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Subject

oral pathology

Submitted to

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Qno 2. What is taurodontism? Explain in detail different type of dentogenesis imperfecta.

- Taurodontism :-

Taurodontism is a developmental disturbance of a tooth in which body is enlarged at the expense of the roots -

An enlarged pulp chamber, apical displacement of the pulpal floor and lack of constriction at the cemento-enamel junction are the characteristic features. It appears

most frequently as an isolated anomaly but its association with several syndromes and abnormalities has also been reported.

Endodontic treatment of taurodont teeth is stated to be complex and difficult due to the complexity in the tooth morphology.

This case report presents a case of taurodontism in permanent maxillary molars and their successful endodontic treatment.

Dentinogenesis Imperfecta :-

is a condition characterized by teeth that are translucent and discolored (most often blue-grey or yellow-brown in color). Individuals with this disorder tend to have teeth that are weaker than normal, which leads to wear, breakage, and loss of teeth that are weaker than normal.

This damage can include teeth fractures or small holes (pitting) in the enamel.

Dentinogenesis imperfecta can affect both primary (baby) teeth and permanent teeth. People with this condition may also have speech problems or teeth and permanent teeth.

people with this condition may also have speech problems or teeth that are not placed correctly in the mouth.

Dentinogenesis imperfecta is caused by mutation in the DSPP gene and is an ~~autosomal~~ autosomal dominant manner.

Classification :-

There are three types of dentinogenesis imperfecta.

Type 1:- Occurs in people who have osteogenesis Imperfecta a genetic condition in which bones are brittle, causing them to break easily. People with this type of dentinogenesis Imperfecta have mutations in COL1A1 or COL1A2.

Type 2:- usually occurs in people without another inherited disorder. Some families with type II also have progressive hearing loss in older age. Type II is the most common type of dentinogenesis Imperfecta.

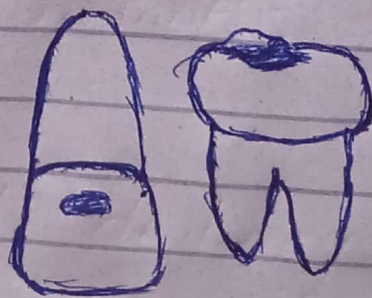
Type III usually occurs in people without another inherited disorder. Type III was the first identified in a group of family in Southern Maryland and has also been seen in individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish descent.

Q1 no. Briefly explain G.V Black's classification of dental caries along with diagrammatic illustration.

G.V Black Caries Classification (Class I to VI)

Class I: - Cavity in pits or fissures on the occlusal surface of molars and premolars, facial and lingual surfaces of molars, lingual surface of maxillary incisor (Class I corresponds to surface of a posterior tooth you can clinically see - occlusal / lingual / buccal surface. Therefore the interproximal surface are not classified as class I)

Class I cavity



Class II :- Cavity on proximal surface of premolars and molars (Class II) corresponds to surface of posterior tooth you cannot see clinically)

Class II cavity



Class III :-

Cavity on proximal surfaces of incisor and canines that do not involve the incisal angle (Class III corresponds to surface of ant anterior tooth you cannot see clinically).

Class III cavity.



Class IV :-

Cavity on proximal surface of incisor or canines that involve the incisal angle (Class IV rest. lesion is the larger version of Class III that covers the incisal angle)

Class IV cavity



Class V :-

Cavity on the cervical third of the facial or lingual surface of any tooth (think of the neck of the tooth)

Class V cavity



Class ~~iv~~ VI :-

Cavity on incisal edges of anterior teeth and cusp tips of posterior teeth (Class VI corresponds to the very top surface of a tooth.)

Class VI cavity.



Q no 3: write a detailed note on Supernumary teeth along with example?

Supernumary Teeth:-

are odontostomatologic anomaly characterized by as the existence excessive number of teeth in relation to the normal dental formula. This condition is commonly seen with several congenital genetic disorders such as Gardner's syndrome, cleidocranial dysostosis and cleft lip and plate.

Supernumary teeth are 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. ST can be detecting the abnormalities gives us to make correct management of the patient and also it is important for making well-informed decisions about long-term medical care and treatment. In this review, the genetic syndromes that are related with ST were discussed.

Definition - A Supernumerary tooth is one that is additional to the normal series and can be found in almost any region of the dental arch.

Supernumerary teeth are defined as those in addition to the normal series of deciduous or permanent dentition. They may occur anywhere in the mouth. They may appear as a single tooth or multiple teeth unilaterally or bilaterally, erupted or impacted and mandible/maxilla or both jaws.

Types of Supernumerary teeth:-

Supernumerary teeth can be classified by shape and by position.

- Supplemental (where the tooth has a normal shape for the teeth in that series)
- Tuberculate (also called barrel shaped)
- Conical (also called peg shaped)
- Compound odontoma (multiple small tooth like forms)
- Complex odontoma (a disorganized mass of dental tissue)

When classified by position, a supernumerary tooth may be referred to as mesiodens, a paradens, or a distodens, occasionally these teeth do not erupt into the oral cavity but manifest as a malocclusion.

Example:-

— Supernumerary

- Mesiodens
- Fourth molar
 - Maxillary premolar
 - Distomolar or Distodens
- Mandibular premolar
- Maxillary lateral incisors.
- Mandibular central incisors
- Maxillary premolars.

The most common supernumerary tooth is mesiodense, which is a malformed peg-like tooth that occurs between the maxillary central incisors.

Fourth and fifth molars that form behind the third molars are another kind of supernumerary teeth.