Autogenous Bilateral Wisdom Tooth Transplant Success Enhanced with Resorbable Calcium Phosphate (CaP) Substitute Material

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Tooth transplantation can be considered a treatment option for rehabilitating young patients with permanent teeth loss. First permanent molars are sometimes considered most prone to caries in the permanent dentition because of their early exposure to the oral cavity. Tooth auto-transplantation can be considered a reasonable option for replacing missing teeth when a donor tooth is available. This is a case of successful autogenous tooth transplantation aided by the use of resorbable CaP substitute material.



A 16-year-old male patient presented with gross intrapulpal decay teeth #19 and #30 rendering them unrestorable. The patient had unerupted partially formed wisdom teeth #17 and #32. After reviewing treatment options, the patient consented to attempt bilateral transplantation on wisdom teeth #17 and #32. Resorbable CaP would be added to act as an aid in initial stabilization and ridge preservation.

Intravenous sedation was performed and teeth #19 and #30 were extracted with care taken to preserve the osseous structure around the extraction site. A resorbable CaP substitute material was placed in each extraction site and wisdom teeth #17 and #32 were extracted and transplanted in their usual and proper atraumatic manner. Wire splints were placed, occlusion checked, and follow up shows satisfactory trabeculation around transplantation sites.







References:

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