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Case reports of children with ectodermal dysplasia

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The ectoderm contributes to the formation of many parets of the body, the nervous system, the tooth enamel, the epidermis lining of mouth, the anus, the nostrils, the sweat glands, teh hair and nails, the lens of the eye, parts of the inner ear and the fingers and toes. The ectodermal dysplasia are inherited disorders that involve all the ectodermal derived structures. The most common form of the ectodermal dysplasia syndrome is hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia and is usually inherited as an X-linked recessive trait. When a person has at least two types of abnormal ectodermal features; for example, malformed teeth and extremely sparse hair—the individual is identified as being affected by ectodermal dysplasia, the conditions are a remarkably diverse group of disorders which may also affect other parts of the body. Therefore, ectodermal dysplasia may cause these parts of the body to develop abnormally. There are more than 150 different types of ectodermal dysplasia and the symptoms range from mild to severe. Only in rare cases, ectodermal dysplasia affect lifespan and very few types involve learning difficulties. In our lecture, we will demonstrate several cases of pediatric patients with ectodermal dysplasia who has been treated with prosthetic rehabilitation. Some of these management consisted of fabricating upper and lower dentures to help in psychosocial development and to restore the vertical dimension, esthetics and functioning of the stomatognathic system. Others has been treated with different orthodontic managements.

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