

The background features a dark blue gradient with faint, light blue technical diagrams. On the left side, there is a large circular scale with numerical markings from 140 to 260 in increments of 10. Several circular diagrams with arrows and dashed lines are scattered across the page, suggesting a technical or scientific theme.

# DENS IN DENTE AND DILACERATION

JANETH CANOLA-PANIAGUA

## WHAT IS DENS IN DENTE?

- ❖ Dens in Dente is a dental condition that develops during teeth formation, in which the outer surfaces of the tooth become folded inward, resulting in an invagination of the calcified layers of the tooth; growing inside of another tooth.
- ❖ This happens most frequently on the crown of maxillary lateral incisors and although such teeth may appear clinically normal, a radiograph will reveal the degree of invagination.
- ❖ These teeth usually become necrotic and their periapical area often shows a radiolucent lesion that may represent a dental cyst.

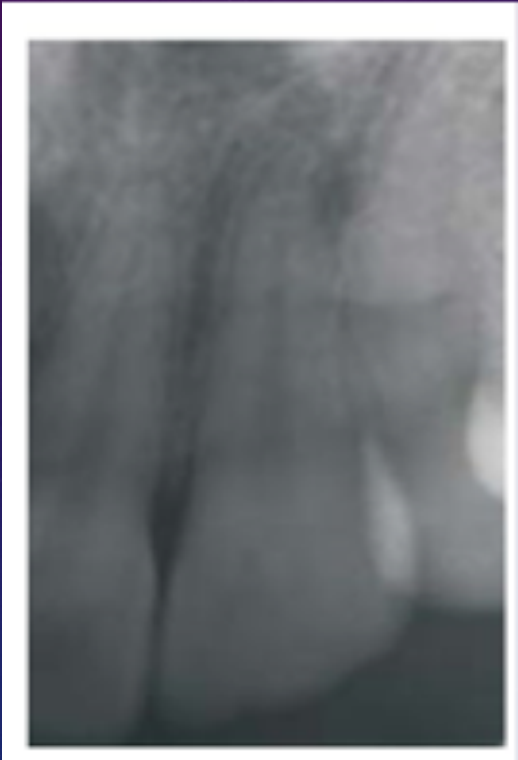
## POSSIBLE CAUSES

- ❖ Controversial and unclear. Several theories proposed:
  - Focal failure of growth of internal enamel epithelium while surrounding normal epithelium continues to proliferate.
  - Rapid and aggressive proliferation of part of internal enamel epithelium invading dental papilla.
  - Distortion of enamel organ during tooth development.
- ❖ Genetically inherited.
- ❖ Infolding of enamel into tooth structure during the early stages of bud formation.

# HOW IS THE PATIENT AFFECTED BY DENS IN DENTE?

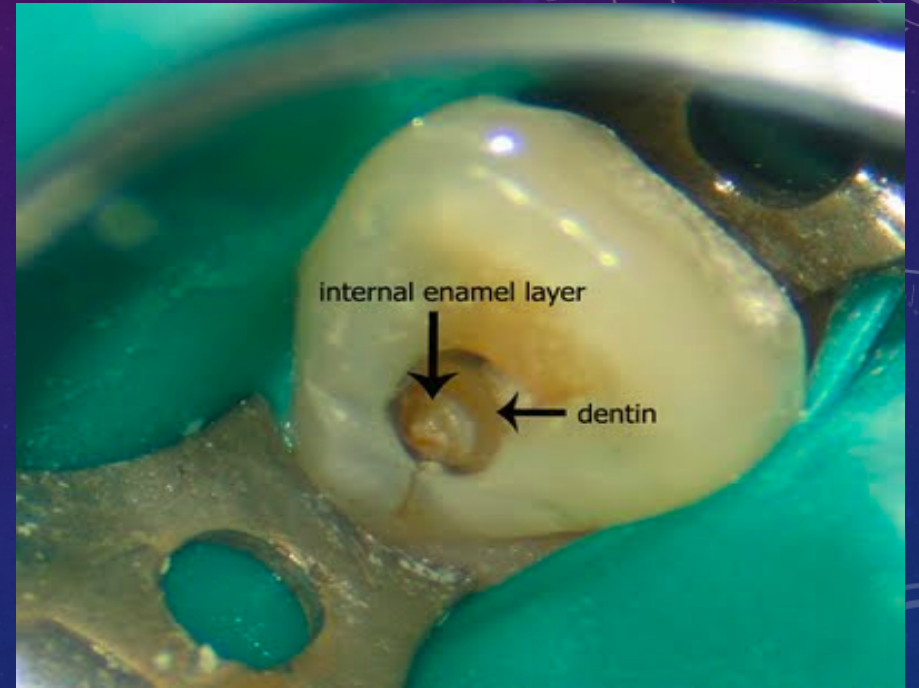
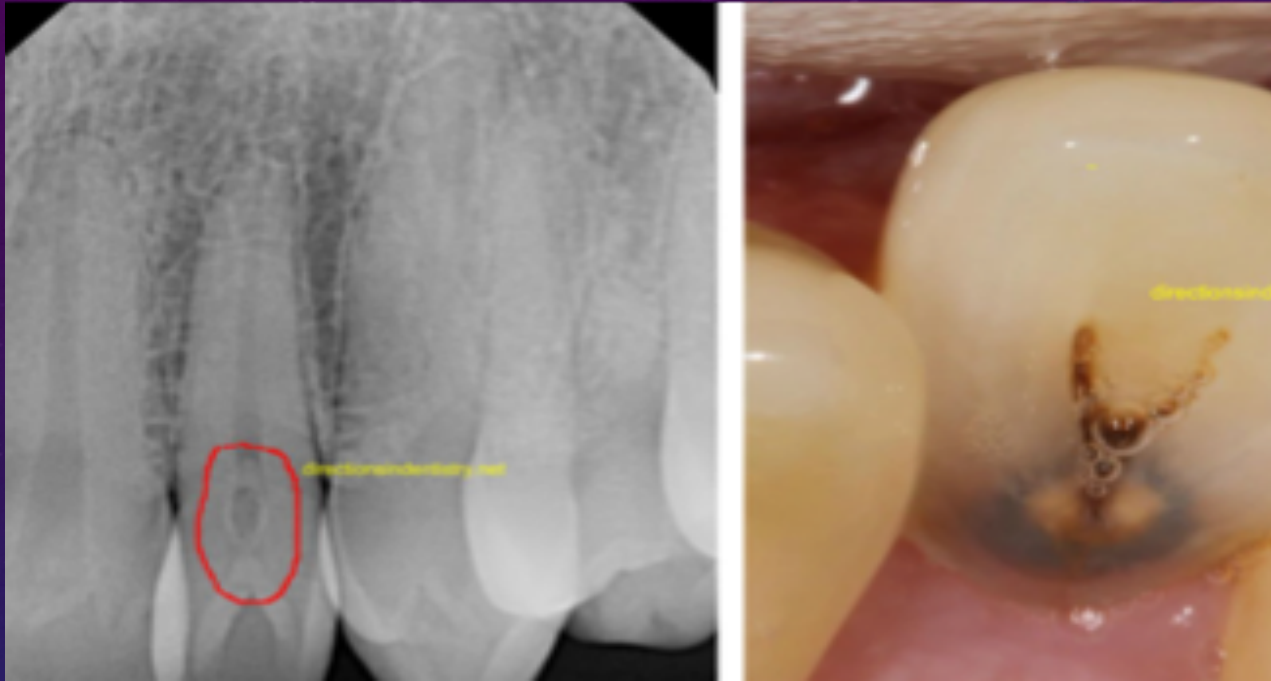
- ❖ Pain
- ❖ High risk of developing caries
- ❖ Non-eruption of tooth
- ❖ May cause:
  - Abscess formation
  - Displacement of dental structures

Normal Lateral Incisor



Radiographic appearance of dens in dente





# DENS IN DENTE OF AN IMPACTED LATERAL



## WHAT IS DILACERATION?

- ❖ Dilaceration is the alteration in the tooth shape and its structure and it refers to a sharp bend in the tooth which it can be in the crown portion or in the root.
- ❖ The abnormal angulation may be present anywhere along the length of the tooth.
- ❖ It occurs as a result of trauma to the predecessors of permanent teeth, and it is seen that dilaceration of the root is more common than that of the crown.



# CLINICAL AND RADIOGRAPHIC FEATURES

- ❖ The most commonly teeth involved are the permanent Maxillary incisors followed by the Mandibular anterior teeth.
- ❖ Dilaceration is seen in both permanent and deciduous teeth.
- ❖ Maxillary anterior teeth which exhibits dilaceration often lead to “Failure to Eruption”.
- ❖ Mandibular incisor which exhibits dilaceration often show full eruption unlike Maxillary anterior teeth. After eruption these teeth often show Labial or Lingual inclination.
- ❖ Mandibular teeth with dilaceration are often non –vital and exhibit a periapical inflammatory lesion.

# ROOT DILACERATION AND PERIAPICAL INFLAMMATORY LESION



## DILACERATION OF AN IMPACTED CANINE



# CROWN DILACERATION



## REFERENCES

- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5026114/>
- [https://www.sriramachandra.edu.in/university/pdf/research/journals/jan\\_2007/book\\_10.pdf](https://www.sriramachandra.edu.in/university/pdf/research/journals/jan_2007/book_10.pdf)
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3961942/>
- Allied Health Learning Center by Joyce I. Levy and Barbara A. Marks.
- <https://www.juniordentist.com/dilaceration.html>