

Failure of eruption of first and second permanent molars

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Failure of eruption of permanent molars is an uncommon condition with a range of possible causative factors. This retrospective study of 35 pediatric subjects assesses the influence of these factors in the prognosis. The study aims to broaden our understanding of an abnormality, which has a considerable clinical impact, and proposes a treatment protocol for the management of these patients.

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INTRODUCTION

Eruption is a process of biological maturation, which comprises the axial movement of a tooth from the developmental position within the jaw towards the functional position in the occlusal plane. The eruption of the first and second permanent molars is especially important for the co-ordination of facial growth, and for providing sufficient occlusal support for undisturbed mastication. Eruption is a multifactorial process, whose biological mechanism remains unknown. Among the various hypotheses that have been proposed, the root growth and periodontal ligament theories are largely disregarded today, because eruption also occurs in the absence of root formation and PDL. In more recent studies the dental follicle theory has gained popularity. This organ is considered an essential requisite for bone resorption in the eruption path as well as for the formation of bone below the roots.^{1,2}

There is a close relationship between the moment of eruption of a tooth and its stage of root development. Just after emergence, three quarters of the roots of the tooth have normally been formed. In the case of lower first permanent molars and central incisors, half the roots have been formed by this time.³

The eruption of some molars may be delayed, and sometimes may not occur at all. This failure of

eruption is associated with a range of medical conditions.³ Nevertheless, on occasion the failure of eruption of first and second permanent molars is not associated with any systemic conditions or genetic alterations.⁵

Failure of eruption of first and second permanent molars is rare;⁶ the prevalence in the normal population is 0.01% in the case of the first permanent molar, and 0.06% in the case of the second.⁷ Failure of eruption may occur due to an impaction, primary retention, or secondary retention.

Impaction is the cessation of the eruption of a tooth caused by a clinically or radiographically detectable physical barrier in the eruption path or due to an abnormal direction of the tooth.² Lack of space in the arches is a common factor in the etiology of impacted teeth,⁸ especially in second permanent molars.⁹ In the case of upper first permanent molars impaction is usually associated with an ectopic eruption path. Other factors that cause impaction are supernumerary teeth, odontogenic tumors or cysts and idiopathic factors. If impaction occurs before emergence, the radiograph shows an abnormal orientation of the molar in its eruption path.²

Primary retention refers to the cessation of eruption before emergence, without a physical barrier in the eruption path and not due to an abnormal position.² Primary retention is probably caused by a disturbance in the dental follicle, which fails to initiate the metabolic events responsible for bone resorption in the eruption path.¹⁰ Radiography shows normal orientation of the molar in its eruption path. When eruption of a permanent tooth is at least two years behind schedule, primary retention should be suspected.²

Secondary retention refers to the cessation of eruption of a tooth after emergence without a physical barrier in the eruption path and not due to an abnormal position.¹¹ Ankylosis is probably the main etiological factor² and infraocclusion is the most reliable clinical finding.¹¹

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Table 1. Record of the patient's oral condition

1. DENTAL ANOMALIES
Macrodontia, supernumerary teeth, delay of eruption, rotations, ectopia, agenesis, microdontia Alterations of neighboring and opposing teeth: ectopia, extrusion, impaction, inclination
2. ASSOCIATED LOCAL PATHOLOGY
Local pathology (cysts, tumors) Posterior dento-alveolar discrepancy
3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNERUPTED MOLAR
Stage of root formation Degree of non eruption Inclination axis Root anatomy (normal / dilacerated)
4. TREATMENT OPTION
Observation, exposure, luxation, extraction
5. EVOLUTION
Success, failure

The common feature of these conditions is the failure of eruption, which impedes functional occlusion, causing alterations of neighboring and opposing teeth and eventually malocclusions. Multiple local factors are involved in the failure of eruption and influence its prognosis and treatment. Among them are lack of space in the arch, dental anatomy, inclination axis, the developmental stage of the root and the depth of the molar, although their exact roles have not been established. The age of the patient is probably a key factor in the evolution of the cases.

The aims of the present study were to:

1. Analyse the hospital's records of children with failure of eruption of first and second permanent molars.
2. Classify the entities related to the condition and to study the influence of the following variables: age, stage of root formation, degree of non-eruption, dental inclination, posterior dento-alveolar discrepancy and root deflections of the unerupted molar.
3. Determine the influence of these variables on the evolution of the affected molar and to propose a treatment protocol for the condition.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Patients referred to the Dental Department of the Hospital Universitari Sant Joan de Déu of Barcelona between 1995 and 2001, who presented failure of eruption of the first or second permanent molar were included.

Failure of eruption was considered as the inability of the tooth to emerge in the oral cavity, thus remaining totally covered by bone or soft tissue. Cases of secondary retention were not included in the study.

Table 2. Characteristics of the unerupted molar

Stage of root formation	
A	Crown completed, no root formation
B	One third of root completed
C	Two thirds of root completed
D	Root almost completed, open apex
E	Apical end of root completed
Degree of non eruption	
0	0-2 mm or covered by gingiva
1	2-4 mm
2	4-6 mm
3	6-8 mm
4	8-10 mm
5	More than 10 mm

All patients underwent complete clinical and radiographic examinations, during which the following data were recorded (Table 1):

1. Dental anomalies
2. Associated local pathology
3. Characteristics of the unerupted molar
4. Treatment options
5. Evolution

Characteristics of the unerupted molar

The stage of root formation was classified using Nolla's Stages of Dental Development.¹² The degree of non-eruption was measured radiographically in millimetres of bone, from the alveolar ridge to the central fossa of the unerupted molar (Table 2). The inclination axis was evaluated according to Fonseca's Classification of Angulations of Impacted Teeth.¹³

Evolution

The evolution of the case was considered:

1. A success, when the molar erupted, was asymptomatic and functional in the arch.
2. A failure, when the molar did not erupt in spite of treatment, or when it was extracted because the probability of eruption was considered to be low.

The SPSS 9.0 for Windows program was used for the statistical analysis and the Chi-Square Tests and Fisher's Exact Test were used for the comparison of variables. A p value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

The study population consisted of 26 patients (19 males, 7 females, age range 7 to 17 years). The mean age (\pm SD)

Table 3. Distribution of impacted and primarily retained cases.

Failure of eruption (35 cases)	1st. Molars	2nd. Molars
Impaction		
16 cases - 46 %	5	11*
Primary retention		
19 cases - 54 %	5	14

* 7/11 were associated with an ectopy of the third molar

Table 4. Distribution of unerupted molars.

Frequency of unerupted molars		
Molar	N° cases	%
Upper first	5	14,3%
Lower first	5	14,3%
Upper second	10	28,6%
Lower second	15	42,9%

was 13.3 years ± 2.7 years. Non-eruption of more than one permanent molar (excluding third molars) was present in 8 patients. There were 35 unerupted molars, of which 16 were impactions (46%) and 19 were primary retentions (54%) (Table 3). Failure of eruption was most common in the second lower molars (15 cases, 42.9% of the total) (Table 4).

Other dental anomalies: an association with other dental anomalies was observed in 80% of cases, delay of eruption of other teeth being the most common (31.4%). Alterations of neighboring or opposing teeth were seen in 83% of cases; ectopic position of neighboring teeth (40%) and extrusion of opposing teeth (28.6%) were the most common anomalies.

Associated local pathology: dento-alveolar posterior discrepancy was recorded in 8 cases (23%) and local tumors or cysts in 4 cases (11%) (Figure 1).

Characteristics of the unerupted molar: the most common stages of root formation were D and E (80%). The most frequent degrees of non-eruption were 0 and 1 (80%). The most common inclination axis was vertical (74%), followed by mesioangular (14%) and distoangular (12%). Nine molars (26%) had root dilacerations.

Treatment options: 26% of molars were luxated (9/35). Of these 9 luxations, 8 evolved favorably (89%) (Figure 2) and in one the molar had to be extracted. Overall, the extraction of the unerupted molar was the most frequent treatment (68%) and the only option in the cases of poor prognosis (Figure 3). Of the four cases with associated dental pathology, one underwent an extraction and the obstacle was removed in the other three.

Evolution: evolution was considered a success in 10 cases (29%) and a failure in 25 cases (71%). The results of the analysis of the influence of each factor in the evolution of the case are shown in Table 5.

There was a statistically significant relationship between poor evolution of the unerupted molar and the following factors: age over 14, and root formation of the unerupted molar in its last stages.

Moreover, there was a significant correlation between posterior dento-alveolar discrepancy and the impaction of lower and upper second molars.

The following factors did not have a significant effect on evolution: degree of non-eruption, inclination

CASE # 1



Figure 1.A. Panoramic radiograph of a 9 year-old girl showing impaction of upper left first molar and ectopic position of upper left second molar, caused by an Ameloblastic Fibrodontoma.

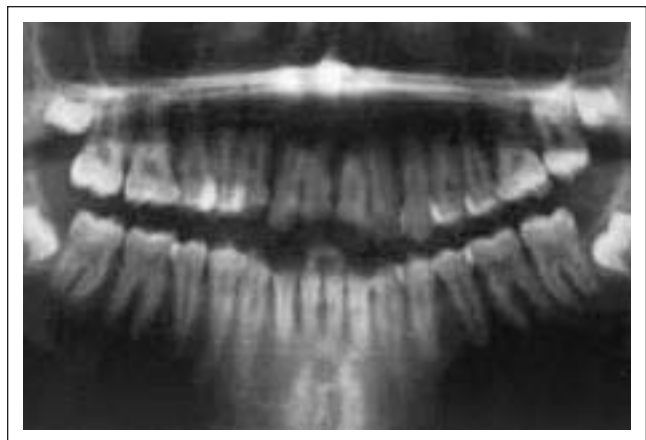


Figure 1.B. Final radiograph after removal of the obstacle and luxation of upper left first permanent molar.

axis, root dilaceration and posterior dento-alveolar discrepancy.

DISCUSSION

We observed a high percentage of loss of permanent molars in cases of failure of eruption, reflecting the fact that the prognosis of this abnormality is still unfavorable. This may be because failure of eruption is an asymptomatic pathology, which means that it is usually

CASE # 2

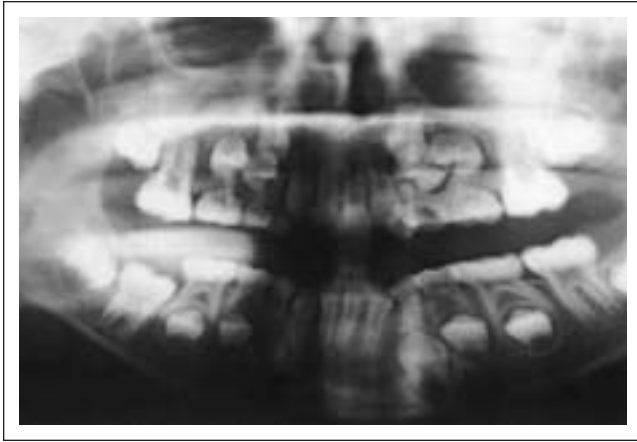


Figure 2.A. Eight-year-old boy with primary retention of lower right first permanent molar. Note the root formation of the molar is not yet complete (open apex).

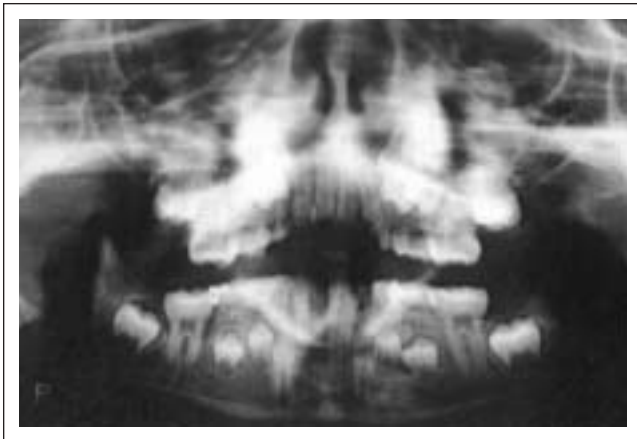


Figure 2.B. After luxation, a metallic wire was fitted between the permanent molar and the lower right second primary molar (85).

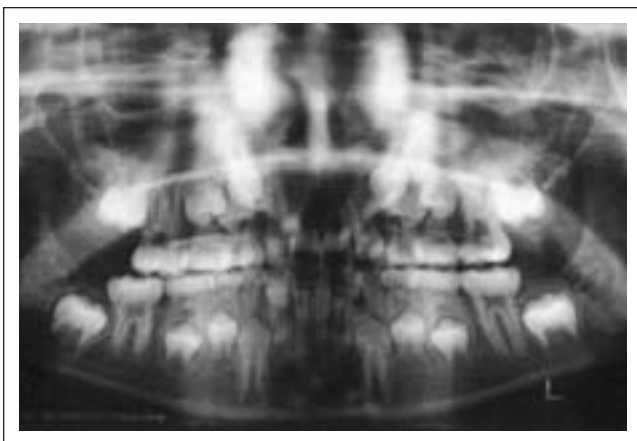


Figure 2.C. Lower right permanent molar erupted completely and is functional in the arch; the apical end of the root is completed.

CASE # 3



Figure 3.A. Primary retention of the lower left first permanent molar in an 11 year-old boy.



Figure 3.B. Dilacerated roots of lower left first permanent molar and severe mesial tilting of the second. Note the delayed formation of a supernumerary tooth between the roots of the lower right premolars.



Figure 3.C. Final radiograph showing orthodontic treatment after the extraction of the lower left first permanent molar.

Table 5. Determining factors in the evolution of unerupted molars

Determining factors in evolution		Success	Failure	Total cases	Statistically Significant
Age Group	Younger than 14	10	16	26	Yes
	Older than 14	0	9	9	
Stage of Root Formation	A, B, C	5	2	7	Yes
	D, E	5	23	28	
Degree of non eruption	0, 1	7	21	28	No
	2, 3, 4	3	4	7	
Inclination axis	Vertical	9	17	26	No
	Mesial /Distal	1	8	9	
Posterior Discrepancy	Yes	2	6	8	No
	No	8	19	27	
Root Dilaceration	Yes	1	8	9	No
	No	9	17	26	

a casual discovery and its diagnosis is made late.¹⁴ When this is so, repercussions on the permanent dentition may be already present. These include: malocclusions, shortening of the facial height,¹⁵ incomplete development of the alveolar process and risk of root resorption of neighboring teeth.⁸

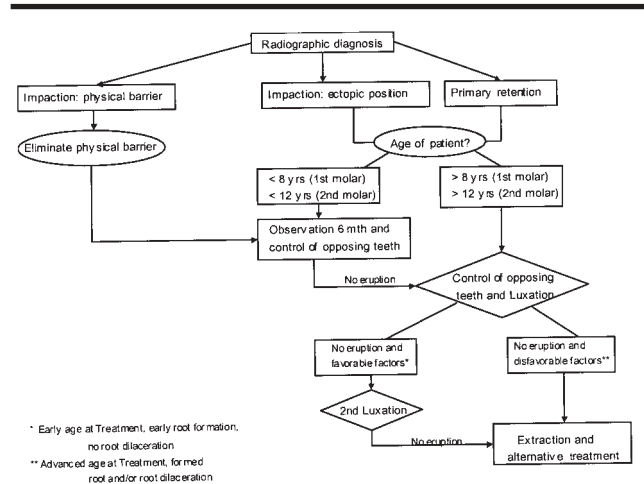
Previous studies¹⁴ have discussed the failure of eruption of permanent molars in adults in whom significant occlusal disturbances have already taken place. This study of an exclusively pediatric population shows that anomalies in neighboring and opposing teeth and the resulting malocclusions are frequent and start at very early ages. Therefore, the age of the patient is a key factor in the prognosis of a case.

Like Valmaseda,¹⁴ we found lower second molars to be the most commonly affected, followed by upper second molars. We also found a marked predominance of this abnormality in males, as Varpio reported.¹⁶ A third of the population described had more than one unerupted molar, and indeed the delay of eruption of other teeth was a common finding. These results suggest the probability of a shared genetic background underlying the onset of the eruption disturbance.^{6,14,16,17}

Most of the molars involved were in the last stages of root development, a fact which, confirms the assumption that root formation is independent of the eruptive process.¹⁴ In addition, we found that when roots of the unerupted tooth are completely formed, the chances of successful treatment decrease.⁹ The depth of the molar in the maxilla (degree of non-eruption), contrary to our expectations, was a less decisive factor in the evolution of the case than the stage of root formation.

The position of the molar in our series (that is, inclination axis) had no influence on evolution, though Wellfelt¹⁸ reported that the mesioangular inclination was the most successfully treated.

Table 6. Treatment Protocol for failure of eruption of permanent molars



Wellfelt maintains that ankylosis is often suspected in vertically positioned teeth.¹⁸ Nevertheless, the radiographic diagnosis of ankylosis in multi-rooted teeth is very difficult because of overlapping structures,¹¹ because labial and lingual ankylotic surfaces are not visible in the radiograph¹⁹ and because ankylosis may be located in a minute area.²⁰ Because of these limitations, it is impossible to specify the diagnosis of this disorder, although several orthopantomographs suggested its presence.

Root dilacerations were observed in a quarter of the molars in our series. Other studies have reported an association between root anomalies and eruptive disorders in permanent molars,¹⁷ but the finding has not been quantified before. Kaban⁵ states that the follicle of unerupted molars near the inferior border begins to curve, resulting in “hooked” roots. In our group we observed dilacerated roots not only in the lower molars, but in upper molars too, and this anomaly was not related to a particularly deep position of the molar in the bone. We think that root deflection may be due to the local disturbance leading to failure of eruption, rather than to the depth of the molar in the maxilla. In the present study, the relationship between failure of eruption and root deflection was not statistically significant, probably due to the reduced number of cases seen (9/35). Nonetheless, 8 of the 9 cases with deflected roots failed. In agreement with Kaban,⁵ we think that the presence of dilacerated roots determines a poor prognosis.

Another factor analyzed was posterior discrepancy. Insufficient space in the dental arches has been commonly considered an etiological factor for impaction of lower second molars.^{18,21} Our population study also showed the major influence of the lack of space in impactions of permanent second molars, both lower and upper.

The relationship between impaction of lower second molars and ectopic third molars is a controversial subject. Levy²² reported a case of impaction of second molars, which was due to malposition of the tooth germs of the third molars caused by dento-alveolar disproportion. Pogrel²³ suggests the extraction of third molar as a prophylactic measure when uprighting second molars. However, like Valmaseda,¹⁴ we believe that third molars cannot be considered the primary cause of impaction of a second molar because formation and eruption take place at different times. Moreover, in our view dento-alveolar disproportion is a key factor in the ectopia of the third molar, and has an indirect influence on the eruption of the second molar.

The treatment of failure of eruption of permanent molars depends on several factors, the most important being age. Treatment options include observation, extraction of the obstacle, surgical exposure, luxation and extraction of the unerupted molar.

When failure of eruption is due to an obstacle, the early removal of the barrier usually allows the molar to erupt spontaneously.²⁴

The usual treatment in cases with a favorable prognosis was surgical exposure and luxation. Molars luxated prior to complete root formation erupted spontaneously and continued their normal root development.⁵

Luxation is an effective technique with minimal morbidity and good long-term prognosis.^{23,25} The prognosis is better than that of dental transplant because the tooth is not removed from its socket and the apical blood vessels are not damaged. It has even been successfully used in ankylosed permanent molars.²⁰ The potential risks of luxation include pulpal devitalization and root fracture,²⁰ although a prophylactic endodontic treatment of the luxated molar is not recommended.²³ Some luxated cases require orthodontics.^{25,26} In our study group, the four cases treated with luxation and orthodontics evolved favorably.

Extraction of the permanent molar is indicated when exposure, luxation and orthodontics treatment fail, in the presence of a pathological process,² or when prognosis is poor because of the factors described above. If the second molar is extracted at a time when the third molar is at a low Nolla stage (5 to 8), it can erupt in a position in which it replaces the lost second molar.¹⁴ If the second permanent molar is removed at an earlier stage, the third molar will take years to erupt, and control of the eruption of the opposing teeth must be considered.^{14,18}

We believe that prompt diagnosis is essential in order to improve prognosis and to palliate the consequences of the failure of eruption of permanent molars. We propose a treatment protocol for the management of these patients based on the type of eruptive abnormality and the age of the patient (Table 6).

CONCLUSIONS

1. In this series, the failure of eruption of permanent molars was the consequence of impactions and primary retentions.
2. Unfavorable prognosis is associated with advanced age and with molars in the last stages of root formation.
3. Root dilaceration is a major factor limiting eruption and an indicator of poor prognosis.
4. The degree of non-eruption and the inclination axis are not key factors in prognosis.
5. Posterior dento-alveolar discrepancy is associated with impaction of second molars.

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