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SUPERNUMERARY TEETH – LATEST 20 ARTICLES

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Database: Ovid MEDLINE(R) <1946 to November Week 3 2013>
Search Strategy:
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1  exp *Tooth, Supernumerary/ (1311)
2  limit 1 to english language (936)
3  ((without adj supernumerary) or (absen$ adj2 supernumerary)).tw. (20)
4  2 not 3 (934)

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<1>
Unique Identifier
23893278
Status
MEDLINE
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Title
Supernumerary teeth in primary dentition.
Source
BMJ Case Reports.  2013, 2013.

<2>
Unique Identifier
23541047
Status
MEDLINE
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Title
Dental anomalies in a Portuguese population.
Source
Abstract
OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence and pattern of agenesis, supernumerary teeth, impacted teeth and transpositions, as well as the relation between them, in a Portuguese sample.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The study sample consisted of 2888 patients, observed between 2005 and 2009 at the Dentistry Clinic of the Instituto Superior de Ciencias da Saude-Norte (ISCSN, Portugal). The study included evaluation of the following parameters: agenesis of all teeth, supernumerary teeth, impacted permanent teeth and tooth transposition. The age range varied from 7 to 21 years. In order to study the absence of the third molar, subjects aged below 14 years were excluded. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS().

RESULTS: Excluding third molars, the prevalence of tooth agenesis, supernumerary teeth, impacted teeth and transpositions was 6.1%, 0.8%, 1.8% and 0.2%, respectively, for this Portuguese population. There was a significantly higher prevalence of supernumerary teeth in males than in females (P < 0.05). The mesiodens was the most frequent supernumerary tooth, the upper canine was the most frequent impacted tooth, and the upper canine and upper lateral were the two most frequently transposed teeth. There was a significantly higher prevalence of missing third molars in the impacted canine group than in the non-impacted canine group (P < 0.05).

CONCLUSIONS: Agenesis is the most frequent dental anomaly. There are no differences between genders, except for supernumerary teeth, which are found more frequently in men. A relation between third molar agenesis and impacted canines was found. Copyright 2013 Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.

<3>
Unique Identifier
23524546
Status
MEDLINE
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To request copies of any of these articles please use one of our request forms. Articles can be emailed or posted for a charge of £2.50 each.

Title
The use of cone beam computed tomography in planning supernumerary cases.

Source

Abstract
This paper presents a series of four supernumerary cases where the use of further investigation with CBCT facilitated in the treatment planning process. The cases highlight different problems encountered when treatment planning this group of patients.

Title
Supernumerary lateral incisor.

Source

Abstract
Supernumerary teeth are common in general population and occur frequently in patients with familial trait. However, it is rare to find supernumeraries in individuals with no associated disease or syndrome. Supernumerary teeth are found in any region of maxilla and mandible, with a predisposition for anterior maxilla. A case of endodontically involved supernumerary lateral incisor is described.

Title
Multilobed mesiodens: a supernumerary tooth with unusual morphology.

Source
BMJ Case Reports. 2013, 2013.
Abstract
An 8-year-old boy came with a chief complaint of an abnormally shaped tooth situated in upper front teeth region. On examination a supernumerary tooth with multiple lobes was present palatally to the maxillary right permanent central incisor. The morphology of the tooth crown was found to be unusual due to the presence of five lobes in the crown portion. Because of the supernumerary tooth, the permanent right central incisor was displaced labially. Radiographic examination showed a completely formed supernumerary tooth with dilacerated root. On the basis of clinical and radiographic examination, the supernumerary tooth was diagnosed as multilobed mesiodens. Since patient expressed dissatisfaction with the presence of supernumerary tooth, it was decided to extract this mesiodens followed by orthodontic treatment for alignment of labially placed maxillary right permanent central incisor.

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Case Reports. Journal Article.

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20130208

Year of Publication
2013

Unique Identifier
23829022

Status
MEDLINE

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Title
Parotid fistula–an extra-orally draining infected dentigerous cyst associated with a supernumerary fourth molar in ascending ramus.

Source

Abstract
An infected cyst, associated with a supernumerary fourth molar in the ascending ramus of the mandible, presented with parotid swelling, trismus and pain. It was managed as a parotid infection but recurred and a draining pre-auricular sinus developed, which was thought to be a parotid fistula. This was managed by cautery, followed by excision of the fistula, both of which were unsuccessful. Following this, further investigations revealed that the cause of the facial sinus was in fact a cyst associated with a mandibular fourth molar in the posterior ascending ramus. The tooth was extracted, via a pre-auricular extra-oral approach, under general anaesthetic.

Clinical Relevance: This case shows how a dental panoramic radiograph can be extremely helpful at ruling out certain pathology. It also demonstrates how the symptoms of an infection arising from a tooth in the ramus may be misdiagnosed as salivary gland pathology.

Publication Type
Case Reports. Journal Article.

Date Created
20130708

Year of Publication
2013

Unique Identifier
23941032

Status
MEDLINE

Authors
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Title
Treatment of an impacted supernumerary tooth using limited fixed orthodontic appliances.

Source

Abstract
A 42-year and 9-month-old female with an impacted supernumerary tooth was treated with limited fixed orthodontic appliances. As seen in this case, it is possible to successfully treat impacted teeth in adults even though the most common time to treat impactions is during adolescence.

Publication Type
Case Reports. Journal Article.

Date Created
20130814

Year of Publication
2013

Unique Identifier
23697344

Status
MEDLINE

Authors
Immune therapeutic potential of stem cells from human supernumerary teeth.


**Institution**
Department of Molecular Cell Biology and Oral Anatomy, Kyushu University Graduate School of Dental Science, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka, Japan.

**Title**
Immune therapeutic potential of stem cells from human supernumerary teeth.

**Source**

**Other ID**
Source: NLM. PMC3684232 [Available on 07/01/14]

**Abstract**
Discoveries of immunomodulatory functions in mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have suggested that they might have therapeutic utility in treating immune diseases. Recently, a novel MSC population was identified from dental pulp of human supernumerary teeth, and its multipotency characterized. Herein, we first examined the in vitro and in vivo immunomodulatory functions of human supernumerary tooth-derived stem cells (SNTSCs). SNTSCs suppressed not only the viability of T-cells, but also the differentiation of interleukin 17 (IL-17)-secreting helper T (Th17)-cells in in vitro co-culture experiments. In addition, systemic SNTSC transplantation ameliorated the shortened lifespan and elevated serum autoantibodies and nephritis-like renal dysfunction in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) model MRL/lpr mice. SNTSC transplantation also suppressed in vivo increased levels of peripheral Th17 cells and IL-17, as well as ex vivo differentiation of Th17 cells in MRL/lpr mice. Adoptive transfer experiments demonstrated that SNTSC-transplanted MRL/lpr mouse-derived T-cell-adopted immunocompromised mice showed a longer lifespan in comparison with non-transplanted MRL/lpr mouse-derived T-cell-adopted immunocompromised mice, indicating that SNTSC transplantation suppresses the hyper-immune condition of MRL/lpr mice through suppressing T-cells. Analysis of these data suggests that SNTSCs are a promising MSC source for cell-based therapy for immune diseases such as SLE.

**Publication Type**

**Date Created**
20130618

**Year of Publication**
2013

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Non-syndromic multiple supernumerary teeth: report of a case with 13 supplemental teeth.

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**Title**
Esthetic management of a primary double tooth using a silicone putty guide: a case report.

**Authors Full Name**

**Institution**
Department of Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry, K.D. Dental College and Hospital, Mathura, India. dr.ravi_pedo@yahoo.com

**Title**
Esthetic management of a primary double tooth using a silicone putty guide: a case report.

**Source**
The term double tooth is often used to describe fusion and gemination. The development of isolated large or joined teeth is not rare, but the literature is confusing when the appropriate terminology is presented. The objective of this paper is to present a case of a primary double tooth in a 5-year-old girl with a history of trauma. The tooth was endodontically treated and esthetic management was carried out using a silicone putty guide.

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**Title**
Non-syndromic multiple supernumerary teeth: a rare entity.

**Source**
BMJ Case Reports. 2013, 2013.

**Abstract**
Hyperdontia or supernumerary teeth without associated syndromes is a rare phenomenon, as supernumerary teeth are usually associated with cleft lip and palate or other syndromes such as Gardner's syndrome, cleidocranial dysplasia, tricho-rhino-phalangeal syndrome, etc. A 15-year-old girl reported for orthodontic treatment with a chief complaint of irregular teeth and uneaesthetic smile. On examination class I malocclusion with severe crowding of upper anteriors, anterior open bite of 5 mm, cross bite with upper right posteriors, upper midline shift to right by 5 mm and two supernumerary teeth placed buccally in between 16 & 17 and 26 & 27, respectively, were found. On routine radiographical examination, two additional impacted supernumerary teeth were noticed distal to 18 and in mandibular arch in between roots of 35 and 36. A general physician was consulted who confirmed that there was no associated syndrome. Family history did not reveal any positive findings.

**Publication Type**
Case Reports. Journal Article.

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20130422

**Year of Publication**
2013

**Unique Identifier**
23314450

**Status**
MEDLINE

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**Title**
Identification of supernumerary teeth in 2D and 3D: review of literature and a proposal. [Review]

**Source**

**Abstract**
Supernumerary teeth occur in both syndromic and nonsyndromic patients, and dental professionals are likely to encounter such teeth in their professional careers. There are three main numbering systems used to identify teeth today: the Universal/National, the Palmer/Zsigmondy notation, and the Federation Dentaire Internationale (FDI) numbering systems. However, a review of the literature suggests that none of these three consistently addresses the identification of supernumerary teeth. Being able to communicate the location of supernumerary teeth is important for dental professionals, especially in interdisciplinary situations. This article proposes a guideline to locate and identify supernumerary teeth in two and three dimensions, which may reduce treatment errors and improve communication among health care providers and third-party administrators.

**Publication Type**
Journal Article. Review.

**Date Created**
20130114

**Year of Publication**
2013

**Unique Identifier**
23862256

**Status**
MEDLINE
Causes of tooth extraction at a tertiary care centre in Pakistan.

**Methods:** The cross-sectional study was conducted at the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Punjab Dental Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan, from February to June 2010, and involved 1026 patients who were referred for the extraction of permanent teeth. The inclusion criteria comprised caries, periodontitis, restoration failure, trauma, and local pathologies, while 3rd Molar impactions, supernumerary tooth extraction and extractions done as part of orthodontic or prosthodontic treatment were excluded. Oral hygiene was recorded using the Simplified Oral Hygiene Index. SPSS version 17 was used for statistical analysis.

**Results:** The mean age of the study population was 46.60 +/- 11.321 years, and there were 611 (59.6%) males. A total of 1178 teeth were extracted. Advanced dental caries was the leading cause of tooth extraction (n = 743; 63.1%), followed by periodontitis (n = 309; 26.2%) restoration failure (n = 54; 4.6%), trauma (n = 38; 3.2%) and miscellaneous local pathologies (n = 34; 2.9%). More than half of the patients (n = 540; 52.6%) had poor oral hygiene.

**Conclusion:** Advanced dental caries is the most common cause behind tooth extraction.

Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) is a colorectal cancer syndrome characterized by the development of multiple polyps of the colon and rectum with high risk of malignant transformation. The extraintestinal manifestations such as dento-osseous changes are associated with FAP. This is a case report of a 36-year-old female patient who was referred for dental treatment with the initial diagnosis of florid cemento-osseous dysplasia (FCOD). However, the association of the imaging dento-osseous findings with the medical history confirmed the diagnosis of FAP. The paper illustrates the clinical characteristics and imaging findings associated with FAP, and also discusses misdiagnosis based exclusively on imaging features. Copyright 2012 European Association for Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
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**Management and outcome following extraction of 303 supernumerary teeth in pediatric patients.**

**Source**

**Local Messages**
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**Abstract**
PURPOSE: The purpose of this study was to describe the treatment of permanent teeth impacted by supernumerary teeth and their outcome following extraction.

METHODS: The study population comprised 200 2- to 14-year-olds.

RESULTS: A total of 303 supernumerary teeth were removed from the 200 patients. Surgery was performed on: 129 teeth (~43%) from the vestibular and palatine/lingual (mixed) side; 110 teeth (~36%) from the palatine/lingual side; and 64 teeth (~21%) from the vestibular side. Regarding the shape of the supernumerary teeth, the distribution was: 118 conoid teeth; 92 supplementary teeth; 66 tuberculate teeth; and 27 teeth of varied shapes. In approximately 61% of the permanent teeth (159 teeth), the supernumerary teeth caused impaction of the former, while no case of impaction was recorded in the case of the primary dentition. The impacted permanent teeth evolved favorably in 100% of the orthodontic tractions, in 80% of the relocations, and in approximately 65% of the conductive alveolectomies.

CONCLUSIONS: The highest percentage success rate in treating permanent teeth impacted by supernumerary teeth corresponded to those cases in which surgery could be combined with orthodontic treatment. There were no displacements of neighboring buds during removal of the supernumerary teeth in the primary dentition.

**Title**
Multiple supernumeraries in a non-syndromic patient. [Review]

**Source**

**Local Messages**
THIS JOURNAL IS AVAILABLE IN THE BDA LIBRARY

**Abstract**
Presence of supernumerary teeth (ST) in non-syndromic patients is an exceptional event. The aim of this article is to present an unusual case of a non-syndromic 12 years old girl with 12 ST. In the reported case supernumeraries were found in three quadrants and the most common ST were bicuspids. All ST were surgically excised and occlusion and functionality was restored with prosthetic appliances. ST are an exceedingly uncommon event in the Pediatric Clinic. An extensive review of the literature dealing on non-syndromic cases comprising 10 or more ST and a discussion about the origin of the ST is presented.

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Case Reports. Journal Article. Review.

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20130328

**Year of Publication**
2012

**Unique Identifier**
22488978

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**Title**
Characteristics of premaxillary supernumerary teeth in primary and mixed dentitions: a retrospective analysis of 212 cases.

**Source**

**Abstract**
AIM: To investigate the characteristics and distribution of premaxillary supernumerary teeth affecting primary and mixed dentitions in Indian children.

METHODS: This retrospective analysis included 11 200 children, aged 3-12 years, who attended a pediatric dental clinic for dental care during the period 2007-2010. The children were divided into group I (aged 3-6 years) and group II (aged 7-12 years), and data regarding maxillary anterior supernumerary teeth, diagnosed both as isolated and/or as unexpected findings during routine clinical and radiological examinations,
were gathered. Pearson's (2)-test, with a 0.05 level of significance, was used for the analysis.

RESULTS: The overall prevalence of premaxillary supernumerary teeth in primary and mixed dentitions was 1.9%. Single supernumerary teeth (84.9%) and conical morphology (68.7%) were commonly seen in both groups. The most common sagittal position was palatal (92.3%) among both erupted and impacted maxillary anterior supernumerary teeth.

CONCLUSION: The prevalence of premaxillary supernumerary teeth in Indian children found in this study was 1.9%, with an overall male to female ratio of 1.7:1. Single supernumerary teeth, conical morphology, and erupted supernumerary teeth were the most commonly seen. Supernumerary teeth associated with clinical complications were relatively low (48%), and axial rotation or displacement of maxillary incisors was the most common sequelae. 2012 Blackwell Publishing Asia Pty Ltd.
CONCLUSION: Supernumerary molars are usually diagnosed as a coincidental radiological finding without any associated pathology. However a higher percentage of comorbidity was found than initially expected.

Publication Type
Comparative Study.  Journal Article.

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20120815

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2012