

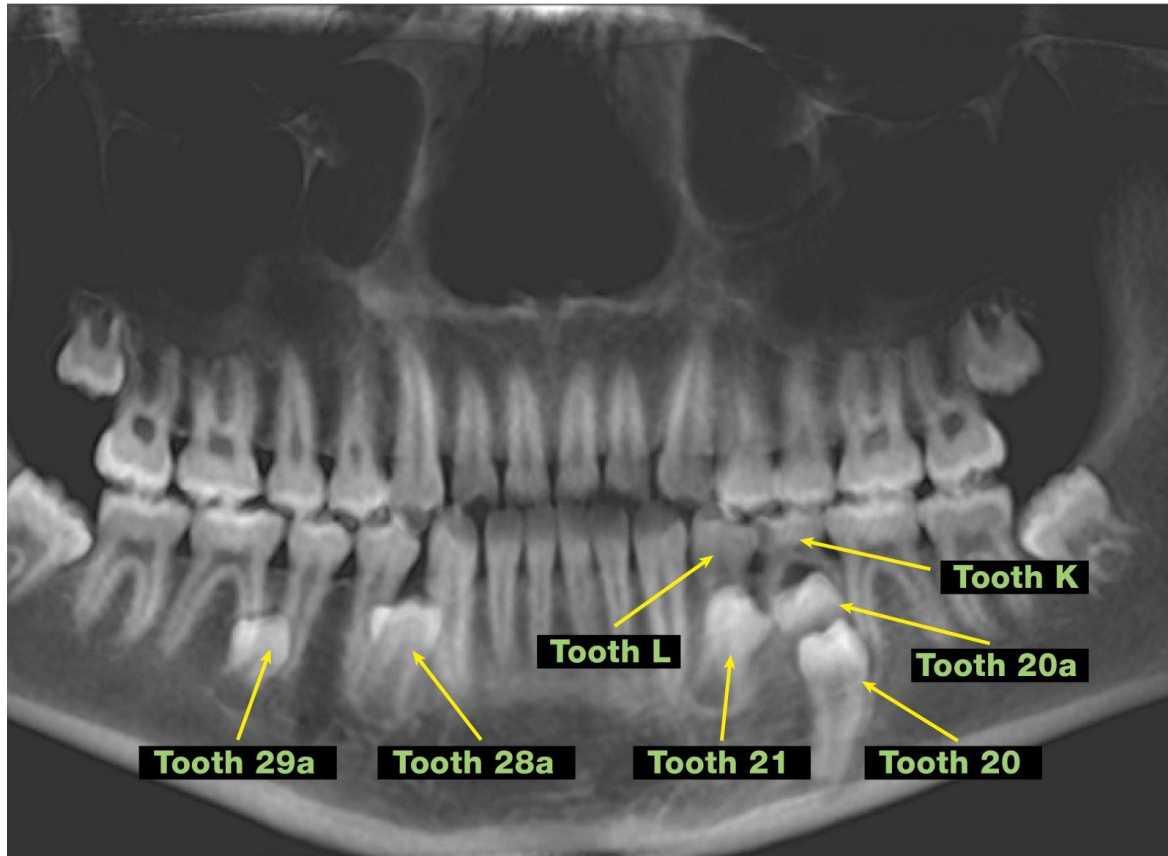
Supernumerary teeth

Distodens, Mesiodens/Mesiodente

Supernumerary teeth

- Excessive number of teeth in relation to the normal dental formula
- Commonly seen with several congenital genetic disorders
- Gardner's syndrome, cleidocranial dysostosis and cleft lip and palate
- Less common syndromes that are associated with ST are; Fabry Disease, Ellis-van Creveld syndrome, Nance-Horan syndrome, Rubinstein-Taybi Syndrome and Trico–Rhino–Phalangeal syndrome.

Supernumerary teeth



Mesiodens

- most common [supernumerary tooth](#) and is located in the palatal midline between the two maxillary central incisors.
- A mesiodens is a supernumerary tooth in the maxillary anterior incisor region.
- Pathology:
 - occur as single (85% of cases), multiple, unilateral or bilateral
 - more commonly seen in permanent dentition than primary dentition
- Etiology:
 - possible causes include
 - restricted increase in the activity of the dental lamina (hyperactivity theory)
 - splitting of the tooth bud into two equal or unequal sections (dichotomy theory)

Mesiodens



Mandibular mesiodens



Panoramic view of the bilateral mesiodens that hindered eruption of the central incisors.



Mesiodens

- Mesiodens. This potpourri of pathologic lesions was created by Dr. J.E. Bouquot, and dedicated to Dr. C.D. Johnson, who collected the cases. Both men are faculty members of the University of Texas Dental Branch at Houston. Photos are derived from patients in the Urgent Care Clinic, of which Dr. Johnson is the long-standing director.

Distodens

An extra fourth molar is referred to as a distodens or distomolar.

A fourth molar tooth is a very rare entity in modern humans although prevalent in early humans.

A distomolar (dens distomolar) is a supernumerary tooth that is located distally to a wisdom tooth and when fully erupted extends the dental arch [5]. Such a tooth is called a fourth molar

A distomolar can have a normal anatomical structure characteristic of this set of teeth with a fully-formed crown, single root, and be clearly separated from the adjacent teeth or it can diverge in its shape from a regular molar.




Distodens

Note distal to the mandibular left (developing) third molar is another follicle with the enamel evident. On the patients' right side, only the follicle is evident. No calcified structure is visible on this image.

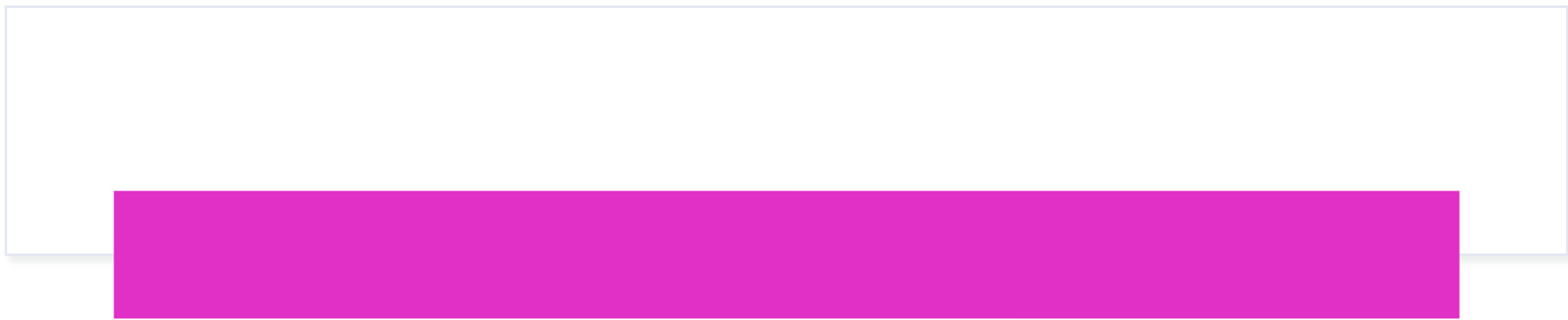



<http://www.srmjrd.in/article.asp?issn=0976-433X;year=2014;volume=5;issue=4;spage=280;epage=282;aulast=Karikal>

- Showing a 4th mandibular molar in the left side of the mandible



The removed
lower third
and fourth
molars





Supernumerary
teeth in
the premaxillary
area





