



### **F64 Dental Affections Related to Professional Activities in Senegal of a Forensic Odontology Interest**

*Khalifa Dieng, DDS\*, BP6602 Dakar Etoile, Dakar 8622, SENEGAL*

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After attending this presentation, attendees will have a better understanding of certain job- or trade-associated afflictions related to specific job tasks or activities.

This presentation will impact the forensic science community by providing a descriptive study of job-related lesions of the oral cavity and dentition and their relationship to potential pension benefits and victim identification.

Some bucco-dental affections relate to professional activities. In Senegal, for example, some craftsmen on the job use their mouth to hold small tools such as nails and screws, or even use their teeth to perform certain usual tasks. As such, the teeth gradually damage and induce specific dental infections which are likely to constitute true and reliable trademarks that can help retrace professional habits or perform estimative identification.

A sample of 670 individuals was selected from some trades in order to conduct a descriptive transversal study on the prevalence of dental lesions in relation to certain professional activities in Senegal. The study took about one year and the sample included 100 tailors, 100 tapestry makers, 100 cabinet makers, 100 shoe and talisman makers, 100 confectioners, 80 wrestlers, 40 masons, and 50 clarinetists.

The study took into account several parameters such as gender, age, and the number of years on the job. It specifically tried to determine the prevalence of those lesions relative to the trades according to the age and sex of the sampled population, as well as the number of years in the profession. Nevertheless, it should be mentioned, that natural, external, and internal causes should not be excluded.

Having conducted interviews and thorough clinical examinations, the following prevalent dental lesions have been observed in relation with the selected trades: (1) there is a prevalence of 10.15% of cases of lesions of the free edges among the tailors, because they usually cut the threads with their teeth; (2) because of the heavy physical efforts, there is an abrasion prevalence of 5.22% among the wrestlers; (3) there is a prevalence of 2.09% among the masons, and 8.95% among the confectioners regarding caries of the snare of the teeth. For the masons it is due to the corrosiveness of cement but for the confectioners, it is due to the sugars; and, (4) there is a 10.25 % prevalence of edentulous, mobility, abrasion and periodontal cases noted among the clarinetists.

Admittedly, the sample does not include all the trades; however, establishing a relationship between some dental lesions and some professional activities is an interesting step for further forensic studies and industrial illnesses classification for the definition of pension benefits for certain industrial illnesses. The development and integration of such studies in forensic odontology activities will be helpful in terms of identification.

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#### **Dental Lesions, Professional Activities, Forensic Odontology**