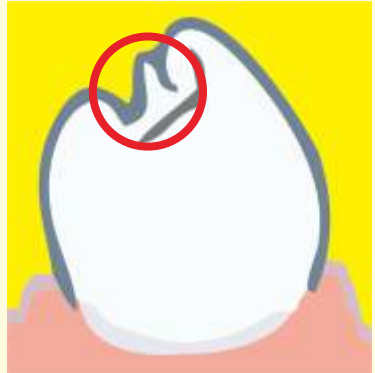


dens evaginatus

What are Dens Evaginatus?

Dens Evaginatus is a developmental anomaly that presents as a tubercle protruding from the biting surfaces of posterior teeth and palatal surface of anterior teeth. This tubercle can contain a fine nerve ending from the pulp of the tooth.



Protruding tubercle in posterior teeth

What happen if a dens evaginatus fracture?

As it is more prominent, the tubercle may be worn or fractured when chewing/biting against the opposing tooth. When the dentine (*inner layer of tooth*) and sometimes the pulp is exposed to the oral environment, the pulp can get infected and result in an abscess (*swelling due to pus accumulation*).



How to treat dens evaginatus?

The tubercle, if not fractured, can be prophylactically reinforced with composite resin. If the tubercle has been broken, the exposed dentine should be covered with a layer of composite resin.

What happen if the tooth gets an infection?

Treatment options includes:

- 1) Conventional root canal therapy for fully developed tooth
- 2) Barrier formation at the apex of immature tooth
- 3) Vital pulp therapy to encourage the root tip to continue growing
- 4) Re-vitalize infected tooth by encouraging the blood vessels to regenerate into the root
- 5) Extraction if orthodontic treatment is necessary



immature root



infection around the root tip



Root canal treated premolar with root-filling material



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