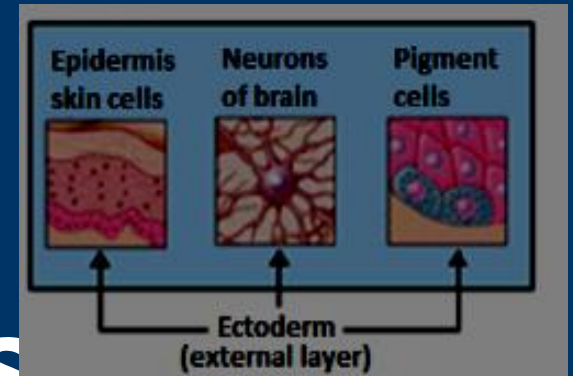


Ectodermal Dysplasia

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Group 3

ECTODERM is a layer of cell that covers the outside of the developing baby. From this, baby develops the skin, hair, nails, teeth, nerve cells, sweat glands, parts of the eye and ear, and parts of some other organs.



Ectodermal Dysplasia *is...*

- Genetic disorders affecting the development or function of the teeth, hair, nails and sweat glands
 - Not a single disorder, but a group of conditions
 - (150 different conditions have been identified)
-
-

Each syndrome involves different combination symptoms, which includes:

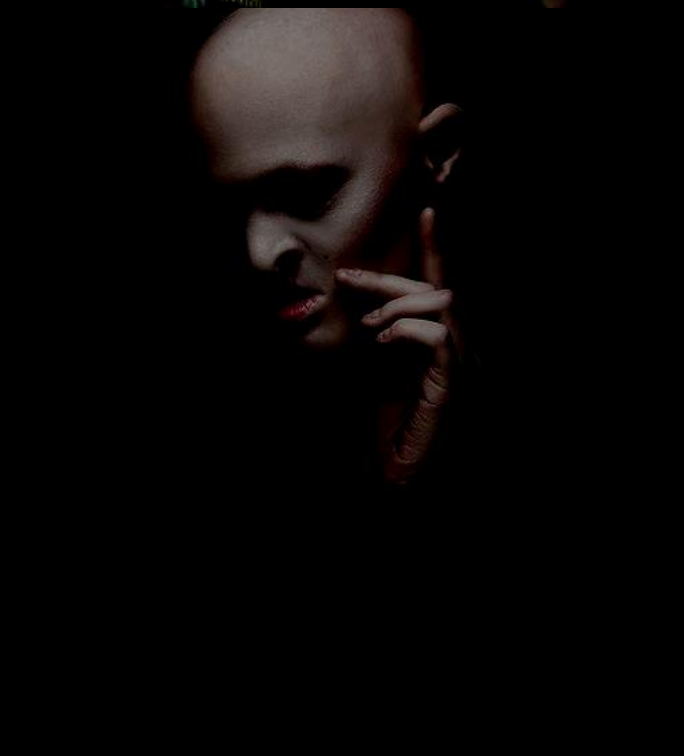


- .Absence or abnormality of hair growth
- .Absence or malformation of some or all teeth
- .Impairment or loss of hearing or vision
- .Frequent infections due to immune system deficiencies or, in some cases, the inability of
- .cracked or eroded skin to keep out disease-causing bacteria
- .Absence or malformation of some fingers or
- .toes
- .Cleft lip and/or palate
- .Irregular skin pigmentation.

.It is important to know that not all the individuals
.with the EDs will have a fit description of a specific
syndrome.

.“Great variation in the physical appearance”





What causes ED?

- .Altered genes (inherited/ mutated)
- .Affected children depend on the type of ED
- .that exists in the family:

.not parents'
fault!!



Role of the Dental Team

Identify and diagnose the condition to offer the best treatment options for the patient:

- Partial/ Full Denture
- Regular appointments for the patients

