



Clarissa Bonifácio graduated from the University of São Paulo (USP-Brazil) in 2004, Restorative Dentistry in 2008 (USP-Brazil)

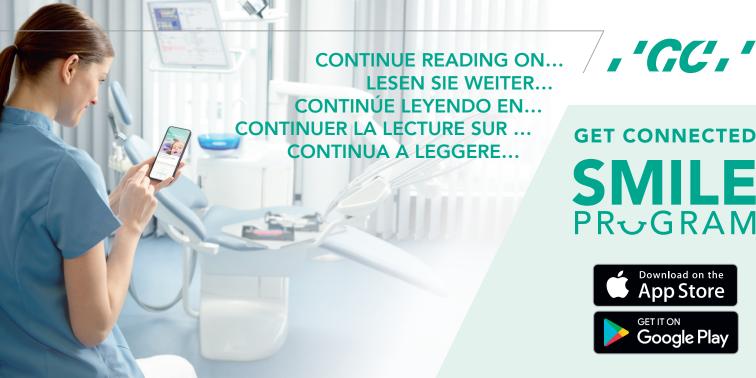


Daniela Hesse graduated from the University Dentistry in 2012 (USP-Brazil) and her PhD in Paediatric Dentistry (USP-Brazil) in 2015. She

Managing severe **Hypomineralised Second Primary** Molars (HSPM) and **Molar Incisor Hypomineralisation** (MIH) with preformed metal crowns

By Dr. Clarissa Bonifácio and Dr. Daniela Hesse, The Netherlands

MIH is defined as a qualitative hypomineralisation of enamel of systemic origin appearing as a demarcated opacity in one or more first permanent molars, permanent upper incisors or permanent lower incisors¹. In the primary dentition, the same type of defects is known as hypomineralised second primary molars (HSPM)². The enamel defects can vary in extent and severity, can present different colours (white, yellow, brown), can lead to post-eruptive breakdown (PEB) and can be associated with extensive atypical caries development³. Children with hypomineralisation of their first permanent molars often require more and repeated treatment than children without the condition⁴. Furthermore, children with MIH may experience hypersensitivity of the affected teeth if exposed to temperature changes¹. The treatment strategies are similar for primary and permanent molars, being focused on preventive strategies when there is no PEB, in





GET CONNECTED

SMILE PR GRAM



