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Oligodontia and Facial Phenotype Associated with a Rare Syndrome

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Introduction: Oligodontia is a dental abnormality in which the patient is missing teeth, it is a hereditary disorder characterized by agenesis of more than six primary or permanent teeth, excluding the wisdom teeth. We describe dental characteristics of a six-and-a-half-year-old Moroccan boy with oligodontia and in apparent good health.

Patient Information : A six-and-a-half-year-old Moroccan boy presented to the dental office for pain as a reason for consultation. The diagnosis of oligodontia has not been made previously.

Clinical Findings :

During the dental examination, the patient had a high pitched voice and mild mental retardation. In the extraoral examination, clinical anomalies including a triangular face, small head, little frontal bossing, low-set ears, saddle nose, and eczema were found.

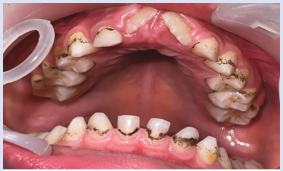

Figure 1: Chromogenic bacteria rotation of the lower incisors, and a high narrow palate.

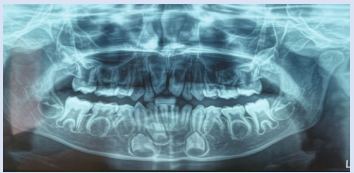

Figure 2: Panoramic radiographic view demonstrating oligodontia, chronologically delayed eruption, and taurodontism

The panoramic radiograph showed absence of teeth germ of teeth #15, #14, #13, #12, #22, #23, #24, #25, #35, #34, #32, #31, #41, #44, and #45. Chronologically delayed eruption and taurodontism on the first molars

Diagnostic hypothesis :

- Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)
- Bloom syndrome (BS)
- Duboitz Syndrome (DS) +++

Conclusion :

Oligodontia may be isolated or associated with syndromes, such as Down syndrome, BS, or DS.

The diagnosis of DS is usually based on the characteristic facial appearance, growth data, and medical history.

Because of the risks, early diagnosis is essential to avoid complications.

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