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A review of epidemiology, characteristics, etiology and sequelae of supernumerary premolar teeth

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The prevention or healing of an endodontic pathology depends upon a thorough chemo mechanical cleaning of root canals before a dense root canal filling with the impermeable seal. If the presence of additional roots and root canals are not detected, it could lead to an endodontic failure. Thus awareness and understanding of the presence of unusual roots and root canal morphology can contribute to the successful outcome of the root canal treatment. The first mandibular molar is the only mandibular tooth that usually presents two perfectly differentiated roots: one mesial and the other distal. The mandibular first molar which is the largest tooth in volume displays several anatomical variations. A major variant of the two rooted morphology in the mandibular first molar is the presence of supernumerary root located distolingually, mentioned in the literature by Carabelli as Radix Entomolaris (RE). The additional root present mesiobucally is known as Radixparamolaris. The identification and external morphology of these root complexes, containing a lingual or buccal supernumerary root, are described by Carlsen and Alexandersen. Knowledge of such anatomic variation of root and root canals is essential during the treatment of the patients presenting with morphological diversities in their root canal anatomy. The aim of this poster is to report a case series of mandibular first molar with 4 roots and five canals.

Biography

Sravana Laxmi did her post-graduation from the Department of Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics, Government Dental College and Hospital, Vijayawada, India.

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