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X - RAY MUSEUM: Supernumerary Tooth(รังสีวิทยาฟัน: Supernumerary Tooth

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รังสีพิพิธภัณฑ์ (x-ray museum)

Supernumerary Tooth

*Dhiravarangkura, P.**



Supernumerary tooth is an increase number of one or more teeth in the normal dental formula (Two incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars). It may occur in both primary and permanent tooth, but it is more common in the permanent⁽¹⁾. Supernumerary tooth in the deciduous dentition can be detected from infancy until about 2 to 3 years of age. This anomaly is an autosomal dominant inherited syndrome⁽²⁾. The supernumerary tooth that occurs between the central incisors is called MESIODENS; those in the molar area, PARAMOLAR TOOTH; and those that erupt distal to the third molar, DISTODENS OR DISTOMOLAR OR FOURTH MOLAR.

Supernumerary tooth may present anywhere in the jaw bone, they are more occurring in the incisor and premolar regions. In the incisor region it is frequently found in the maxilla as a conical shape, whereas mandibular mesiodens is very rare⁽³⁾. Supernumerary premolars occur more frequently

in the mandible, whereas in the molar region is most often seen in the maxilla⁽³⁾. Supernumerary tooth occurs twice as often in males⁽⁴⁾ and, however, have a more incidence in Mongoloids than in whites⁽⁵⁾. Moreover multiple supernumerary teeth are found to be associated with some syndromes, such as : Cleidocranial dysostosis, Gardner's syndrome, Orofaciodigital syndrome, and Cleft lip and Cleft palate.

Supernumerary tooth may or may not erupt. If it erupts, it usually erupts ectopically as a result of diastema, crowding, lack of space etc. In case of uneruption, it may obstruct the eruption of permanent tooth. Some cases may be bilateral, some cases may be associated with dentigerous cyst, and rarely develop to primordial cyst.

The following supernumerary teeth are the radiographic specimen from department of radiology, faculty of Dentistry, Chulalongkorn University.

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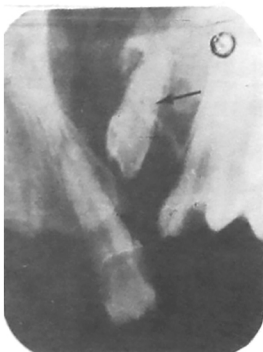
Case 1. Supernumerary tooth most commonly occurs in the anterior maxilla. As in this case there are two supernumerary teeth. One is distally inclined and is located at the root of right maxillary central incisor. The another one is a mesiodens.



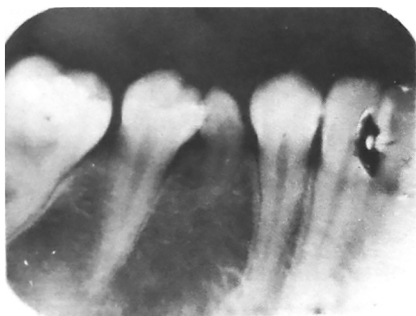
Case 2. An unerupted double inverted mesiodens appear in the midline of the maxilla in a five-year-old boy. It is not uncommon for supernumerary teeth to be inverted and/or bilateral. They are a conical crown and short root.



Case 3. Showing two erupted mesiodens with a conical shape between the maxillary central incisors. Note the present of crowding of central and lateral incisors is seen in a 7-year-old boy.



Case 4. A unilateral cleft palate extending through the left anterior alveolus. The radiolucent channel running between lateral incisor and canine. A conical supernumerary tooth is present distal to the cleft in a palatal position. Note supernumerary teeth are almost always present in the cleft patient.



Case 5. An erupted supernumerary tooth located between right mandibular first and second premolar. Note the supernumerary tooth at this area is usually the same size as the permanent tooth. In this case a small conical shape is seen which is uncommon to occur at this area.



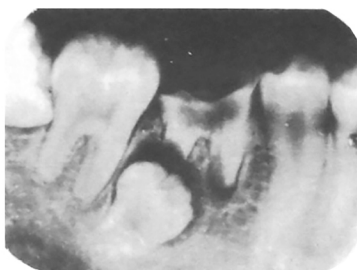
Case 6. An unerupted supernumerary tooth lining about the root of right mandibular premolar-molar region. Note supernumerary premolars occur more frequently in the mandible and usually the equal size of permanent tooth.



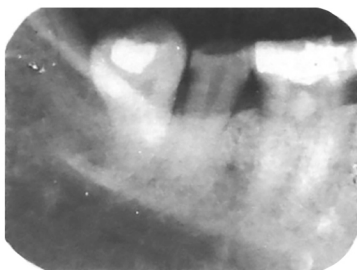
Case 7. An unerupted supernumerary tooth with dentigerous cyst appears at the left side of hard palate. The tooth is characteristically shortened and contained in the cystic cavity. The arrows show a rudimentary of another supernumerary tooth. The far left is another one mesiodens.



Case 8. A several rudiment of supernumary teeth illustrated at the anterior maxilla. The dentigerous cyst happens around the teeth and causes swelling of the buccal bone.



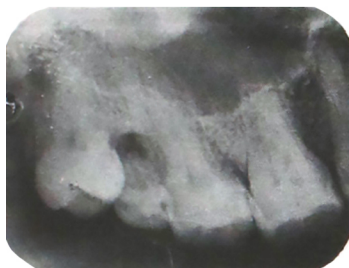
Case 9. A rare case of supernumerary tooth beneath the first mandibular molar. The tooth is resemble to the molar one, but rather small and short root. A follicular space and a thin cortical bone around the crown are demonstrated. The distal root of permanent first molar is resorbed by the eruptive force of the supernumary tooth.



Case 10. A rare case of paramolar developed between mandibular second and third molar with good alignment. The morphologic feature is similar to premolar tooth.



Case 11. A supernumerary tooth with a distoangular impacted third molar. Both are unerupted teeth and superimpose to each other at the periapical region.



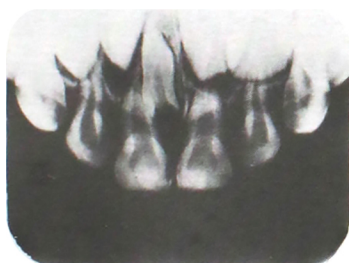
Case 12. An erupted paramolar (small and short) exhibits between right maxillary second and third molar with good alignment. There are history of pain due to mastication and sensitive due to cold. No carious involving upon this tooth. A small radiolucent area situated at the root apex.



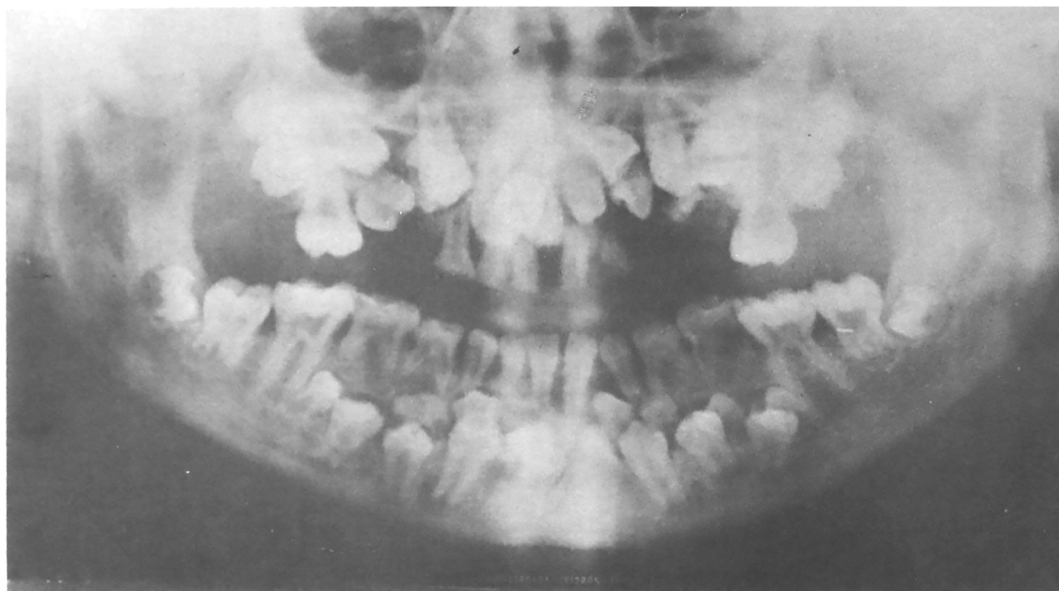
Case 13. A distomolar or fourth molar displays at distal aspect of left maxillary second molar. It was found during a routine full mouth roentgenographic examination. The small unerupted supernumerary tooth obstructs the eruption of third molar.



Case 14. An inverted distodens or fourth molar appears at the right maxillary third molar. The third molar is fully eruption and there is no evidence of radiological finding.



Case 15. An unerupted inverted mesiodens lining between central incisor of both deciduous and permanent teeth. The roentgenogram as a part of full mouth surveying of a three and a half-year-old girl. It has a conical crown and its root formation is not complete yet.



Case 16. A case of cleido-cranial dysostosis. There are three sets of retained dentition within the jaws bone, primary, permanent and supernumerary teeth. There are multiple unerupted teeth effect from the right premolar to the left premolar region. Note the supernumerary teeth are always associated with this disorder.

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