

ABSTRACT

Autologous transplantation is a surgical technique in which a retained tooth is transplanted from its original location to another natural or surgically prepared alveolus, with the purpose of replacing a missing tooth or agenesis. It is an alternative to osseointegrated implants and conventional prostheses, enabling immediate, natural and more accessible rehabilitation, and can also cover a less privileged socioeconomic class. It should also be considered as a viable technique, especially during the growth phase, preserving aesthetics and function.



Fig. 1 – Initial panoramic x-ray

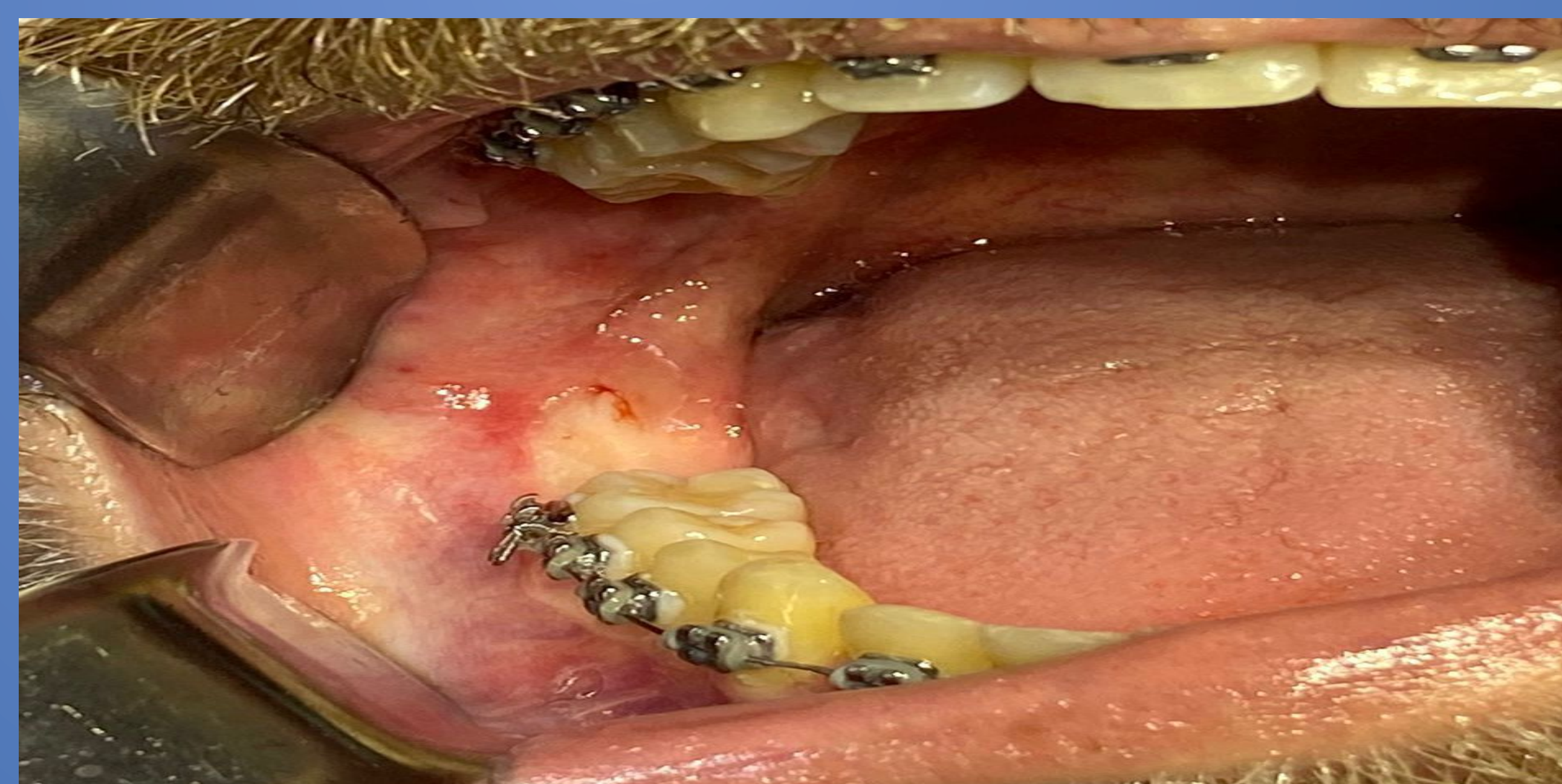


Fig. 2 – Initial clinical register

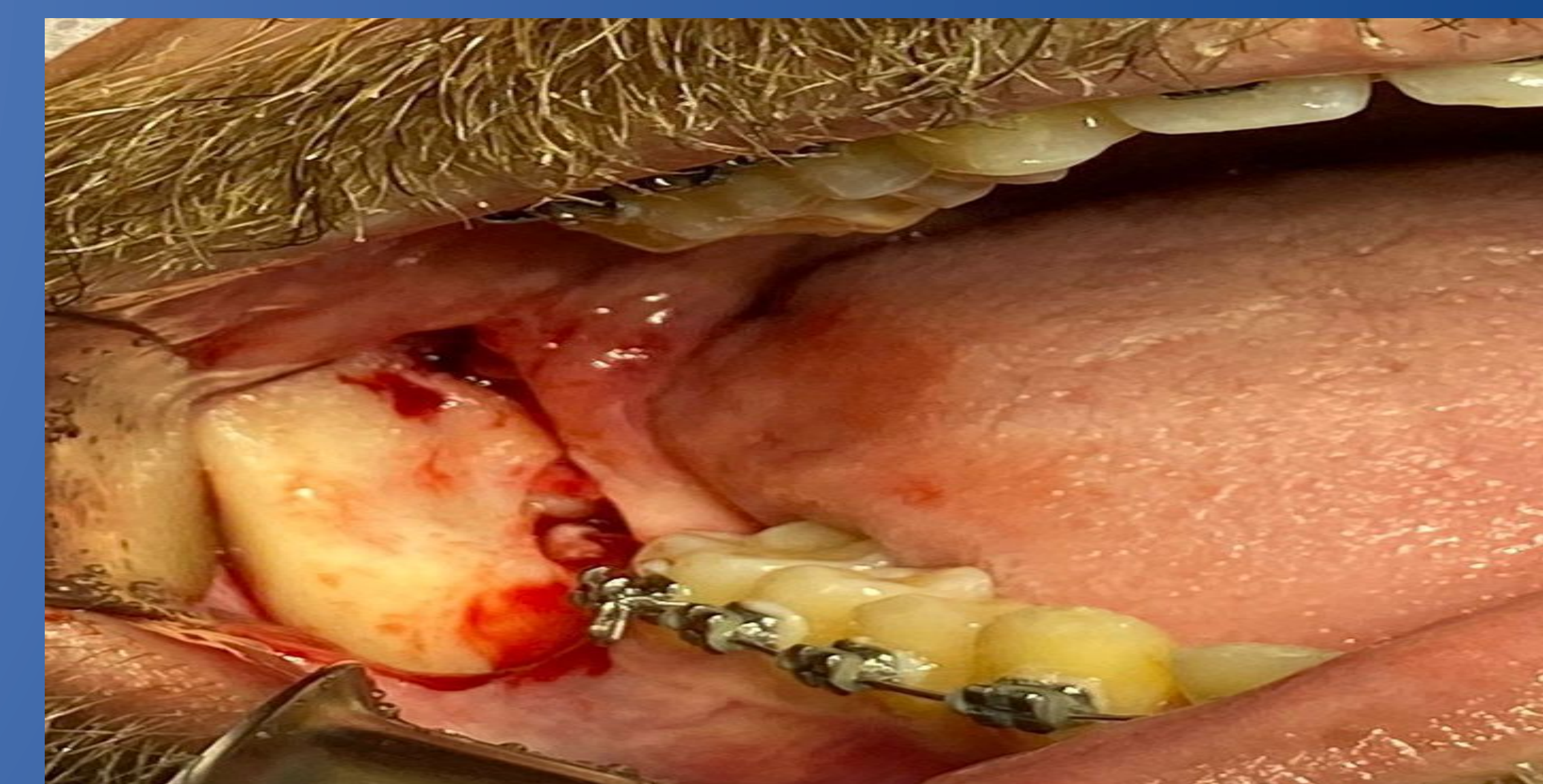


Fig. 3 – Incision and mucoperiosteal detachment

CASE REPORT

A 31-year-old male patient undergoing orthodontic treatment reached the clinic with an indication for extraction of impacted teeth 1, 16, 17, 31 and 32. The panoramic radiograph showed the presence of teeth 17 and 32 impacted in a Pell and Gregory class C and Nolla class III position, as well as significant reabsorption in tooth 31, with diagnostic hypotheses of malformation or compression reabsorption of tooth 32. Therefore, an autogenous transplant of the 3rd molar into the alveolus of tooth 31 was proposed as an alternative to the osseointegrated implant.

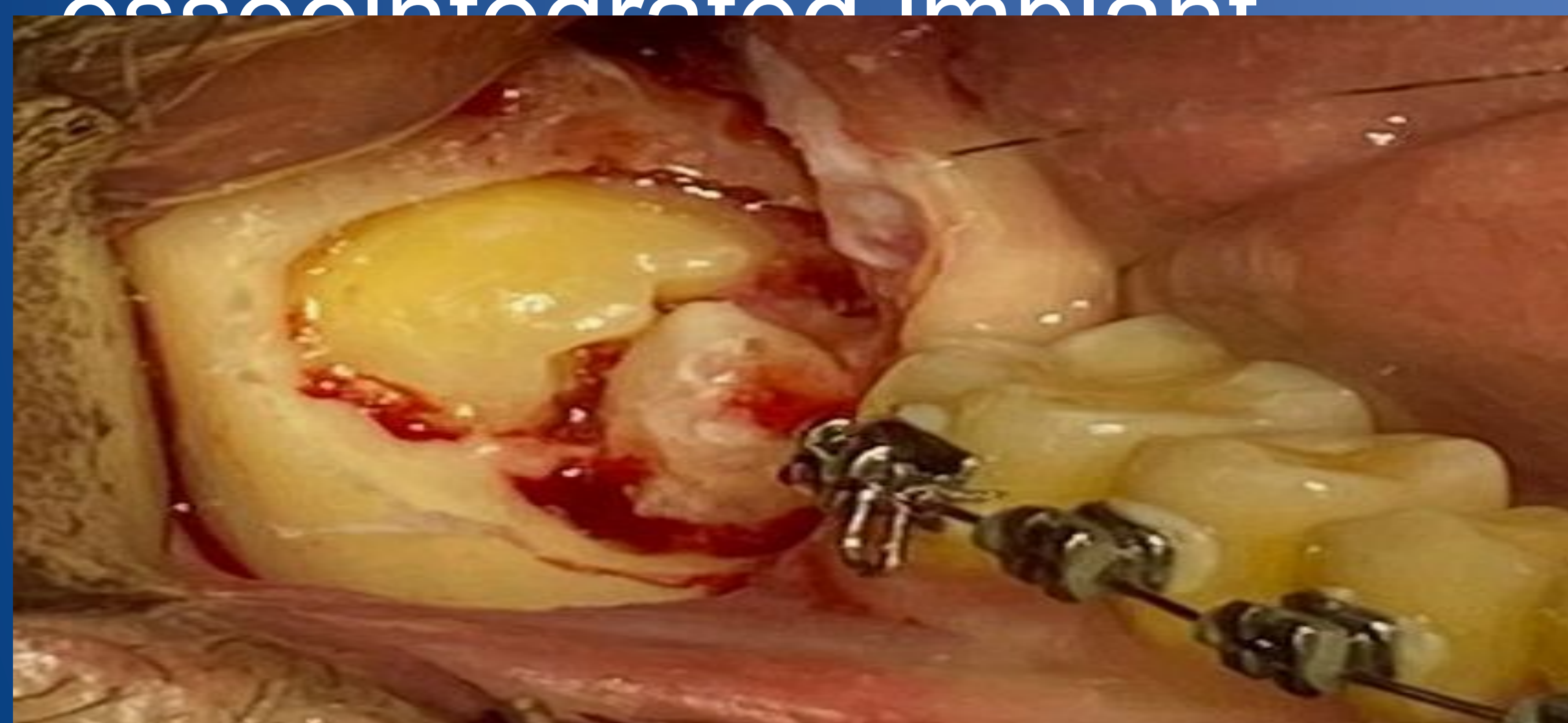


Fig. 4 – Osteotomy of elements 32 and 31 and odontosection of element 31

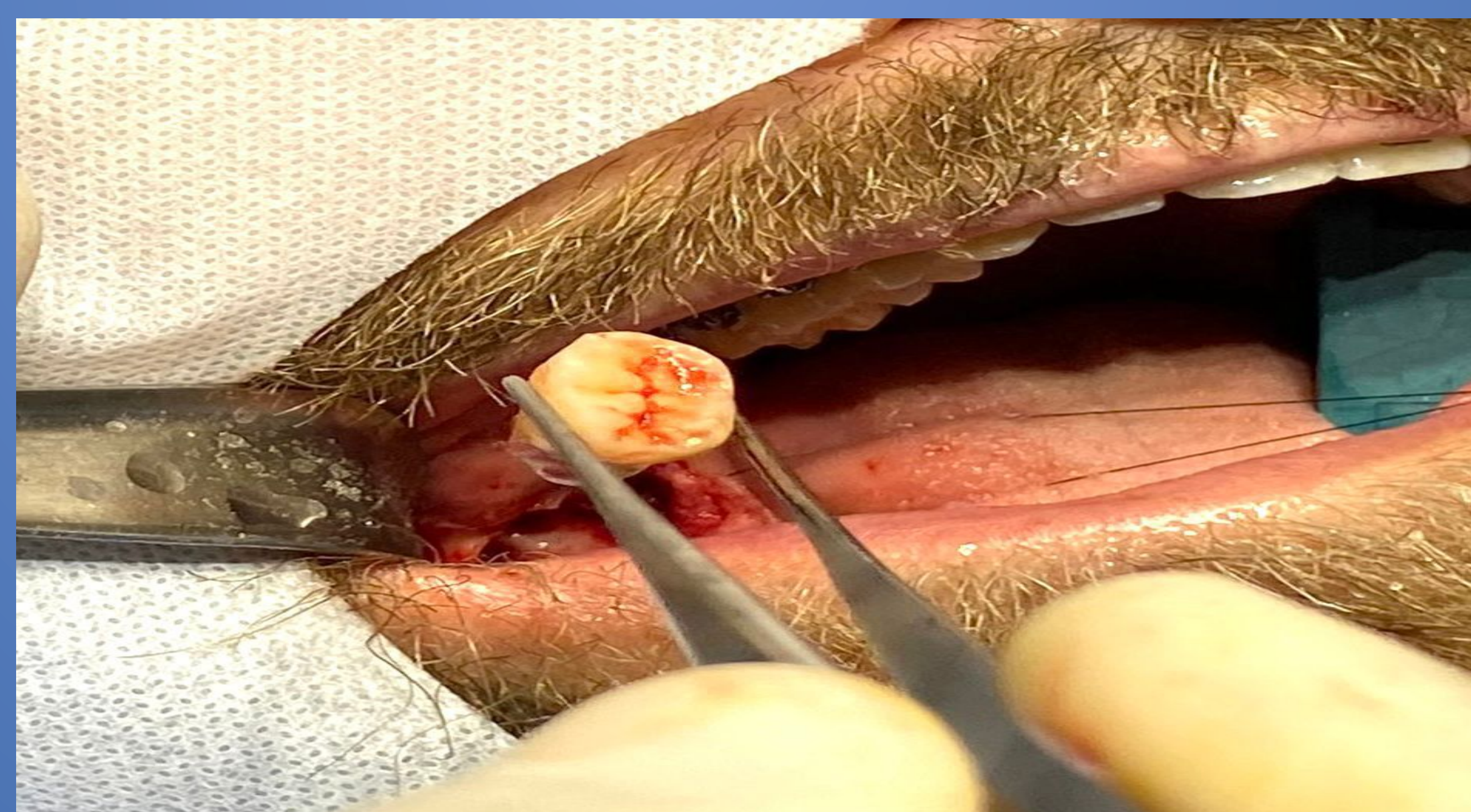


Fig. 5 – Extraction of tooth 32 for accommodation in the alveolus of tooth 31



Fig. 6 – Stabilization of tooth 32 with orthodontic brackets

POST - OPERATIVE



Fig. 7 – Final panoramic x-ray



*Fig. 8 – 60 day post-operative
and removal of orthodontic
bracket*



*Fig. 9 – 60 day post-operative
periapical x-ray*

CONCLUSION

Based on the above presented in this clinical case, ensemble with the literature review, the technique appears to be a viable methodology to be included in the therapeutic rehabilitation arsenal. Because of its low cost, it should be considered at school age as a form of prevention and treatment. Additional treatments such as endodontics, periodontics, orthodontic adjustment and even prosthesis on these elements may be necessary as adjuvants to this methodology.