

Therapeutic Evaluation of Bonnisan in Deciduous Dentition Period (A Controlled Clinical Study)

Srivastava, Y.C., B.D.S., M.D.S. (Oral Surg.),
Medical Officer In-charge, Dental Clinic, District Hospital, Bulandshahr, (U.P.), India.

Malocclusion in its various form, especially resulting from delayed dentition, is the most common dental complaint in more than 50% of infants and children. Dentition is a part of general development and growth. Therefore, the progress of dentition serves as an indicator of the physical condition of growing children.

The present study was undertaken to evaluate the possible role of Bonnisan (The Himalaya Drug Co.) to overcome teething problems among infants and children.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Fifteen children upto 3 years of age were selected for the study to assess the possible role of Bonnisan at the time of deciduous dentition. Mostly these infants were selected from middle-class families. Bonnisan was used in the following doses:

(i)	Up to 2 months	½ teaspoonful q.i.d.
(ii)	2 months to 3 years	1 teaspoonful t.i.d.

Every case of Bonnisan group (Group A) was properly matched with a control case. Cases were matched according to age, sex and socio-economic status of the parents. The control group (Group B) received commonly available gripe-water, mixtures and other therapy, or no therapy.

All children of both groups were followed up at regular intervals. Their deciduous dentition was recorded at the end of 8th month, 16th month and 24th month.

OBSERVATION

There were 9 males and 6 females in both groups (Table I.). Among 15 cases in Group A (Bonnisan group), 2 cases did not turn up for further follow-up after the 1st follow-up of treatment, while by the 3rd follow-up, one case died and one case did not turn up.

Sex	Bonnisan Group (Group A)	Control Group (Group B)
Male	9	9
Female	6	6
Total	15	15

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT

The response to therapy was adjudged by observing the deciduous dentition at various intervals. It was categorised according to the criteria listed in Table II.

Jaws	Central Incisor	Lateral Incisor	Canine	1 st Molar	2 nd Molar
Maxillary	7½ months	9 months	18 months	14 months	24 months
Mandibular	6 months	7 months	16 months	12 months	20 months

* (Cited from Orban's Oral Histology and Embryology, 5th Ed., page 317).

Table II gives the time of emergence of all deciduous teeth. Cases falling within this range were considered normal and only those cases that did not fall within this range were considered abnormal, for the purpose of this study.

RESULTS

Comparing the trial and control series, it is obvious that there was much greater improvement in dentition within the normal time in 80% of cases of Group A (Bonnisan Group) as compared to only 46% in Group B (Control Group) (Table III).

Total No. of cases		1 st follow-up (8 months)						2 nd follow-up (16 months)						3 rd follow-up (24 months)					
		Normal		Abnormal		Did not turn up		Normal		Abnormal		Did not turn up		Normal		Abnormal		Did not turn up	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Group 'A' (Bonnisan Group)	15	6	(40)	9	(60)	—	—	11	(73)	2	(13)	2	(13)	12	(80)	1	(7)	2	(13)
Group 'B' (Control Group)	15	5	(33)	9	(60)	1	(7)	5	(33)	7	(46)	3	(20)	7	(46)	5	(33)	3	(20)

Teething is often preceded and accompanied by pain, slight fever and general malaise but these symptoms were negligible in cases on Bonnisan.

From the present study, it appears that Bonnisan has a wide scope in correcting the most common cause of malocclusion e.g. delayed dentition in newborns and infants. No adverse effects were noticed in the course of the present study.