

Clinical and radiographic assessment of maxillary canine eruption status in a group of 11- to 14-year-old Irish children

Précis

In this study of 480 11- to 14-year-old Irish schoolchildren, 1.1% of the maxillary canines reviewed showed a potentially ectopic eruption position.

Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of potentially ectopic maxillary canines and associated dental features in a group of 11- to 14-year-old children.

Participants: Examination took place of a normal distribution of Irish schoolchildren aged between 11 and 14 years in order to record the number of subjects with indications for radiographic investigation of potentially ectopic maxillary canines.

Methods: Those subjects identified subsequently underwent radiographic examination and the number of subjects with potentially ectopic maxillary canines was established. Correlations within the latter sub-sample with anomalous or missing laterals, type of occlusion and female:male ratio were investigated.

Results: A total of 480 children were screened. Of the children aged 11 to 14 years, 32 (6.6%) had clinical indications for radiographic examination of potentially ectopic maxillary canines according to the criteria that had been set out. There were 11 maxillary canines, in 10 subjects, that had an unfavourable position for eruption and were considered to be potentially ectopic, and so 1.1% of the maxillary canines reviewed in this study showed a potential ectopic eruption position.

Conclusions: The prevalence of potentially ectopic maxillary canines and associated dental features in an Irish population was found to be similar to those in other countries, and the practice of careful supervision and early diagnosis of any eruption disturbances of the permanent maxillary canines continues to be considered important due to the risks associated with their eruption.

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Primary Ewing sarcoma of the coronoid process of mandible

Abstract

Ewing sarcoma (ES) is a rare, primary malignancy of the bone that occurs mainly in childhood and early adolescence. ES usually occurs in long bones of the axial skeleton. Although uncommon in the jaws, ES at this site is most likely to occur in the posterior mandible. The outcome for patients with localised disease has improved over the decades, due to better combination chemotherapies and better methods of local control. We present the clinicopathologic features and management of a case of ES that developed in the left coronoid process of the mandible of a 31-year-old male. Chemotherapy and, later, a segmental mandibulectomy were used to achieve local control. A fibula-free flap repair was performed with good aesthetic results. This case elucidates the importance of the interdisciplinary approach required for the evaluation and treatment of this aggressive neoplasm.

Keywords: Ewing sarcoma; mandible; round cell tumour; immunohistochemistry.

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