

# MANAGEMENT OF SEVERE DISPLACEMENT OF LOWER ANTERIOR TEETH WITH ALVEOLAR BONE FRACTURE IN A CHILD WITH 18 MONTHS (CASE REPORT)

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## Background

Falling against an object has been described as the most common cause of dental injury. Luxation injuries are the most common type of injury to the primary dentition, because of the resiliency of alveolar bone and short tooth root, which mainly reported in children 1–3 years of age. The most common site for dentoalveolar fracture is the mandible with anterior teeth displaced interiorly with the labial plate. Clinical treatment is difficult due to lack of cooperation in such age group, so treatment under general anesthesia is indicated. In this case it is desirable to reposition the bone with or without teeth to maintain the alveolar contour. dentoalveolar trauma can lead to early tooth loss which compromises oral function, esthetic and self esteem.

## Case report

An 18 months old boy came with his mother to the dental clinic complaining of a trauma to the lower anterior segment. The baby fell down on the edge of bath tub, no loss of consciousness, stable, and healthy. Clinically the baby was uncooperative though complaining of pain. An occlusal x-ray was hardly taken. Intraoral examination showed severe dental injury resulting in avulsion of #72 and displacement of #71, #81, #82 with alveolar labial plate fracture.

## Treatment

The child was admitted and treatment was performed under general anesthesia. Tooth #72 was removed and teeth #71, #81 and #82 were repositioned together with the labial plate, splinted by nylon suture and fixed together with a composite filling. Pain killer and post operative instructions were given to the mother. The child was discharged with a stable medical condition and a follow up appointment was arranged.

## Conclusion

Early management and appropriate follow-up are important in achieving successful treatment and improving child oral health. Parents should be educated on the prevention and treatment of the traumatic dental injuries and encouraged to seek immediate treatment.

Referance: Hand book of pediatric dentistry. Angus C Cameron, Richard P Widmer (3,edit) 2008 p.132-133

