Managing severe Hypominereralised Second Primary Molars (HSPM) and Molar Incisor Hypomineralisation (MIH) with preformed metal crowns

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MIH is defined as a qualitative hypomineralisation of enamel of systemic origin appearing as a demarcated opacity in one or more first permanent molars, permanent upper incisors or permanent lower incisors\(^1\). In the primary dentition, the same type of defects is known as hypomineralised second primary molars (HSPM)\(^2\). The enamel defects can vary in extent and severity, can present different colours (white, yellow, brown), can lead to post-eruptive breakdown (PEB) and can be associated with extensive atypical caries development\(^3\). Children with hypomineralisation of their first permanent molars often require more and repeated treatment than children without the condition\(^4\). Furthermore, children with MIH may experience hypersensitivity of the affected teeth if exposed to temperature changes\(^1\). The treatment strategies are similar for primary and permanent molars, being focused on preventive strategies when there is no PEB, in
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