

Poster journal

Anomaly of tooth form in young permanent incisor- An advanced diagnostic approach

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Commentary:

Introduction – Anomalies of tooth form present as a diagnostic dilemma in newly erupted permanent teeth. The uncertainty of pathology can lead to formulation of a wrong and aggressive treatment plan. Dens invaginatus is one such developmental anomaly which results due to invagination into the tooth crown surface before occurrence of calcification¹, and is frequently misdiagnosed. The newer diagnostic aids such as CBCT can provide a correct diagnosis in such cases and help in formulating a minimally invasive treatment plan². This report highlights successful and minimally invasive treatment provided utilizing 3D radiographic aid.

Case Presentation – 11 year old female patient reported with the chief complaint of sensitivity, food lodgement and rough feeling on palatal side of newly erupted front teeth. On oral examination deeply carious cervical pits near cingulum area were observed wrt 11. The tooth showed increased response to cold vitality test. However, periapical radiograph revealed a radiolucency involving pulp. IOPAR examination showed malformation in shape with carious lesion approaching pulp. As per European Society of Endodontics, 2014 guidelines CBCT was advised to examine pulpal, anatomical and carious extend and to plan minimally invasive pulp capping procedure³. The final diagnosis of Oehler's Type 1 Dens Invaginatus with carious lesion was made⁴ and Indirect Pulp Capping using Biodentine with partial carious removal to avoid pulpal exposure followed by composite restoration was done⁵.

Conclusion - Dens invaginatus is a rare tooth malformation which results in increased susceptibility of tooth to caries. However, CBCT can provide early and better diagnosis than IOPAR and help to save a tooth with minimally invasive treatment.

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