male Males: 47 (44.76%). Similarly in **Private Schools,** Females gender accounted 45 (55.55%) over Males 36 (44.45%). The gender distribution was nearly identical in both school types, with a slight predominance of females (55%) in Private school **(Table 1).** This suggests no gender bias in the sample and aligns with literature showing no significant gender differences in oral health outcomes

#### **Age Distribution of Study Participants**

**Age Distribution of Study Participants *indicated that*** largest group: 5–7 years (31.40%) while the smallest group: 14–16 years (1.92%) in **Public Schools.**

**Age Distribution of Study Participants in Private Schools** revealed that Largest group: 5–7 years (35.80%) and Smallest group: 14–16 years (4.96%) **[Table 2].** The 5–7 age group was most represented in both school types, consistent with the typical onset of deciduous teeth exfoliation. Private schools had a higher proportion of younger children (0–4 years), possibly reflecting enrollment trends.

#### **School Class Distribution (Primary 1–6)**

**In Private Schools**, Highest enrollment was common in Primary 2 (24.69%) but Lowest in Primary 6 (8.65%). In **Public Schools** Highest enrollment was found in Primary 2 (20.95%) and Lowest in Primary 3 (17.14%) **[Table 3].** Both school types showed declining enrollment in higher classes (e.g., Primary 6), which may reflect dropout rates or demographic shifts. Private schools had more uniform distribution across classes.

***Exfoliation Patterns by Tooth Type and Age***

**Incisors:** Public school children aged 5–7 had significantly higher exfoliation (66 versus 24 in private schools). Private school children showed delayed exfoliation in older age groups (e.g., 52 in 8–10 years versus 39 in public schools).

**Canines and Molars:** Similar trends, with public school students shedding earlier. For example, in 8–10 years, 58 public school children shed canines versus 26 in private schools.

Public school students consistently exhibited earlier exfoliation across all tooth types, likely due to socioeconomic factors (e.g., poorer nutrition, limited dental care) **[Table 4]**.

#### **Hypothesis Testing (Chi-Square Test)**

**From the result:** A *p*-value of **3.458e-13**(extremely significant) confirmed that exfoliation patterns differed substantially between public and private schools **[Table 5]**. The **implication** is that the null hypothesis (no difference) was rejected, supporting the influence of school type (a proxy for socioeconomic status) on exfoliation timing.

# Table 1: Gender distribution of both Public and Private schools

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GENDER FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION** | | | | |
| **Gender** | **PUBLIC SCHOOLS** | | **PRIVATE SCHOOLS** | |
|  | **Frequency** | **Percentage %** | **Frequency** | **Percentage %** |
| **Male** | 47 | 44.76 | 36 | 44.45 |
| **Female** | 58 | 55.24 | 45 | 55.55 |
| **Total** | **105** | **100** | **81** | **100** |

# 

# Table 2: Age distribution of the study participants

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AGE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION** | | | | |
|  | **PUBLIC SCHOOLS** | | **PRIVATE SCHOOLS** | |
| **AGE**  **(Years)** | **Frequency** | **Percentage**  **%** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| **0-4 years** | 16 | 15.20 | 21 | 25.92 |
| **5- 7 years** | 33 | 31.40 | 29 | 35.80 |
| **8-10 years** | 28 | 26.60 | 15 | 18.51 |
| **11-13 years** | 26 | 24.70 | 12 | 14.81 |
| **14 - 16 years** | 2 | 1.92 | 4 | 4.96 |
| **TOTAL** | **105** | **100** | **81** | **100** |

# Table 3: School class of the study participants from Primary 1 - 6

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CLASS FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION** | | | | |
|  | **PRIVATE SCHOOLS** | | **PUBLIC SCHOOLS** | |
| **CLASS**  **(Primary)** | **Frequency** | **Percentage %** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| **1** | 16 | 19.75 | 19 | 18.10 |
| **2** | 20 | 24.69 | 22 | 20.95 |
| **3** | 16 | 19.75 | 18 | 17.14 |
| **4** | 10 | 12.35 | 13 | 12.38 |
| **5** | 12 | 14.81 | 17 | 16.20 |
| **6** | 7 | 8.65 | 16 | 15.23 |

# Table 4: The exfoliation pattern of the study participants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TEETH EXFOLIATION PATTERNS** | | | | | |
| **TEETH TYPE** | **AGE (YEAR)** | **PRIVATE SCHOOLS** | | **PUBLIC SCHOOLS** | |
|  |  | **Male** | **Female** | **Male** | **Female** |
| **INCISORS** | 5- 7 | 11 | 13 | 37 | 29 |
|  | 8-10 | 16 | 36 | 28 | 11 |
|  | 11-13 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| **CANINES** | 5- 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
|  | 8-10 | 16 | 10 | 34 | 24 |
|  | 11-13 | 26 | 22 | 22 | 19 |
| **MOLARS** | 5- 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | 8-10 | 27 | 15 | 16 | 11 |
|  | 11-13 | 20 | 13 | 41 | 28 |

**TABLE 5: TEST OF HYPOTHESIS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *X* | *X2* |
| *90* | 8100 |
| *91* | 8281 |
| *5* | 25 |
| *13* | 169 |
| *84* | 7056 |
| *89* | 7921 |
| *15* | 225 |
| *69* | 4761 |
| *102* | 10404 |
| ∑ 𝑋 *=558* | ∑ 𝑋2 =47,111 |

### 

### **Discussion**

The study examined the teeth exfoliation patterns in children from public and private primary schools, revealing significant differences influenced by socioeconomic factors, oral hygiene practices, and access to dental care.

Our findings shows a balanced gender distribution (55% female, 45% male) in both public and private schools, indicating no gender bias in the sample. The study found a slightly higher percentage of females in both public (55.24%) and private (55.55%) schools. This aligns with studies like Tadin *et al.* (2022), which noted no significant gender-based differences in oral health outcomes but emphasized the need for gender-inclusive oral health programs.

The majority of participants were aged 5–7 years (public: 31.40%; private: 35.80%), group was the most represented in both school types, aligning with the typical onset of deciduous teeth exfoliation (Setty, 2016; Xiao *et al*., 2022*;* Dunn *et al*., 2022; Ogodescu *et al.,* 2022). The 5–7 age group dominated the sample, and gender distribution was balanced, eliminating gender as a confounding variable. This age group is critical for monitoring oral development, as delayed or premature exfoliation can indicate nutritional or systemic health issues (Dhamo *et al*., 2019; Spodzieja, & Olczak‐Kowalczyk, 2022).

Public school students exhibited earlier exfoliation of incisors (66% in 5–7-year-olds) compared to private schools (24%). This disparity may reflect socioeconomic influences, such as poorer nutrition or limited access to dental care in public schools (Northridge *et al*., 2020; Grigsby‐Duffy *et al.,* 2022; Mazurkiewicz *et al.,* 2023). Table 3 indicates declining enrollment in higher primary classes (e.g., Primary 6) in both school types, with private schools having a more uniform distribution. Exfoliated primary teeth hold unique cultural and developmental importance for children worldwide. Unlike other biospecimens, they are finite in number and carry sentimental value for parents, who often view tooth exfoliation as a key developmental milestone. Consequently, families frequently engage in rituals and traditions to commemorate the loss of a child’s primary teeth, further underscoring their emotional and social significance.

**Regarding canines and molars**, private school students showed delayed exfoliation of canines and molars, possibly due to better preventive care and healthier diets (Aslan Ceylan *et al*., 2022). Studies like Reis *et al*. (2021) link delayed exfoliation to higher socioeconomic status and better nutritional intake. Our results demonstrates that public school students experienced earlier exfoliation of incisors, canines, and molars compared to private school students, likely due to socioeconomic disparities. **Additionallysocioeconomic and environmental Factors has been reported to influence** exfoliation.The study highlights the role of socioeconomic status (SES) in oral health, corroborating findings by Gargano *et al*. (2019), who noted that children from lower SES backgrounds often experience earlier tooth loss due to caries or malnutrition. Environmental toxins (e.g., dioxins) and poor oral hygiene practices, as discussed by Alaluusua *et al*. (2004), can accelerate root resorption and exfoliation, which may explain the earlier patterns in public school students.

Our study confirms a statistically significant difference (*p* = 3.458e-13) in exfoliation patterns between school types (a proxy for SES), reinforcing the impact of socioeconomic factors on oral health. It clear that most public are attend by children from family with low SES. This aligns with Jackson *et al.* (2011), who found that SES disparities significantly impact oral health outcomes, including tooth eruption and loss.

The study limitation stern from a cross-sectional sample’s geographic area (Enugu, Nigeria) and calls for broader studies to enhance generalizability, as seen in multinational research by Vučić *et al*. (2017) on thyroid function and dental development. The strengths of this study, indicate our measures of comparison in tooth exfoliation. Further exploration of genetic factors (Townsend *et al*., 2009) and maternal knowledge (Adimoulame *et al.,* 2019) could deepen understanding of exfoliation variability. These findings highlight the need for policies addressing socioeconomic inequities in children’s oral health.

**Conclusion**

The findings of this study shed light on the disparities in teeth exfoliation patterns between students attending public and private schools. The observed trend of earlier exfoliation among public school students indicates that SES profoundly influences exfoliation timing, with public school students at higher risk for early exfoliation due to systemic inequities. It suggests that children from lower-income backgrounds may face greater challenges in maintaining optimal oral health, including timely tooth exfoliation, thus

1. These study advocates for **Targeted Interventions** for School-specific programs addressing nutrition, hygiene, and access to care are critical, as supported by global evidence (Saccomanno *et al*., 2023; Nakre and Harikiran, 2013).
2. Integration of oral health education into curricula, as suggested, mirrors successful models in Brazil and Uganda (Reis *et al*., 2021; Akera *et al*., 2023).
3. Combining education, community health initiatives, and policy changes can mitigate disparities, a strategy validated by Ziso *et al.* (2022) in low-income communities.

This study contributes to the growing body of evidence underscoring the need for equitable oral health strategies tailored to children’s socioeconomic contexts. Future research should expand demographic diversity and explore longitudinal impacts of interventions and explore the oral health behaviors, beliefs, and attitudes of public and private school students and their families.

## DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

## CONSENT AND ETHICAL APPROVAL

### Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the Enugu State Ministry of Education with reference No: ENS/MOE/RES/0035. Written consent was secured from the schools before gaining access to the pupils and obtaining the necessary information. The research was conducted over a period of five working days, ensuring minimal disruption to academic activities.

**REFERENCES**

Adimoulame, S., Vinothini, V., Prathima, G. S., Santhadevy, A., Premlal, K., & Kavitha, M. (2019). Age and reasons for first dental visit and knowledge and attitude of parents toward dental procedures for Puducherry children aged 0–9 years. Journal of Pharmacy and Bioallied Sciences, 11(6), 413. https://doi.org/10.4103/jpbs.jpbs\_54\_19

Agius, A., Gatt, G., Attard, N. J., & Cortes, A. R. G. (2023). Patterns in Oral Hygiene and Dietary Habits in School Children during the COVID-19 Pandemic. International Journal of Clinical Pediatric Dentistry, 16(2), 205–210. https://doi.org/10.5005/jp-journals-10005-

2397

Akera, P., Kennedy, S., Schutte, A. E., Richmond, R., Hodgins, M., & Lingam, R. (2023). Perceptions of oral health promotion in primary schools among health and education officials, community leaders, policy makers, teachers, and parents in Gulu district, northern Uganda: A qualitative study. PLOS ONE, 18(11), e0293761. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0293761

Alaluusua, S., Calderara, P. C., Gerthoux, P. M., Lukinmaa, P., Kovero, O., Needham, L. L., Patterson, D. G., Tuomisto, J., & Mocarelli, P. (2004). Developmental dental aberrations after the dioxin accident in Seveso. Environmental Health Perspectives, 112(13), 1313– 1318. https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.6920

Al-Dahan, H. M., & Ismael, S. A. (2023). Early childhood caries: parents’ knowledge, attitude and practice towards its prevention in refugee camps in Erbil, Iraq. BMC Oral Health, 23(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12903-023-03516-8

Anthony, S. N., Zimba, K., & Sadasivam, B. (2018). Impact of malocclusions on the Oral Health- Related Quality of Life of Early Adolescents in Ndola, Zambia. International Journal of Dentistry, 2018, 1–8. https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/7920973

Aslan Ceylan, J., Aslan, Y., & Ozcelik, A. O. (2022). The effects of socioeconomic status, oral and dental health practices, and nutritional status on dental health in 12-year-old school children. Egyptian Pediatric Association Gazette, 70(1), 1-10.

https://doi.org/10.1186/s43054-022-00104-3

Balasooriyan, A., Dedding, C., Bonifácio, C. C., & Van Der Veen, M. H. (2022). Professionals’ perspectives on how to address persistent oral health inequality among young children: an exploratory multi-stakeholder analysis in a disadvantaged neighbourhood of Amsterdam, the Netherlands. BMC Oral Health, 22(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/s12903-022-02510-w

Brook, A. (2009). Multilevel complex interactions between genetic, epigenetic and environmental factors in the aetiology of anomalies of dental development. Archives of Oral Biology, 54, S3–S17. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.archoralbio.2009.09.005>

Dhamo, B., Miliku, K., Voortman, T., Tiemeier, H., Jaddoe, V. W., Wolvius, E. B., & Ongkosuwito,

E. M. (2019). The Associations of Maternal and Neonatal Vitamin D with Dental Development in Childhood. Current Developments in Nutrition, 3(4), nzy100. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cdn/nzy100>

Dunn EC, Mountain RV, Davis KA, Shaffer I, Smith ADAC, Roubinov DS, Den Besten P, Bidlack FB and Boyce WT (2022) Association Between Measures Derived From Children’s Primary Exfoliated Teeth and Psychopathology Symptoms: Results From a Community-Based Study. Front. Dent. Med. 3:803364. doi: 10.3389/fdmed.2022.80336

Gargano, L., Mason, M. K., & Northridge, M. E. (2019). Advancing Oral Health Equity Through School-Based Oral Health Programs: An Ecological Model and Review. Frontiers in Public Health, 7. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2019.00359

Grigsby‐Duffy, L., Brooks, R., Boelsen‐Robinson, T., Blake, M., Backholer, K., Palermo, C., & Peeters, A. (2022). The impact of primary school nutrition policy on the school food environment: a systematic review. Health Promotion International, 37(5). <https://doi.org/10.1093/heapro/daac084>

Inbanathan, J., Krithika, C., Ponnazhagan, K., Srinivasan, S., Manodh, P., & Sanjana, M. R. (2021). Stem Cells from Human Exfoliated Deciduous Teeth Differentiation and Characterization in to Islet like Pancreatic Cell Lineages – An Ex-vivo and In-vitro Study. Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International, 33(58A), 485–496. https://doi.org/10.9734/jpri/2021/v33i58A34142

Jackson, S., Vann, W. F., Kotch, J. B., Pahel, B. T., & Lee, J. Y. (2011). Impact of poor oral health on children’s school attendance and performance. American Journal of Public Health, 101(10), 1900–1906. https://doi.org/10.2105/ajph.2010.200915

Jain, P. (2023). Anatomy, head and neck, tooth eruption. Retrieved from https://[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK549878/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK549878/)

Khan, A. S., Nagar, P., Singh, P., & Bharti, M. (2020). Changes in the Sequence of Eruption of Permanent Teeth; Correlation between Chronological and Dental Age and Effects of Body Mass Index of 5&ndash;15-year-old Schoolchildren. International Journal of Clinical Pediatric Dentistry, 13(4), 368–380. https://doi.org/10.5005/jp-journals-10005-1797

Khan, M. I., Ahmed, N., Neela, P. K., & Unnisa, N. (2022). The human genetics of dental anomalies.

Global Medical Genetics, 09(02), 076–081. https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-1743572

Mazurkiewicz, D., Pustułka, M., Ambrozik-Haba, J., & Bienkiewicz, M. (2023). Dietary habits and oral hygiene as determinants of the incidence and intensity of dental Caries—A pilot study. Nutrients, 15(22), 4833. https://doi.org/10.3390/nu15224833

Nakre, P. D., & Harikiran, A. G. (2013). Effectiveness of oral health education programs: A systematic review. Journal of International Society of Preventive and Community Dentistry, 3(2), 103. https://doi.org/10.4103/2231-0762.127810

National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (US). (2021, December 1). Effect of oral health on the community, Overall Well-Being, and the economy. Retrieved from https://[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK578297/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK578297/)

Northridge, M. E., Kumar, A., & Kaur, R. (2020). Disparities in access to oral health care. Annual Review of Public Health, 41(1), 513–535. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-publhealth- 040119-094318

Nyström, M., & Peck, L. (2009). The period between exfoliation of primary teeth and the emergence of permanent successors. European Journal of Orthodontics, 11(1), 47–51. https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.ejo.a035964

Ogodescu, E., Popa, M., Isac, C., Pinosanu, R., Olaru, D., Cismas, A., Tudor, A., & Miron, M. (2022). Eruption timing and sequence of primary teeth in a sample of Romanian children. Diagnostics, 12(3), 606. https://doi.org/10.3390/diagnostics12030606

Okoroafor, C. C., Okobi, O. E., Owodeha-Ashaka, M., Okobi, E., Oluseye, B., Ekpang, O. B., Nwafor, J. N. (2023). Dental health knowledge Attitude and Practice among University of Calabar students. Cureus. https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.40055

Reis, C. L. B., Barbosa, M. C. F., Henklein, S., Madalena, I. R., De Lima, D. C., Oliveira, M. a. H. M., Küchler, É. C., & De Oliveira, D. S. B. (2021). Nutritional Status is Associated with Permanent Tooth Eruption in a Group of Brazilian School Children. Global Pediatric Health, 8, 2333794X2110340. https://doi.org/10.1177/2333794x211034088

Saccomanno, S., De Luca, M., Saran, S., Petricca, M. T., Caramaschi, E., Mastrapasqua, R. F., . . . Gallusi, G. (2023). The importance of promoting oral health in schools: a pilot study. European Journal of Translational Myology, 33(1). https://doi.org/10.4081/ejtm.2023.11158

Schupak, G. E., Hung, J., & McNulty, E. C. (2015). Esthetics and orthodontics. In Elsevier eBooks (pp. 318–337). https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-323-09176-3.00024-3

Setty, J. V. (2016). Knowledge and Awareness of Primary Teeth and Their Importance among Parents in Bengaluru City, India. International Journal of Clinical Pediatric Dentistry, 9(1), 56–61. https://doi.org/10.5005/jp-journals-10005-1334

Spodzieja, K., & Olczak‐Kowalczyk, D. (2022). Premature loss of deciduous teeth as a symptom of systemic Disease: A Narrative literature review. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 19(6), 3386. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19063386

Tadin, A., Guberina, R. P., Domazet, J., & Gavić, L. (2022). Oral Hygiene Practices and Oral Health Knowledge among Students in Split, Croatia. Healthcare, 10(2), 406. https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare10020406

Townsend, G., Hughes, T., Luciano, M., Bockmann, M., & Brook, A. (2009). Genetic and environmental influences on human dental variation: A critical evaluation of studies involving twins. Archives of Oral Biology, 54, S45–S51. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.archoralbio.2008.06.009

Vučić, S., Korevaar, T. I. M., Dhamo, B., Jaddoe, V. W. V., Peeters, R. P., Wolvius, E. B., & Ongkosuwito, E. M. (2017). Thyroid Function during Early Life and Dental Development. Journal of Dental Research, 96(9), 1020–1026. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022034517708551

Xiao, M., Qian, H., Lv, J., & Wang, P. (2022). Advances in the study of the mechanisms of physiological root resorption in deciduous teeth. Frontiers in Pediatrics, 10. https://doi.org/10.3389/fped.2022.850826

Ziso, D., Chun, O. K., & Puglisi, M. J. (2022). Increasing Access to Healthy Foods through Improving Food Environment: A Review of Mixed Methods Intervention Studies with Residents of Low-Income Communities. Nutrients, 14(11), 2278. https://doi.org/10.3390/nu14112278

World Medical Association (2024).  World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki: ethical principles for medical research involving human participants. ﻿ *Journal of American Medical Association*. Published online October 19, 2024. doi:10.1001/jama.2024.21972