

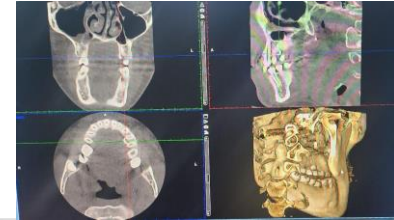
Digitally guided dentistry vs conventional methods in diagnosis and treatment of rare cases of supernumerary teeth- Case report



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Supernumerary teeth are odontostomatologic anomaly characterized by the existence of excessive number of teeth in relation to the normal dental formula. The possible mechanisms of development are described, with a localized hyperactivity of the dental lamina being the most widely accepted theory. Many studies reported the prevalence of 0.15% to 3.8% supernumerary teeth in the permanent dentition. Supernumerary premolars are very rare and occur with a prevalence of 0.29–0.64%. They are also the most common supernumerary teeth in the mandibular arch (7%), and their incidence is 1%. Maxillary supernumerary premolars are found to occur at a lower rate (26%). The occurrence of multiple (more than two) supernumerary teeth without any associated systemic conditions or syndromes, however, is a rare phenomenon and occurs in less than 1% of cases. 75% of these teeth are impacted, unerupted, and generally asymptomatic. Supernumerary premolars may not become radiographically visible until the patient's normal premolars have erupted. For early diagnosis and appropriate follow-up the use of digital dentistry, instead of conventional X-ray is extremely important.

A rare occurrence of a supernumerary premolar in the upper jaw in a 17-year-old girl, who complaint of frequent pain during eating food, itching in gum with occasional bleeding. Intraoral examination revealed presence of supernumerary tooth which was present in maxillary premolar region.



The Panoramic X-ray didn't show the contours of the supernumerary tooth, but after making the 3D the rudimentary tooth was shown in the premolar area.



The patient was advised for extraction and possible orthodontic treatment after the surgical intervention, which was performed under local anesthesia.



Conclusion. Digitally guided dentistry provides superior advantages in the diagnosis and therapy of supernumerary teeth.