

Coronectomy – oral surgery's answer to modern day conservative dentistry

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IN BRIEF

- Coronectomy is a technique that should be considered for mandibular third molars when it is felt there is an increased risk of injury to the inferior dental nerve.
- Coronectomy is oral surgery's approach to minimal interventional dentistry.
- While coronectomy is seen as a controversial technique, there remain a number of examples in other dental specialties where controversial techniques have proved their efficacy over time.

Removal of mandibular third molars is a common oral surgery procedure which is associated with a significant risk of injury to the inferior dental nerve (IDN). In an era of conservative dentistry the technique of coronectomy, which is conservative in terms of surgery and successful in minimising the incidence of IDN injury, has been met with some resistance and has been deemed non-ideal and controversial by many oral surgeons. This article outlines the benefits of coronectomy and highlights some examples from other dental specialties that have embraced conservative principles, despite their detractors.

INTRODUCTION

Modern dentistry is based on conservative thinking. It appears 'less is more' and most dental specialties have taken this concept on board and applied it to clinical practice. However, this approach may be distant from the textbook theories but in reality provide a range of benefits when we consider both the patient and their teeth.

Restorative dentistry has been at the forefront of a conservative approach to dentistry, largely due to the vast improvements in materials such as composites, allowing the practice of adhesive dentistry. The purpose is to be 'minimal' causing the least amount of trauma to the tooth and the patient, with an overall reduction in post-operative complications and increased long-term success.

As other dental specialties make progress in their conservative approach can oral surgery follow this trend? Coronectomy is a conservative oral surgical procedure which does follow this trend.

The purpose of this article is to highlight the rational for coronectomy and explain how it fits into the conservative

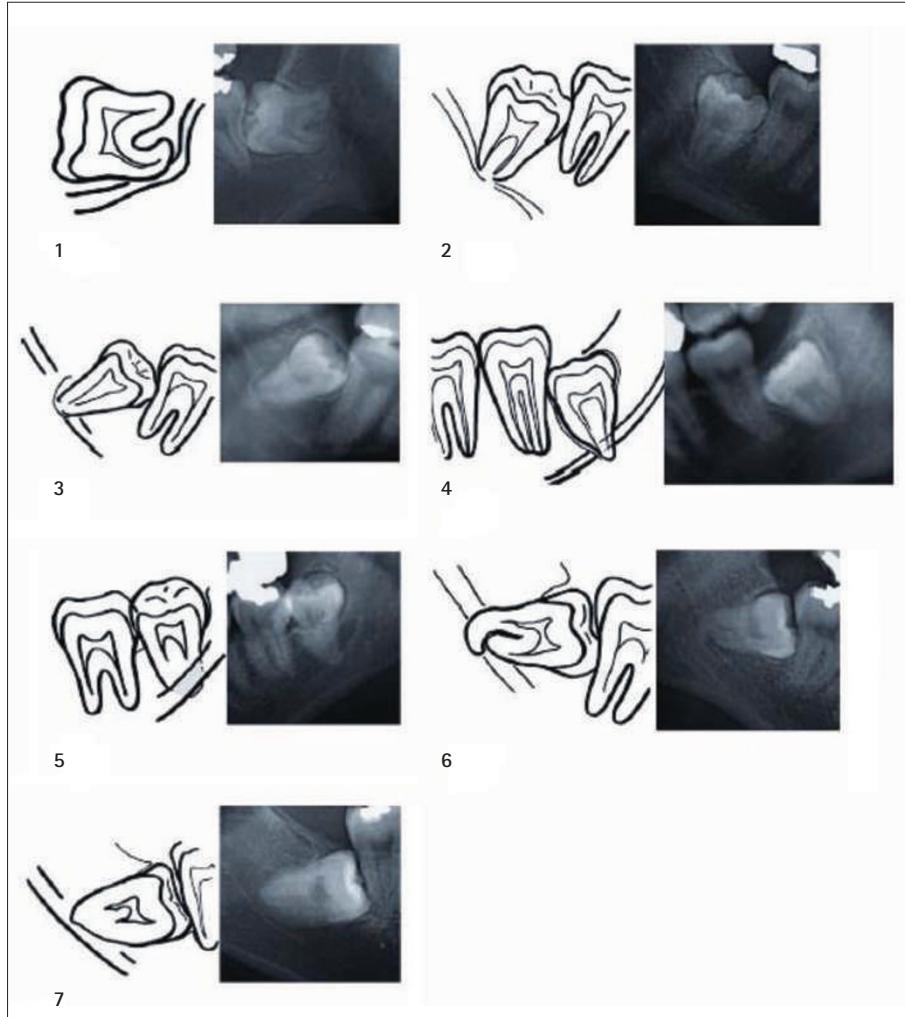


Fig. 1 Radiographic signs of increased risk of inferior alveolar nerve injury: 1, deviation of the canal; 2, narrowing of the canal; 3, periapical radiolucent area; 4, narrowing of root; 5, darkening of roots; 6, curving of root; and 7, loss of lamina dura of canal. (Reprinted from *Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*, volume 67, Y. Hatano, K. Kurita, Y. Kuroiwa, H. Yuasa & E. Ariji, Clinical evaluations of coronectomy (intentional partial odontectomy) for mandibular third molars using dental computed tomography: a case-control study, pages 1806–1814, copyright (2009), with permission from Elsevier)

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approach of modern dentistry. There are two key issues to the debate around this technique. Firstly oral surgeons should consider procedures or techniques that can reduce the risk of injury to the IDN as a treatment option when treatment planning for the removal of a mandibular third molar (MTM). Secondly, clinicians who feel that electively leaving a root *in situ* is non-ideal should question this, as there are plenty of occasions when roots are left *in situ* without consequence. There are examples in other dental specialties where perceived non-ideal treatments were carried out under the umbrella of 'conservative dentistry' and are now accepted treatments currently in use. Some of these examples will be discussed.

DISCUSSION

Mandibular third molar surgery

Oral surgery procedures commonly involve the removal of MTMs. A significant risk associated with this procedure is temporary or permanent altered sensation to the lower lip, skin of the chin, teeth and gingivae on the operated side caused by iatrogenic injury to the IDN. The incidence of injury to the IDN when removing MTMs varies from 0.41% to 8.1% for temporary lack of sensation and 0.014% to 3.6% for prolonged signs and symptoms.¹ In 'high risk' teeth this may reach 20%. The risk of such an event is commonly evaluated from radiographic examination as part of the treatment planning appointment. Studies have shown that on a panoramic radiograph diversion of the inferior dental canal (IDC), darkening and/or root interruption of the white lines of the canal, narrowing of the canal, and deflection of the roots indicated a possible intimate nerve relationship to the tooth.²⁻⁵ These radiographic signs are shown in Figure 1⁵ along with some other accepted permeations. In the prospective study by Rood and Shehab⁴ of 125 teeth, with signs suggesting an increased risk of nerve involvement, 14% developed a nerve injury. The Howe and Poyton³ study also used radiological predictors as stated above, concluded an IDN injury (IDNI) incidence of 35.64%. Taking this information into consideration pre-operative knowledge of radiological predictors offers the opportunity to alter the extraction technique to minimise risk to the nerve.⁶

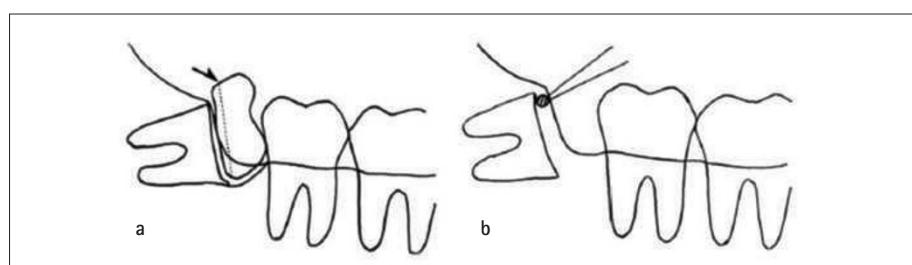


Fig. 2 Coronectomy: A, cutting crown below cement-enamel junction (arrow); B, trimming cutting surface to less than 3 to 4 mm below alveolar crest. (Reprinted from *Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*, volume 67, Y. Hatano, K. Kurita, Y. Kuroiwa, H. Yuasa & E. Ariji, Clinical evaluations of coronectomy (intentional partial odontectomy) for mandibular third molars using dental computed tomography: a case-control study, pages 1806-1814, copyright (2009), with permission from Elsevier)

Coronectomy

It is common practice for broken fragments of the root of vital teeth to be left in place and most heal uneventfully.^{7,8} It is on this basis that the concept of coronectomy has evolved. Coronectomy has been defined as a method of removing the crown of a tooth but leaving the roots untouched, which may be intimately related with the inferior alveolar nerve, so that the possibility of nerve injury is reduced (Figs 2-3).^{1,5,9-13} This concept of deliberately removing only the crown of the tooth is known variously as coronectomy, partial root removal, deliberate vital root retention, or partial odontectomy.¹⁴

Few clinical trials regarding coronectomy have been published, but encouraging results have come from those that have. Renton *et al.*⁶ and Leung *et al.*¹⁵ (randomised clinical trial), Hatano *et al.*⁵ (case control study) and O'Riordan¹ (retrospective study) provided evidence that coronectomy decreases the risk of IDNI when compared to traditional extraction of MTMs. Renton *et al.*⁶ reported no IDNI in 58 successful coronectomy patients and a 19% IDNI rate in those having traditional extractions. Leung *et al.*¹⁵ showed nine (5%) patients in the control group presented with IDNI, compared with one (0.06%) in the coronectomy group. Hantano *et al.*⁵ reported that in the extraction group six patients (5%) suffered IDNI, of which three patients were diagnosed with permanent injury, whereas in the coronectomy group one patient (1%) complained of altered sensation post-operatively which resolved within one month. The retrospective analysis of O'Riordan¹ consisted of 52 patients that underwent coronectomy. In this study there were three cases of transient IDNI which showed resolution one week post

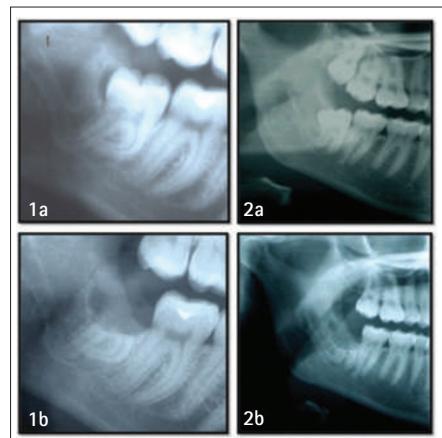


Fig. 3 Radiographic imaging showing pre and post coronectomy of the right mandibular third molar (48)

operatively. One patient developed permanent IDNI, which was thought to be as a result of perforation of the canal due to operator error rather than the coronectomy technique itself. Though the volume of evidence remains small it shows clear trend that coronectomy can reduce IDNI in high risk MTMs.

Coronectomy can be beneficial but success requires both good patient selection and operator technique. There are some simple guidelines which clinicians need to be aware of to avoid failure. They are as follows:

- Teeth with associated infection, particularly infection involving the root portion, should be excluded from this technique¹⁶
- Teeth that are mobile should be excluded as they act as a mobile foreign body and become a nidus for infection or migration¹⁶
- There is no evidence for the treatment of the exposed pulp of the tooth and root treatment appears to be contraindicated¹⁷⁻²⁰

- The technique of leaving the retained root fragment at least 3 mm inferior to the crest of bone seems appropriate and appears to encourage bone formation over the retained root fragment¹⁷⁻¹⁹
- Late migration of the root fragment may occur in some cases, but is unpredictable. However, in all cases the root fragments move into a safer position with regard to the nerve, and it can be envisaged that should removal become necessary the nerve would not then be at high risk.¹⁶ Case reports have suggested that it can take up to ten years for the root fragments to erupt²¹
- The operative site should be primarily closed in a tension free manner¹⁶
- Dry socket can be treated in the conventional manner with irrigation and dressing.⁶

Even though coronectomy has shown evidence of a reduction of IDNI many clinicians are concerned about leaving a large section of root in the mandible. The most common concern is that the retained root may develop a radicular cyst leading to further surgery and morbidity. To date the authors are unaware of any published reports of such an incident following coronectomy. Other concerns relate to post-operative infections. Coronectomy patients also suffer from alveolar osteitis (dry socket) and treatment of these cases remains the same as for traditional extraction alveolar osteitis so long as the root is not mobile. Renton *et al.*⁶ showed an incidence of 10-12% for alveolar osteitis in coronectomy patients and treatment included irrigation with chlorhexidine and dressing with Alvogyl™ (Septodont, France) (butyl aminobenzoate, eugenol, and iodoform) to which all patients responded.

Minimal intervention dentistry

Just as coronectomy has caused controversy and debate in dentistry there remain examples in other specialties that received a similar reaction. Clinicians have persevered with refining these techniques and evidence has shown their efficacy. Some of these examples are discussed below.

Bleaching of teeth has led to much debate within restorative dentistry. There are two

main reasons for this: firstly the legislation surrounding hydrogen peroxide (HP) and secondly the fear of causing tissue damage from its use. Despite the legislation HP is still widely used. All clinicians are aware of the positive use of HP and that it has a valuable role in minimally invasive dentistry. It has been shown that even high concentrations of carbamide peroxide do not alter enamel structure.²² The alternative to bleaching teeth with 10% carbamide peroxide is to resort to destructive 'masking' techniques including porcelain veneers.²³ Even with controversy around this technique its benefits are obvious and it therefore continues to be used.

Resin-retained bridges (RRB) have been used clinically since the 1970s and offer a more conservative approach to the restoration of edentulous spaces than conventional bridgework.²⁴ Over the years techniques have been modified to allow for better retention, life span and aesthetics. Nevertheless, some clinicians have shown some concerns regarding RRBs. Issues raised include that they rely on micro-mechanical bond and lack retention, the metal wing has potential to allow caries to harbour undetected and they give sub-optimal aesthetics. However, their conservative nature in comparison to conventional bridgework minimises long term devitalisation of abutment teeth while still providing the same function. Studies have shown encouraging results for lifespan of a RRB. Audenino *et al.*²⁵ reported the estimated survival probability for the first debonding or failure was 85% after five years and 71% after ten years. A meta-analysis²⁶ was similar to the five year survival rate of Audenino's group concluding an estimated survival of RRBs of 87.7% after five years. There has been recent interest in the development of fibre-reinforced resin retained bridges to improve the aesthetics of this type of restoration. However, there are few data supporting longevity.³⁷

The atraumatic restorative technique (ART) is a procedure whereby dental caries is excavated manually, eliminating the need for local anaesthesia and use of expensive equipment. The lesion is restored with glass ionomer, an adhesive material that bonds to the tooth structure and releases fluoride as it stimulates remineralisation.²⁷ ART can be applied, not only in the dental clinic, but also in institutions

for home-bound, physically and mentally handicapped people, in remote areas and in schools. It is considered patient friendly and makes the provision of oral care much easier to patients who are nervous or fearful.²⁸ It is used in both restorative and paediatric dentistry. This technique again is far from the traditional approach taught for restoring carious lesions but is a compromise when faced with certain challenging situations. Numerous studies have shown positive results with ART. A meta-analysis of ART²⁹ showed mean survival rates for single-surface ART restorations using high-viscosity glass-ionomer in primary dentitions of 95% after one year to 86% after three years. The mean survival rates for single-surface ART restorations using high-viscosity glass-ionomer in permanent dentitions were 97% after one year to 72% after six years. The simple and effective approach has seen this technique widely accepted worldwide even though as standard routine treatment this procedure would be deemed non-ideal. The World Health Organisation actively promotes atraumatic restorative treatment as a viable approach to meet the need for treatment of dental caries.²⁸

The Hall technique, carried out in paediatric dentistry, is arguably one of the most controversial in current use. This is a method of managing carious primary molars effectively with preformed metal crowns, without the use of local anaesthesia, caries removal or tooth preparation of any kind.³⁰ The rationale for this treatment was introduced for several reasons. It is known that some children can find the use of local anaesthesia and rotary instruments difficult to accept.³¹⁻³³ The introduction of this technique has not been accepted by all but evidence has shown the technique to be more acceptable to children, parents and GPs, and to be more effective in preventing pain and sepsis, than conventional restorative techniques.³⁴

Oral epithelial dysplasia (OED) is a chronic, often progressive premalignant disorder of the oral mucosa. It is a term used to describe the histopathological changes seen in the oral mucosa and may be graded histologically along a continuum of cellular change as mild, moderate or severe ('carcinoma *in situ*').³⁵ There is, however, a lack of consensus on the management of oral dysplasia. It is essential

to remove any possible aetiological factors, and all dysplastic lesions require regular follow-up.³⁶ Moderate and severe OED are generally dealt with surgically whereas mild OED tends to be dealt with conservatively. A lesion that has potential to become malignant left *in situ* could also be interpreted as a controversial and non-ideal situation. The conservative management is understandable as removal of lesions would cause loss of oral mucosal tissue mass and could lead to associated morbidity. Furthermore if the aetiological factors are removed including smoking cessation and moderating alcohol intake these lesions may not progress further.³⁸

CONCLUSION

The issue of iatrogenic inferior alveolar nerve damage during the removal of lower third molars continues to be a clinical and medico-legal problem. Coronectomy, a technique which has been shown to reduce the incidence of this, is worthy of exploration¹⁶ and should be considered as a valid treatment option in high risk cases. Unfortunately there continues to be much resistance to the acceptance of coronectomy in dentistry. The authors agree further research with larger samples and long term follow up would help to support the technique. The short-term results however have shown that this technique is a valid approach in the reduction of IDN injury. The examples stated above had received similar resistance on their introduction into dentistry, however, their continued use in dentistry has proved their worth and the authors feel that this will hold true for coronectomy.

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