Abstract: Objective: investigation of Dental manifestations in some syndromes, developmental and hereditary disorders.
Summary: Some syndromes and congenital disorders could affect oral cavity and especially teeth and cause changes in the form and structure of them. In segmental odontomaxillary dysplasia one or both developing maxillary premolar frequently are missing, and the primary teeth in the affected area may be hypoplastic or show enamel defects. In ectodermal dysplasia the teeth are usually reduced in number (oligodontia or hypodontia), and their crown shapes are characteristically abnormal. The incisor crowns usually tapered, conical, or pointed, and the molar crown are reduced in diameter. Anodontia or complete lack of tooth development has also been reported but it is uncommon. In tuberous sclerosis developmental enamel pitting is seen on the facial aspect of the anterior permanent dentition. In epidermolysis bullosa (dominant dystrophic type) oral manifestations are mild, with some gingival erythema and tenderness. Gingival recession and reduction in the depth of the buccal vestibule may be observed. In recessive dystrophic type because of soft diet carious destruction of dentition at an early age is common. In hemihyperplasia the crown of the teeth on the affected side, especially the permanent cuspids, premolars, and first molars, can be larger. Premature development of these teeth, along with precocious eruption, may be obvious. Also the roots may be larger. Conclusion: being familiar with dental manifestations of syndromes, developmental and genetic disorder, could help the practitioner to understand the nature of these disorders and find the best treatment.