Distomolars and Peridens
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Abstract
The tooth is one of the most common missing vestigial organs. Supernumerary teeth are common in the anterior maxilla than posterior maxilla and mandible. This article reports a case of bilateral maxillary and mandibular fourth molars.

Key Words: Distomolars; Fourth molars; Para premolars; Supernumerary molars

Introduction
The human dentition like those of most mammals consists of two generation. The first generation is known as the deciduous dentition and second as the permanent dentition. (1) The name for teeth in all mammals is based on the appearance, function or position of the equivalent. Human teeth are incisors, canines, premolars and molars. (1) In simple hyperdontia, the supernumerary teeth most often located in the maxilla the mesiodens being the most common supernumerary tooth, followed by supernumerary premolars and supernumerary fourth molars. (2) This article reports a case of bilateral maxillary and mandibular fourth molars.

Case Report
A 22 year old female patient reported to the department of oral medicine and radiology of HKES’s S.N. dental college, Gulbarga with a complaint of pain in lower right side of the jaw for one week. Intra oral examination revealed lingual eruption of both mandibular second premolars and over retained right and left mandibular deciduous second molars (Figure 1). Upper jaw revealed two supernumerary teeth palatal to maxillary right premolars (Figure 2) with grossly destructed crowns in relation to right and left maxillary third molars.

Orthopantomogram revealed (Figure 3) six supernumerary teeth in the maxilla. Two distomolars, were microdonts and are impacted in each quadrant. Four supernumerary teeth which mimic premolars were distributed in each quadrant. Two erupted para-premolars present palatal to the right maxillary first and second premolars. Another two impacted para-premolars were buried palatally to the left maxillary first and second premolars. The mandible showed two supernumerary distomolars impacted distal to both mandibular third molars. On the right and left side of the mandible two retained deciduous second molars present with lingually erupted second premolars. The patient was referred to the department of Pedodontics for further management.

Discussion
Distomolars are supernumerary tooth located distal to third molar and is usually rudimentary. (3) Generally these teeth are smaller in size than normal second and third molar and their general crown morphology is highly abnormal. Development of distomolars are presumably caused by continuous distal growth of the dental lamina, having additional budding at this end. (4)

Para premolar; is a supernumerary teeth that forms in the premolar region resembles a premolar. Supernumerary teeth that erupts ectopically either buccally or lingually to the normal arch, sometimes referred to as peridens. (5) Supernumerary premolars occur more frequently in mandible. (6)

Deciduous dentition supernumerary varies from 0.3% to 0.4% approximately 76 to 86% cases represented single tooth hyperdontia, with two supernumerary teeth located in 12% to 23% and or more extra teeth noted in less than 1% of cases. (7, 8) Single tooth hyperdontia occurs more frequently in the permanent dentition and approximately 95% in the maxilla, with a strong predilection for anterior region, followed by maxillary fourth molars and
mandibular, premolar region followed by the molar and anterior regions respectively. (9, 10) Hyperdontia is positively correlated with macrodontia and exhibit 2:1 male predominance. In our case it was a female patient and disto molars were microdont, so it’s a rare case.

The review of literature revealed that the presence of both maxillary and mandibular bilateral supernumeraries that are distal to the third molar is very rare, as mentioned below,

| 1 | 9 8 8 9 | Acton et al (11) |
| 2 | 10 9 8 9 | Schofield J et al (12) |
| 3 | 10 9 8 9 10 | Eley BM et al (13) |
| 4 | 9 8 8 9 10 11 | Grimani et al (14) |

In our case both distomolars and parapremolars were seen.

| 9 8 4 S 4 S 5 S 8 9 | 9 8 5 E 4 S 8 9 | 5 S 2 rd Parapremolar | 8 3 rd Molar | 9 4 th Molar |

The simultaneous presence of 4 impacted fourth molars in each quadrant is a very rare phenomenon. (14) Our case is a rare case because it was a female patient and presence of one fourth molar in each quadrant, along with parapremolars.

**Conclusion**

The early diagnosis and proper treatment in every case of supernumerary teeth are essential factors for the prevention and confrontation of the potential complication they could cause.

**Acknowledgement:** authors acknowledge their heartfelt thanks to Dr. Ashwini, D., Dr. Sanjeev Kumar K.B. and colleagues for their help.

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Source of Support: Nil, Conflict of Interest: None Declared