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| **Name:** |
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| **Group:** |
| 5A-2 |
| **Pathology Question:** |
| What are the classifications of congenitally missing teeth? |
| **Report:** |
| There are three classifications of congenitally missing teeth. Hypdontia, anodontia, and oligodontia. Anodontia refers to the complete absence of teeth congenitally. However the definitions are not as solid when referencing hypodontia or oligodontia. Generally speaking, hypodontia is referred to experiencing congenitally missing teeth while still maintaining most of the dentition. Oligodontia, on the other hand, tends to refer to the absence of most the dentition congenitally, but still having few teeth present. While there is still debate on a specific number of teeth missing to determine if a patient has hypodontia or oligodontia, six or less missing teeth is thought to be hypodontia and more than six can be referred to as oligodontia. |
| **References:** |
| *Rakhshan V. Congenitally missing teeth (hypodontia): A review of literature concerning the etiology, prevelance, risk factors, patterns and treatment. Dent Res J (Isfahan). 2015;12(1):1-13.* |