Third molars or wisdom teeth, as they are more commonly known, are the teeth which are most often missing, impacted and with altered morphology.The aim of this study is to evaluate third molars eruption circumstances which include number, angulation, level, and amount of room for eruption of wisdom teeth per subjects.
A total of 300 subjects (150 male and 150 female students within the age group of 17-26 years were selected . Any case who had history of extraction of any of the third molars or who rejected to give approval for participation were excluded, for each subject, panoramic imaging were obtained.
The Results showed that the level of occlusal plane of third molar similar to that of adjacent tooth was seen in (40.79%)in male and (51.94)in female, also the results showed that 3.3%of the third molars were congenitally missing, and nearby (90.3%) of the students had all four third molars.0.66%had one third molars and 2%had two third molars, third molar agenesis showed no difference between male and female. Angulations position was maximum with vertical position in maxilla (73.45%) and mesio-angular position in mandible (41.6%) level of occlusal plane of third molar similar to that of adjacent tooth was seen in (45.8.%) in maxilla and (42.73%)in mandible.
The present study concluded that panoramic imaging is a valuable radiographic modality in detection of third molars eruption variability.