

Supernumerary teeth are those teeth developed along with normal complement as a result of excess dental lamina in the jaws. Developmentally missing teeth include hypodontia, oligodontia and anodontia. Congenital missing of one or more teeth or a supernumerary tooth requires an urgent treatment as suggested by the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need. This study tries to evaluate the prevalence and distribution of tooth number anomalies in Erbil patients in relation to the side, jaw, tooth types, and gender. Three thousand orthopantomograms of patients (9-36) years' old who is seeking dental treatments are used to determine the spreading and distribution of the hypodontia, oligodontia, and hyperdontia. Their radiographs are retrieved from Orthodontics and Radiographic Clinics at the College of Dentistry, Hawler Medical University, Erbil/Kurdistan Region of Iraq and private dental radiographic clinic in period from 2013 till 2015. A tooth is diagnosed as congenitally missing in case of no identification or discerned radiographically on the basis of calcification or there is no removal evidence. The chi- square test is to determine the importance of the upper and lower numerical teeth abnormality differences and the differences between genders. Five percent was set as the level of significance.

Hypodontia was prevalent by 7.76%, it was more often found in females in right side of maxilla. The most missed tooth was maxillary lateral incisor. The permanent congenital missing teeth were frequently in the maxilla. Mesiodens was the most common supernumerary tooth, and its prevalence was 1.13%.