The servical vertebral bones maturation of hb E beta thalassemia patients of deuteromalay aged 9-14 years

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One of the growth indicators that can be used to assess a child's developmental growth is through skeletal maturation. Skeletal maturity can be evaluated by using anatomical changes of the cervical vertebral bones observed on the lateral cephalometric radiographs. The purpose of this study was to determine the stage of cervical vertebrae maturation of Hb E B thalassemia patients by comparing the shape changes of the second to fourth cervical vertebrae bodies with a control group. The design of this study was a cross sectional. The subjects were children with Hb E B thalassemia aged 9-14 years. The results showed that the retarded maturation of the cervical vertebrae in Hb E B thalassemia was not found in subjects of pre-puberty age (9-11 years old), but in those of puberty age (12-14 years old).;One of the growth indicators that can be used to assess a child's developmental growth is through skeletal maturation. Skeletal maturity can be evaluated by using anatomical changes of the cervical vertebral bones observed on the lateral cephalometric radiographs. The purpose of this study was to determine the stage of cervical vertebrae maturation of Hb E B thalassemia patients by comparing the shape changes of the second to fourth cervical vertebrae bodies with a control group. The design of this study was a cross sectional. The subjects were children with Hb E B thalassemia aged 9-14 years. The results showed that the retarded maturation of the cervical vertebrae in Hb E B thalassemia was not found in subjects of pre-puberty age (9-11 years old), but in those of puberty age (12-14 years old).