

**LETTER TO THE EDITOR:
AN UNUSUAL CASE OF MULTIPLE SUPERNUMERARY MANDIBULAR
PREMOLAR TEETH**

**EDİTÖRE MEKTUP:
NADİR BİR, ÇOK FAZLA MANDİBULAR PREMOLAR VAKASI**

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ABSTRACT

A 21-year-old male who had Angle class III malocclusion presented to our clinic for orthodontic treatment. On clinical examination, dental and medical histories of the patients were evaluated. However, there were no systemic diseases, syndromes and familial histories about supernumerary teeth in the patient. In radiographic examination, no cysts, enlargement in the follicular epithelium or root resorption were found. No other dental anomalies associated with supernumerary teeth were found. This article describes a rare case of bilateral supernumerary premolar teeth located in the mandibular premolar region and unilateral supernumerary premolar tooth located in the mandibular molar region in a patient with permanent dentition, and its treatment.

Key words: Dental anomaly, supernumerary teeth, mandibular premolar teeth.

ÖZET

21 yaşında Angle sınıf III malokluzyona sahip bir erkek hasta kliniğimize ortodontik tedavi amacıyla başvurdu. Klinik muayenesinde, hastanın dental ve medikal geçmişi değerlendirildi. Ancak, hastada artı dişlerle alakalı hiçbir sistemik hastalık, sendrom ve ailesel geçmiş mevcut değildi. Radyografik değerlendirmede, kist, foliküler epitel tabakada büyüme ya da kök rezorbsiyonu yoktu. Artı dişlerle alakalı diğer dişsel anomaliler de mevcut değildi. Bu makale, daimi dişlenmede olan bir hastada, mandibular premolar bölgede lokalize olmuş çift taraflı artı premolar dişlerin ve mandibular molar bölgede lokalize olmuş tek taraflı artı premolar dişin nadir bir olgusunu ve olgunun tedavisini anlatmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dişsel anomali, artı (extra) dişler, alt çene premolar dişleri

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

Supernumerary teeth are defined as an excess in the number of teeth in relation to the normal dental formula (32 in the permanent dentition).¹ The reported prevalence of this abnormality varies between 0.1% and 3.8% in the permanent dentition.² Supernumerary teeth are encountered more frequently in males than in females, with a 2:1 ratio.¹

Multiple supernumerary teeth are rare and most cases are found in association with syndromes such as cleidocranial dysostosis and cleft lip and palate. Supernumerary teeth may lead to various pathological conditions. These include delayed eruption or non-eruption, displacement of permanent teeth, resorption of adjacent roots and cystic formation.³

The most frequent location is in the maxilla, the anterior medial region (mesiodens), where 80% of all supernumerary teeth are found. More rarely, they can be located in the superior canine, premolar or distomolar zone, and inferior incisor, premolar or distomolar zone.¹ An epidemiological research performed on dental anomalies for the Turkish population reported that the frequency of multiple supernumerary premolars were detected as 0.06%.⁴

Treatment of a supernumerary teeth case will depend on their positions and types, their possible effects on dentition, and the patient's psychological conditioning.⁵ According to Hattab et al,³ the treatments considered for patients with supernumerary teeth are clinical and radiographic follow-up, or immediate or mediate extraction of the supernumerary tooth.

This article describes a rare case of bilateral supernumerary teeth located in the mandibular



premolar and unilateral supernumerary tooth located in the mandibular molar region in a patient with permanent dentition, and its treatment.

A 21-year-old male who had Angle class III malocclusion presented to our clinic for orthodontic treatment. On clinical examination, dental and medical histories of the patients were evaluated. However, there were no systemic diseases, syndromes and familial histories about supernumerary teeth in the patient. In radiographic examination, no cysts or root resorption were found. No other dental anomalies associated with supernumerary teeth were found (Figure 1). The patient had all of teeth in his mouth and all of them were healthy. So that, a decision was made to surgically remove the supernumerary premolar teeth to minimizing the risk of complications resulting from supernumerary teeth. Extracted teeth were shown in Figure 2.

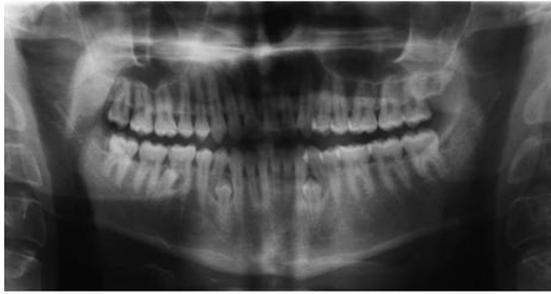


Figure 1. Panoramic and periapical radiographs of the patient showing the multiple mandibular supernumerary premolar teeth.



Figure 2. The photographs of the extracted mandibular supernumerary premolar teeth.

Early diagnosis of supernumerer teeth is imperative for successful management, because it permits the dental team to implement the most appropriate treatment options for both the sort-and the long term needs of the patient and to minimize future complications. If delayed eruption, displacement and root resorption of adjacent tooth, crowding and cystic formation have occurred, surgical removal of supernumerary teeth may be needed. Periodic clinical and radiographical examinations should be carried out as in absence of any pathologic condition. Supernumerer teeth cases should be evaluated carefully by clinicians and early diagnosis and treatment planning should be made for appropriate treatment modalities to minimize the complications of these dental anomalies.

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