

EARLY FUNCTIONAL, AESTHETIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION OF A YOUNG CHILD WITH NON -SYNDROMIC OLIGODONTIA: A CASE REPORT

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Introduction

Dental agenesis is the most common developmental aberration in humans, and it is typically linked with a variety of other oral anomalies. Although tooth agenesis is not a serious public health problem, it can cause speech, masticatory, aesthetic and functional problems. Congenital missing teeth whether complete (anodontia) or partial (hypodontia or oligodontia), can be caused by aplasia of dental lamina due to hereditary or environmental factors. Hypodontia is characterised by congenital absence of less than six .

Case Report

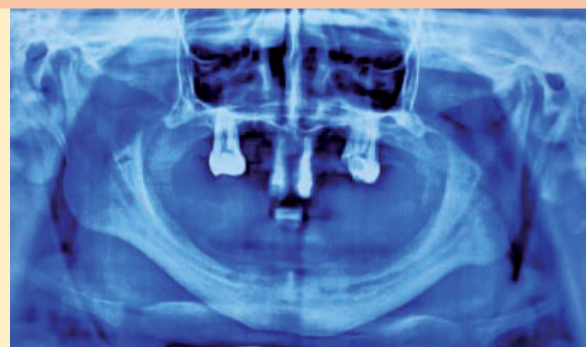
A 6-year-old male patient reported with the complaint of non-eruption of teeth and difficulty in mastication. History revealed patient had multiple congenital missing teeth without any significant medical and dental history. After radiographic investigation, a diagnosis of oligodontia was made and overlay denture was planned.

Treatment

Considering the young age, the psychological impact, and growth of the patient, a conservative approach of rehabilitation of non-syndromic oligodontia patient with maxillary overlay denture and mandibular conventional complete denture was done, and a transitional prosthesis is planned to be replaced by a definitive prosthesis after growth spurts are over.



Perioperative intraoral view



Radiographic assessment



Final impression



Wax trial denture



Final prosthesis



Preoperative and post operative view

Conclusion

Non-syndromic hypodontia should be managed as early as possible to preserve the prosthetic and cosmetic functioning of the teeth. During early childhood and adolescence, a conservative approach allows the prosthesis design to be based on clinical conditions and allows modifications to the prosthesis in accordance with the patient's growth. A satisfactory clinical outcome was achieved.

References

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