

Non syndromatic oligodontia in permanent dentition: A rare case report

Abstract

Congenital absence of teeth is the most commonly seen developmental dental anomaly in pediatric dental clinic, although agenesis of first permanent molars has the least frequency, its prevalence as had been reported in maxilla ranges from 0.2 to 1.5% and in mandible no data had been reported.

The aetiology of this anomaly is not exactly specified, in general it may occur in association with oligodontia or other dental disturbances.

Despite the rare occurrence of first permanent molars agenesis, it has a significant effect on the treatment plan outcome as it plays a major role in food mastication, vertical dimension support of the face, and as anchorage tooth against orthodontic forces.

In our study we describe the clinical and radiographic findings of a rare case reported among Jordanian pediatric population of congenital missing bilateral maxillary and mandibular first permanent molars.

Key words: Agenesis, First permanent molars, Pediatric, Anomaly, Mandibular.