

CBCT scan:

Dental CBCT scan (Medium FOV) was performed. Image processing in 3D was performed with On-Demand 3D™ s/w. 3D cross-sectional & Panoramic images are provided with On-demand view s/w on CD. Cross sectional numbers for prospective sites are w.r.t given panoramic section. Cross sectional interval = 1.5 mm.

Impacted tooth 23:

- Mesioangular impaction of axially roated tooth is noted palatal to and at the level of cervical region of the adjacent tooth 22.
- The mesial slope of the incisal edge closely apposes the disto-apalatal aspect of the cervical-third of the root of the tooth 22.
- There is mild irregularity of enamel surface at the incisal edge; this could be due to resorption.
- The cervical-third of the crown abuts the visualised root apex of the tooth 63.
- There is mild palatal cortical plate bulge w.r.t. the disto-incisal aspect of the crown.
- The cervical-third of the root abuts the labial cortical plate.
- The middle third of the root indents the labial cortical plate, cranially apposes the floor of the left maxillary sinus and caudally lies in close approximation to the middle-third of the roots of the adjacent tooth 24.
- There is resultant distal tipping of the roots of the adjacent teeth 24 & 25 (24 > 25).
- Evidence of sharp cranial dilaceration of the apical-third of the root is noted; the apical-third of the root indents the anterior wall of the left maxillary sinus.
- The distal aspect of the crown is exposed into the oral cavity.

Dental findings –

- Generalised moderate periodontal bone involvement is noted.
- Grade- I furcation involvement of the tooth 24 is noted.
- **18:** Cervical restoration involving the enamel, dentin is noted at the restoration- tooth interface. This could be due to wear.
- **16 -17:** Proximal cervical lucency involving the enamel and dentin is noted; this could be due to wear.
- Retained deciduous tooth 63 is noted.
- **24 & 25:** Mesial coronal and cervical restorations respectively abutting the pulp chamber are noted; the apical third of the roots of the tooth 25 appear bulbous. Focal contiguous periapical lucency with the buccal cortical dehiscence is noted. The periapical lucency also extends distally to involve the mesial root apex of the RC treated tooth 26. This could represent chronic periapical abscess w.r.t. 24 & 25.
- **27:** Pulpal calcification is noted with the tooth. Distal coronal caries involving the enamel, dentin and approximating the pulp chamber is noted.
- **28 & 45:** Partially dislodged distal coronal restoration upto the pulp chamber is noted.
- **44 & 46:** Large cervical and distal coronal restorations respectively apposing the pulp chamber is noted.
- Near-total root resorption of the tooth 35 is noted; permanent tooth 35 is not visualised apically.
- **38:** Horizontal impaction of the tooth is noted at the level of the cervical root region and apposing the adjacent tooth.

Incidental notes –

- Deviation of the nasal septum to the left side is noted with an ipsilateral osseous spur.
- Mild mucosal thickening of the maxillary sinuses is noted bilaterally.
- There is mild flattening and roughening of the articular surfaces of the condylar heads bilaterally; this could be due to early to mild degenerative arthropathy.