Implant-Supported Fixed Partial Denture in a Patient with Seckel Syndrome

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Summary

Seckel syndrome or Microcephalic primordial dwarfism is a rare, autosomal recessive, congenital disorder characterized by severe intrauterine and postnatal growth retardation, microcephaly, mental retardation, and typical facial appearance with beak-like protrusion of the midface. Dental abnormalities include enamel hypoplasia, hypodontia, microdontia, taurodontic root morphology and a high-arched palate. This is a case report of implant supported dental prosthesis in a 19-year-old male with Seckel syndrome. Two implant were placed in the area of #12 and 22. Three months' post implantation, the site was examined to ensure the osseointegration. A four-unit implant supported screw-retained porcelain fused to metal bridge was attached. Occlusion was checked and oral hygiene instructions were given to the mother. The case was followed up for three years. The osseointegration was excellent with no untoward findings. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of implant supported fixed partial denture in Seckel Syndrome patient.

Introduction

Seckel syndrome (SS) is an extremely rare disease that is a form of primordial autosomal recessive dwarfism (MIM 210600). Etiology of the syndrome involves multiple malformations in which both sexes are equally affected [1]. Seckel [2] first described the syndrome in 1960 based on 13 cases from the literature and two personally studied cases. He defines the syndrome as severe intrauterine and postnatal growth retardation, microcephaly, mental retardation, and typical facial appearance with beak-like protrusion of the midface. Dental abnormalities include enamel hypoplasia, hypodontia, microdontia, taurodontic root morphology and a high-arched palate. This is a case report of implant supported dental prosthesis in a 19-year-old male with Seckel syndrome. Two implant were placed in the area of #12 and 22. Three months’ post implantation, the site was examined to ensure the osseointegration. A four-unit implant supported screw-retained porcelain fused to metal bridge was attached. Occlusion was checked and oral hygiene instructions were given to the mother. The case was followed up for three years. The osseointegration was excellent with no untoward findings. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of implant supported fixed partial denture in Seckel Syndrome patient.

Dental malformations in Seckel Syndrome include hypodontia, enamel hypoplasia, crowding, and Class II malocclusion. Amy et al. [4] also reported gingival hyperplasia, recession and ulceration, significant crowding, and early exfoliation of the primary dentition with accelerated eruption of the permanent dentition in girl patient. The Seckel syndrome is characterized by more severe intellectual disability as well as more often the presence of characteristic facial features [5,6].

Case Report

A 19-year-old Saudi male patient diagnosed with a Seckel syndrome reported to the clinic for replacement of upper anterior teeth #12, #11, #21, #22 (Figure 1). He was born to healthy, consanguineous (first cousins) parents. Patient’s mother reported that he was suffering psychologically because of his appearance and his inability to speak properly. Radiographic examination revealed that the remaining permanent teeth have erupted with minimal root development (Figure 2). Periodontal examination showed generalized moderate marginal gingivitis (Plaque score 35%,...
Bleeding score 15%). Oral hygiene regimen was given to the mother and full mouth gross scaling was performed. Informed consent was obtained for restoring missing teeth with dental implants. Medical clearance was achieved and implants were placed under nitrous oxide sedation and local anesthesia. A variety of tracheal tubes were at hand as many of these young patients have smaller trachea than would be suspected by age and physical size. A full mucoperiosteal flap was raised (Figure 3) and two implants (3.3x8BL- SLActive (Straumann –ITI) were placed in the area of #12 and 22 (Figure 4). Implant sites were grafted buccally with bone graft (Puros Allograft –Cortico cancellous, Tutogen, Zimmer Dental) and covered with resorbable membrane (Copios pericardium – RTI Biologics, Tutogen, Zimmer Dental). Flap was repositioned and sutured with 4-0 resorbable Vicryl suture (Figure 5). Periapical radiograph was taken to show the position of the 2 implants in the edentulous sites (Figure 6). Three months post implantation period, the site was examined for bone and soft tissue healing around the implants to ensure osseointegration. A four-unit implant supported screw-retained porcelain fused to metal bridge was attached (Figure 7) and peri-apical radiograph was taken to ensure complete and accurate fitting of the bridge (Figure 8). Occlusion was checked and oral hygiene instructions were given to the mother. The case was followed up for three years (Figure 9). The osseointegration was excellent with no untoward findings. Also, upon follow up, it was noted that the patient was considerably happier and the mother reported that the procedure has changed her son’s life. To the best of the author knowledge, this is the first report of implant supported fixed partial denture in Seckel Syndrome patient [4,7-10].
Conclusion

Based on this report, it can be concluded that dental implants can be used in rehabilitation of edentulous areas in Seckel Syndrome patients. Further trials with longer period of follow up are recommended to ensure the feasibility of this treatment for this patient population.

References


