

## Case presentation

A 12-year-old boy in good general health presented as a reason for consultation the non eruption of the 31



Figure 1: an 80 degree lingoverersion and rotation of 42 and the persistence of 71

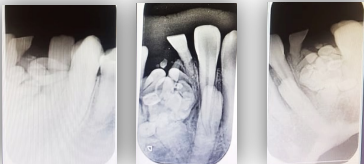


Figure 2: RX Clark's method

## Surgical procedure



Figure 3: Extraction of 71 under local anesthesia

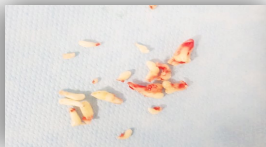


Figure 4: The resected tumor composed of 21 small tooth-like structures



Figure 5: X-ray showing the 31 in eruption

## Discussion and conclusion

Usually the compound odontoma appears as a collection of miniature tooth-like structures surrounded by a narrow radiolucent zone.

Histologically, the compound odontoma is composed of dentin, cementum, pulp tissue, and enamel arranged in an organized fashion into tooth structures and partially surrounded by a connective tissue capsule. The treatment of choice is conservative surgical removal, depending on the size and location of the odontoma, followed by histopathological analysis to confirm the diagnosis. Careful follow-up of the case, implementing preventive and interceptive orthodontics, if necessary, prevents future malocclusions