

Development of tooth is a continuous process which undergoes several morphologic stages. Erupted or impacted as in case of mesiodens Supplemental teeth like paramolars, distomolars Treatment Rehabilitation with complete dentures or implant supported prostheses Orthodontic space closure / rehabilitation with fixed or removable partial dentures/ implants Surgical removal of supplemental teeth in case of crowding, impaction, infection, etc

Table 6.1: Commonly occurring disturbances in alterations in number of teeth

Disturbance	Definition	Etiology	Clinical features
Anodontia	Total lack of teeth of one or both dentition	Developmental absence of multiple teeth	Absence of appropriate/sufficient segments of dental lamina
Hypodontia	Excess number of teeth	Hereditary, frequently associated with hereditary ectodermal dysplasia	Total absence of teeth
Oligodontia	Developmental absence of multiple teeth	Autosomal dominant with incomplete penetrance, trauma, infections, radiation overdose, glandular dysfunction, systemic conditions like rickets, rubeola during pregnancy	Missing teeth: Primary, permanent and other abnormalities like fusion, ankylosis, short roots
Supernumerary teeth	Excess number of teeth	Hereditary, frequently associated with hereditary ectodermal dysplasia	Rudimentary or may be of normal size. Disturbances in size, shape, number, position, and structure of teeth may be due to disturbances in corresponding stages/physiologic phases of tooth development, being initiation, proliferation, histodifferentiation, morphodifferentiation, apposition phases.
Mesiodens	Supplemental teeth	Hereditary, frequently associated with hereditary ectodermal dysplasia	Second most common is maxillary fourth molar, and other teeth with some frequency are maxillary paramolars, mandibular premolars, and maxillary lateral incisors.

SUPERNUMERARY TEETH Etiology May develop from third tooth bud arising from dental lamina near permanent tooth bud or possibly from splitting of permanent bud itself. It arises from an attempt at division of single tooth germ by invagination with resultant incomplete formation of two teeth. Commonly occurring developmental disturbances are discussed in Table 6.1. Most common is 'Mesiodens', situated between maxillary central incisors.