Surgical management of a rare case of inverted intranasal mesiodens

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DESCRIPTION
A 20-year-old female patient had reported for orthodontic treatment, and during the routine radiographical investigations, it was noticed that a mesiodens was impacted in the lower nasal floor. On further clinical examination, the tip of the mesiodens was clinically visible on the floor of the nose through the left nostril. Furthermore, the patient mentioned a history of recurrent rhinitis and sinusitis, and was not under any medication thinking that it was of allergic origin (figure 1).

Aetiology of an intranasal tooth is still not clear, but few factors play a key role in its occurrence: (1) genetic predisposition, (2) tooth displacement by trauma or pathosis, (3) supernumerary teeth developing from the dental lamina near the permanent tooth bud or from a permanent bud itself and (4) developmental disturbances like cleft lip and palate.1 2 The prevalence of its occurrence is 0.1% in the general population and 0.48% in association with cleft lip and palate.3

Determining the position of the mesiodens was done using a CT scan (figure 1) which revealed the palatally placed root. Access through the nostrils was challenging as it is difficult to grasp or luxate the impacted supernumerary tooth intranasally. As the overlying palatal shelf of bone was acceptably thin, the surgical plan was to approach the root intraorally through the palatal side and achieve adequate luxation of tooth orally. Once the tooth is luxated, the mesiodens will be grasped and extracted through nostrils as the greatest convexity of tooth was more towards the nasal end.

Learning points
► Intranasal retained tooth can cause symptoms like facial pain, external nasal deformities, foul-smelling rhinorrhoea, recurrent epistaxis, nasal obstruction and oronasal fistula.
► Since very limited number of cases are reported, a definite treatment plan has not been developed. Treatment plan for each case is different based on the placement of the retained teeth and a thorough investigation should be performed before attempting to remove the teeth.
► Complications of nasal teeth include intraoperative injury to the soft tissues of the nasal region, haemorrhage and aspiration of tooth during extraction. Postoperative complications that may occur are—nasoseptal perforation, naso-oral fistula, pain, postoperative infections and periodic nose bleeding from the extraction site.
Images in...

into the left nostril, posterior to the tip of the mesiodens. It was placed to prevent accidental posterior displacement of the luxated tooth into the pharynx, thereby preventing aspiration or swallowing of the mesiodens.

A full-thickness mucoperiosteal flap was raised palatally to gutter the palatal bone for access to the root of the tooth and a Couplands elevator was used to luxate the tooth. After achieving adequate luxation, maxillary bayonet root forceps were used to grasp the tooth through left nostrils. The slender and long beak of the forceps provided the required approach to the tooth, which aided in the successful extraction of the mesiodens, and haemostasis was achieved (figure 2). The palatal flap was sutured back using simple interrupted sutures interdentally, following which, a gauze pack was placed in the nostril for a period of 24 hours. Cefpodoxime 200 mg two times per day post procedure was prescribed for 5 days, and was also advised steam inhalation a week before and after the surgery. Postoperative healing was uneventful, and thus, no nasal decongestants were given. Saline douches were performed once on the third postoperative day.

The patient was recalled after 7 days for suture removal. The intranasal wound was evaluated and healing was found satisfactory. The patient was followed up for 1 year post procedure and she reported improved breathing efficiency and likewise decrease in the frequency of rhinitis and sinusitis postoperatively.

Contributors

MM: Conception and design, acquisition of data or analysis and interpretation of data. Drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content. Final approval of the version published. PS: Performed the clinical case and follow-up. Conception and design. Final approval of the version published. VJV: Acquisition of data or analysis and interpretation of data. Final approval of the version published. RK: Acquisition of data or analysis and interpretation of data. Final approval of the version published.

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