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Dental management of non-syndromic supernumerary teeth near the angle of mandible

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Supernumerary teeth may be defined as any teeth or tooth substance in excess of the usual configuration of 20 deciduous and 32 permanent teeth. Supernumerary teeth may occur in single, multiple, unilateral, or bilateral and in one or both the jaws. The occurrence of multiple supernumerary teeth is a rare phenomenon and is often found in association with syndromes such as cleidocranial dysplasia, Gardner's syndrome, or cleft lip and palate. Only a few examples of non-syndromic multiple supernumerary teeth have been reported in the literature. The most common supernumerary teeth, listed in order of frequency, are the maxillary midline supernumeraries, maxillary fourth molars, maxillary para molars, mandibular premolars, maxillary lateral incisors, mandibular fourth molars, and maxillary premolars. Supernumerary teeth occur in the upper

jaw ten times more frequently than in the lower jaw. Multiple impacted teeth may be related to metabolic disorders. In some cases, however, impaction of multiple teeth is not accompanied by axed complex of symptoms. Although multiple supernumerary teeth without associated syndromes are rare, their occurrence can create a variety of clinical problems such as crowding, delayed eruption, diastema, rotations, cystic lesions, and resorption of the adjacent teeth. Hence, suitable treatment and proper clinical and radiographic evaluation is essential. The aim of this case report is to document a rare and an unusual case of multiple impacted supernumerary mandibular third molars in an adult patient which is a unique presentation in the absence of any syndrome and to discuss our proposed clinical approach.

Biography

Dr. Thamer AlMalik is a Consultant Restorative at Prince Sultan Military Medical City, Saudi Arabia.