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## JBI Systematic Review Title Registration Form

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**Title:** Criteria for assessing malocclusion in the mixed dentition in epidemiological studies: A Scope Review

**Centre:** The Brazilian Centre for Evidence-based Healthcare

### Primary Reviewer

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**Question:** What are the criteria for assessing malocclusion and the epidemiological results found in the mixed dentition?

### PCC

#### Population: Children

It refers to children who are in the mixed dentition phase, between the ages of 6 and 12. It covers both the first transitional period, known as early mixed dentition (change of deciduous incisors to permanent incisors and irruption of the first permanent molars) and the second transitional period, known as late mixed dentition (change of deciduous canines to permanent canines, deciduous molars to premolars and irruption of the second permanent molars).

#### Concept: Criteria for assessing malocclusion

The existing criteria for assessing malocclusion were developed for the deciduous dentition and some indices have also been developed with a focus on the permanent dentition. However, these instruments and criteria are adapted for the assessment of malocclusion in the mixed dentition phase, which is not appropriate, as it is a period characterized by many changes and specific characteristics, different from the deciduous and permanent dentitions.

#### Context: Mixed dentition

The mixed dentition is characterized by a series of events inherent to the development of occlusion and the transition from deciduous to permanent dentition. This phase involves all tooth changes, as well as an increase in intraoral perimeter, which is extremely important for the development of occlusion. In this sense, the mixed dentition allows for most interceptive procedures, in which it is possible to identify and treat early malocclusions that may have a worsening prognosis over time.