Recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa (RDEB)

# Caries prevention and preventive extractions of molars

## Clinical presentation of 3 cases



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## INTRODUCTION

Good oral care for children and adults suffering from recessive dystrophic epidermolysis perform due to fusion bullosa (RDEB) presents a big challenge to the patients, caretakers and dental professionals.

subsequent scarring in oral soft tissues. Oral hygiene is difficult to of fingers. Prevention of oral disease is of utmost importance.

**O**RAL HEALTH **PROBLEMS** 





PREVENTIVE **STRATEGIES** 

Persons with RDEB are predisposed to oral disease due to the consequences of bullae formation and

The presented patients have been followed regularly at the TAKOcentre through several years with focus on prevention of oral disease.

- Bullous eruptions in oral tissues with scarring
- Obliteration of oral vestibulum
- Impaired movement of lips and tongue
- Restricted mouthopening
- Dental treatment a challenge
- Dietary habits predisposing for dental disease



- cariogenic food
- Difficulties in performing oral hygiene

Early contact between patient / caregivers and dental professionals for counselling in:

- Diet
- Oral hygiene routines
- Fluorides
- Technical aids

Programs must be individually based and the intervals for professional assessment adapted to the patient's need at the time.

# **CASE PRESENTATIONS**

## **R**EFERRED 7 YEARS OLD

















Girl, born 1991. Primary dentition with serious carious lesions treated in g.a. at age 5 years.

Plan for the future: Adequate oral care routines to prevent caries.

- Regime: Good dietary and oral hygiene habits at home
- Frequent professional cleaning and fluoride treatment (sometimes monthly)

Result 16 years old: Very satisfactory. Caries in two molars.

**Below: Before extraction of 7 molars** 



## **Cariesfree approximal surfaces**

Compliance from the patient / parents is a prerequisite for this good result.

17 years old: Mouth-opening capacity 28 mm.

Preventive surgical extraction in g. a. of 7 molars (18, 27, 28, 38, 37, 47, 48) due to reduced mouth-opening and problems in performing hygiene routines.

It is important to extract the teeth before they become inaccessible.

Girl, born 1987. Regularly followed in the local dental clinic and at the TAKOcentre. Caries free, three premolars extracted earlier for orthodontic reasons.

19 years old: Mouth-opening capacity 28 mm.



Above: Before extraction of 8 molars Below: One year after treatment



## Bite-wings showing no caries

Preventive surgical extraction in g. a. of 8 molars (18, 17, 27, 28, 38, 37, 47, 48).

Result: Very satisfactory. Much better access to perform oral hygiene.

Girls, born 1998. Consultation with parents and caretakers at the TAKOcentre before first tooth eruption for advice on diet and later for instruction in oral hygiene routines.

Frequent individually based



## **CONCLUSIONS**

- Caries prevention for **RDEB-patients is possible** when oral care strategies are given high priority
- Preventive extractions of 2nd and 3rd molars ought to be considered in

visits to the dental hygienist and dentist for counselling on dietary habits, oral hygiene routines and professional cleaning with fluoride treatment.

Result at age 10 years: All three are caries free.



follow-up from first tooth-eruption is of utmost importance

- Compliance from the patient / caretakers is essential
- Individual factors and diversity in oral symptoms influence the outcome



• Counselling and close