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內文：

◆ **Introduction and literature overview:**

1. **Tooth abnormalities:** Number, size, shape and eruption
ectopia: Disturbances involving abnormalities in tooth eruption
transmigration or migration: It is assigned to ectopia in the presence of unerupted teeth in areas distant from the alveolar process, not refer to displacement of a totally or partially erupted tooth to an abnormal position in the dental arch
2. The prevalence of tooth abnormalities is higher in children with cleft lip and palate compared to children without clefts
→transmigration of mandibular second premolars in a patient with cleft lip and palate?
3. Unerupted : premolar, canine, female
4. Sutton(1968) suggested that the initial angulation of the tooth and frequent loss of primary mandibular 1st molars are important for distal migration of mandibular premolars→ permanent mandibular 1st molar loss, distal migration of the mandibular 2nd premolar ranges from 5 to 10% 11
5. Peck (1998) suggested that canine migration may have a genetic cause based on observation of cases of bilateral migration, while migration of premolars is either casual or idiopathic, rather than genetic
6. Pparamolar-wanderung: mandibular 2nd premolars presenting severe migration from their usual site to the region mesial to the permanent mandibular 2nd molar, where it then erupts normally
7. Decision on surgical removal depends on the symptoms reported by the patient, the site where the tooth is found, and presence or not of associated pathologies

◆ **Case report**

1. The patient M. C. F. A., a 4-year-year-old female child with bilateral complete cleft lip and palate, first attended the Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies of the University of Sao Paulo (HRAC/USP) in 1976 for clinical and surgical treatment

◆ Discussion

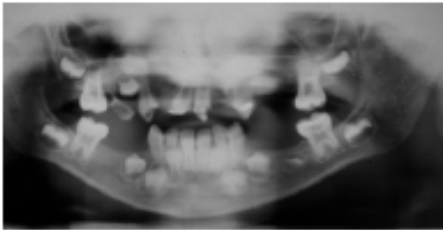


FIGURE 1- Patient at the age of 6

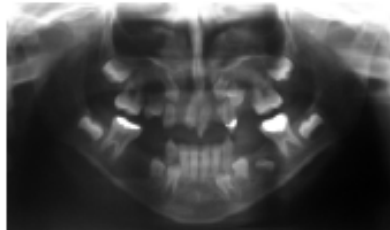


FIGURE 2- Patient at the age of 8



FIGURE 3- Patient at the age of 11

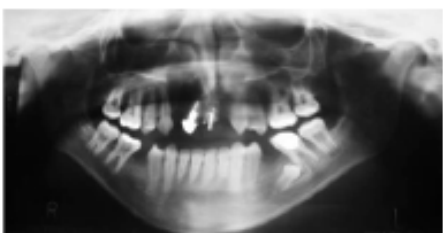


FIGURE 4- Mandibular left 2nd premolar presenting crown impaction against the mesial root of the mandibular left 1st molar at the age of 12

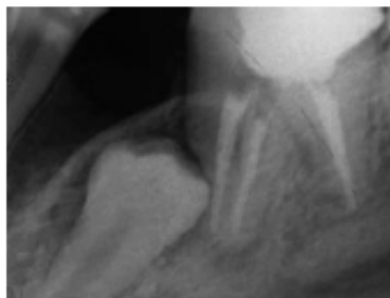


FIGURE 5- Extraction of the mandibular left 1st molar due to resorption of the mesial root at the age of 15

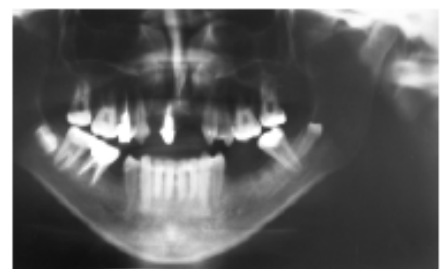


FIGURE 6- Two months after extraction of the mandibular left 1st molar at the age of 15



FIGURE 7- Patient at the age of 17: mandibular left 2nd premolar located in the mandibular notch area

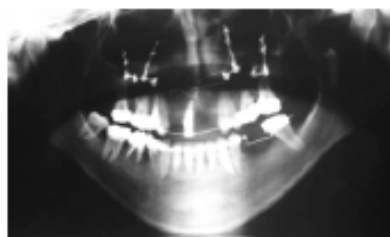


FIGURE 8- Patient at the age of 23: mandibular left 2nd premolar located in the mandibular notch

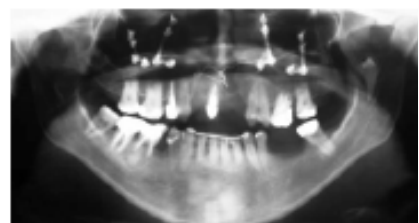


FIGURE 9- Patient at the age of 30: mandibular left 2nd premolar located in the mandibular notch area, without significant alteration

1.8 y/o :35 presented an abnormal angulation

15 y/o: early loss of 36

These events agree with those reported by Sutton²² (1968), Matteson, et al. ¹¹, (1982), Loh and Ho¹⁰ (1986), Jasmin⁷ (1989), Spyropoulos²⁰ (1990), Peck¹⁵ (1998), and Shapira and Kuflinec¹⁸ (2003). It may be inferred that the association of these two factors was determinant for distal migration of the mandibular 2nd premolar

2. Different location

3. Treatment for this type of anomaly varies according to the position and conditions presented by this tooth, as well as the presence of any discomfort to the patient. However, Lehman⁹ (1987) recommended the extraction of ectopic teeth with evidence of cyst associated with the tooth crown

◆ Conclusions

1. It may be concluded that intraosseous distal migration of the 35 associated with cleft lip and palate is a rare condition, since no previous reports were found in the literature
2. The presence of intraosseous distal migration seems not to be directly related with the presence of cleft lip and palate

題號	題目
1	The pattern of abnormal eruption is called dental transposition, which teeth are the most frequent? (A)maxillary Canines and first premolars (B)maxillary Canines and second premolars (C)mandibular Canines and first premolars (D)mandibular Canines and second premolars
答案(A)	出處：Oral and maxillofacial pathology 2 nd edition, P.72
題號	題目
2	The pattern of Developmental absent teeth is called hypodontia. Which teeth are not frequently involved? (A)3 rd molar (B)canine (C)2 nd premolar (D)lateral Incisor
答案(B)	出處：Oral and maxillofacial