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Case Report

# Non-syndrome multiple impacted teeth and supernumerary teeth in a family: A report of 2 cases



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#### ABSTRACT

Although impacted or supernumerary teeth are common, multiple impacted teeth combined with supernumerary teeth is a rare condition, often found in association with syndromes such as cleidocranial dysplasia or Gardner's syndrome. This report presents two patients, a son and his mother, with multiple impacted and supernumerary teeth but no associated syndromes. The 27-year-old patient had 23 impacted teeth and 9 supernumerary teeth with maxillary osteoma. The patient's mother, 55 years old, had 14 impacted teeth and 6 supernumerary teeth with 16 hypodontial teeth.

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#### 1. Introduction

Supernumerary teeth are those that exceed the normal dental formula. This phenomenon is also known as hyperdontia and can occur in solitary or multiple forms, may be unilateral or bilateral, and affect one or both jaws. These teeth are more prevalent among men than women, and the ratio of occurrence in men compared to women is between 1.18:1 and 4.5:1. The prevalence of supernumerary teeth is 0.2-0.8% in deciduous dentition and 0.5–3.5% in permanent dentition [1]. Complications associated with supernumerary teeth include impaction, delayed eruption, ectopic eruption, overcrowding, spacing anomalies, and the formation of follicular cysts [2,3]. Although single impacted and supernumerary teeth are not uncommon, the development of multiple impacted teeth and supernumerary teeth is a rare condition, and several developmental disorders frequently show association with multiple impacted teeth and supernumerary teeth. These disorders include cleft lip and palate, cleidocranial dysostosis, Gardner's syndrome, Fabry Anderson's syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, and trico-rhino-phalangeal syndrome [1]. In the present report, we

\* Asian AOMS: Asian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons; ASOMP: Asian Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology; JSOP: Japanese Society of Oral Pathology; JSOMS: Japanese Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons; JSOM: Japanese Society of Oral Medicine; JAMI: Japanese Academy of Maxillofacial Implants.

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present two cases of multiple impacted and supernumerary teeth located in both jaws but with no associated syndromes.

#### 2. Case report

#### 2.1. Case 1

A 27-year-old male patient presented with failure of eruption of the upper and lower teeth and was referred to our hospital. His medical history revealed that he was born at 40 weeks gestation to a 28-year-old mother and a 32-year-old father. The pregnancy and delivery were normal, and his birth weight was approximately 2.6 kg. The clinical data of the patient at 27 years of age show that he had a height of 160 cm and a weight of 51 kg. None of these measurements deviated from the norm. The patient was a healthy child with no mental retardation, normal facial appearance, and no skeletal or other abnormalities suggestive of a systemic syndrome.

During the intraoral examination of the patient, the oral soft tissues were unremarkable. The patient had the following teeth fully erupted: 17, 16, 55, 54, 53, 52, 11, 62, 63, 64, 65, 26, 27 in the maxilla (Fig. 1) and 71, 73, 74, 75, 36, 37, 81, 83, 84, 85, 46, 47 in the mandible (Fig. 2). Teeth 65, 85 were residual roots and 72, 82 were hypodontia. Panoramic (Fig. 3) and cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) (Fig. 4) images showed that the patient had 11 impacted teeth and 5 supernumerary teeth in the maxilla and 12 impacted teeth and 4 supernumerary teeth in the mandible. In total, the patient had 23 impacted teeth and 9 supernumerary teeth. The maxillary impacted permanent teeth were 18, 15, 14,

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Fig. 1. Intraoral photograph showing erupted teeth in the maxilla (Case 1).



Fig. 2. Intraoral photograph showing erupted teeth in the mandible (Case 1).



Fig. 3. Panoramic radiograph showing impacted teeth and supernumerary teeth (Case 1).

13, 12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28 and the mandibular impacted permanent teeth were 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48. CBCT (Fig. 5) images showed maxillary osteoma without any symptoms under the left maxillary sinus. The size of the osteoma was about  $17 \text{ mm} \times 13 \text{ mm} \times 15 \text{ mm}$ .

#### 2.2. Case 2

A 55-year-old female, the mother of the patient referred in Case 1, had mandibular left canine teeth existing only in the oral cavity. However, she had multiple impacted teeth and supernumerary teeth in both jaws. Her medical history revealed that she had extracted all deciduous teeth because of mobility and received a removable denture at the age of 19. We confirmed that she had not undergone permanent tooth extraction. During clinical examination at the age of 55, she registered a height of 153 cm and a weight of 44 kg. The patient was a healthy child with no mental retardation,

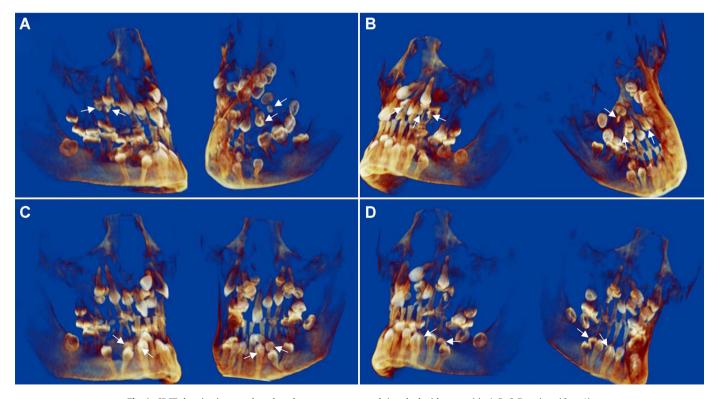


Fig. 4. CBCT showing impacted teeth and supernumerary teeth (marked with arrows) in A, B, C, D regions (Case 1).

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