

CASE REPORT

Non Syndromic Multiple Supernumerary Teeth : A Report of Two Cases

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Supernumerary teeth or hyperdontia is described as the teeth formed in excess of the number found in a normal dentition and may or may not mimic the normal shape. Presence of excessive teeth in the oral cavity in the absence of a syndrome is a rare phenomenon.

Case Report: This article describes two cases with the presence of multiple supernumerary teeth in non syndromic patients. In both the cases the extra teeth were observed as an incidental finding.

Conclusion: The oral cavity must be thoroughly scanned by the clinician for presence of any extra teeth. The detection of a single supernumerary tooth must be followed by an orthopantomographic examination of the patient for the presence of any more impacted extra teeth. The patients with supernumerary teeth must be educated about the possible complications and kept on regular recall.

Keywords : Non Syndromic, Supernumerary, Orthopantomogram

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INTRODUCTION

Abnormalities in number of teeth are occasionally noted in clinical cases. Many theories have been pro-

posed for their occurrence. Their presence in the oral cavity may give rise to a variety of clinical problems. Detection is achieved by clinical and radiographic examination. They may or may not be associated with a syndrome.¹ Multiple supernumerary teeth are usually associated with syndromes and developmental disorders like Gardner's syndrome, Cleidocranial Dysplasia, Down syndrome, Apert syndrome and cleft lip and palate. On the contrary, multiple supernumerary teeth without association with any syndromes are very rare.¹ This article presents a report of two cases with multiple supernumerary teeth not associated with any syndrome.

CASE 1

A 22 year old female patient reported to the OPD of Babu Banarasi Das College of Dental Sciences, Lucknow. Her chief complaint was deposits on teeth. The family and medical history were non contributory. She gave a dental history of extraction of two teeth in the right upper back region 6 months ago. General extra oral examination did not show any abnormal findings. Intraoral examination revealed composite filling in 27, 36, 37. Two supernumerary teeth were observed clinically in the left side on mandibular arch present lingual to 34, 35. (Figure 1)

An intraoral periapical radiograph (Figure 2), mandibular occlusal radiograph (Figure 3) and an orthopantomogram (Figure 4) was advised to rule out the presence of any other impacted supernumerary teeth.

The orthopantomogram revealed the presence of 6 supernumerary teeth in the maxillary & mandibular, left and right back region. The teeth in the maxillary left and right premolar region gave the appearance of germination, giving the appearance of two crowns from a single root. This also emphasized the usefulness of orthopantomogram in the detection of impacted supernumerary teeth in the dental arches which would otherwise have gone unnoticed.

All extraoral features were normal and past medical history was non contributory so a diagnosis of non-syndrome associated multiple supernumerary teeth was given.

The patient was informed about the presence of extra teeth in the mouth and was advised extraction of the teeth. However the patient was not willing for extraction. So she was educated about the consequences of these impacted extra teeth and was advised regular oral check-ups.

Case 2

A 17 years old female reported to the OPD of Babu Banarasi Das College of Dental Sciences, Lucknow with a chief complaint of pain in the lower right back tooth region. There was no relevant family, medical or dental history. General physical and extraoral examination revealed no abnormal finding.

Intraoral examination revealed inflamed pericoronal flap in the 48 region.

Patient was advised a panoramic radiograph because of inability of the patient to place an intraoral periapical film in the oral cavity due to excessive gag reflex.

The panoramic image (Figure 5) of the patient revealed mesioangular impaction in 38 and 48. To our surprise it was found that the patient had three supernumerary teeth, one in the left premolar region and two in the right premolar region.

Owing to the negative medical history and normal general physical and extra oral examination a diagnosis of non syndrome associated multiple supernumerary teeth was declared.

Patient was told about the presence of extra teeth. As the teeth did not pose a problem to the patient so they were left as such and she was advised regular periodic check-ups.

DISCUSSION

Presence of multiple supernumerary teeth is a rare condition. A supernumerary tooth is one that is additional to the normal series and can be found in almost any region of the dental arch.¹ First reports of supernumerary teeth date back to 23 and 79 AD.² The etiology of supernumerary teeth is unknown and various theories have been hypothesized. Dichotomy of a tooth bud has been suggested in one of the theories.³ Another theory suggests that these teeth are formed because of local, independent, conditioned hyperactivity of the dental lamina.^{3,4} Other etiological reasons may be attributed to hereditary and environmental factors.⁵

Literature shows that occurrence of supernumerary teeth varies between 1.6 and 3.1 per cent.⁶⁻⁹ These are more commonly found in the males than females with a ratio of 2:1.⁸ An increased incidence is reported in



Figure-1: Intraoral photograph showing supernumerary teeth



Figure-2: IOPA radiograph showing supernumerary teeth



Figure-3: Mandibular Occlusal Radiograph showing supernumerary teeth on both left and right sides



Figure-4: OPG revealing total 6 supernumerary teeth. Gemination is seen in the maxillary impacted supernumerary teeth



Figure-5: OPG showing 3 supernumerary teeth in case 2

the maxilla as compared with the mandible reported at between 6:1⁶ to 11:1.^{10,11} The prevalence of the supernumerary teeth to occur in the premolar area is 0.2-10.9%¹²

The surgical removal of unerupted supernumerary teeth has been advocated. However this may cause damage to adjacent teeth and structures, particularly in the mandibular premolar region resulting in the loss of vitality. So the surgical removal of supernumerary teeth must be judged according to possible pathological sequelae. If the teeth are asymptomatic and do not pose a problem to the patient, they can be left as such. A regular recall follow up of the patient must be done from time to time for periodic monitoring.

CONCLUSION

Supernumerary teeth show a sporadic occurrence. Most such teeth remain impacted and are diagnosed on routine oral check up and coincidental radiological examination. Timely detection and adequate management strategy along with regular follow ups can minimize the risk of development of complications.

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