



Radix/Four Rooted Mandibular First Molar with Furcal Granuloma

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Clinical Image

The mandibular first molar is typically a two-rooted tooth with a mesial and a distal root. An additional third root, located distolingually in mandibular molars denominated as radix entomolaris was first mentioned in the literature by Carabelli. A radix paramolaris is an additional root at the mesiobuccal side.

Carlsen and Alexanderson have described the identification and external morphology of these root complexes, containing a lingual or buccal supernumerary root, but mention of a four rooted mandibular molar sometimes encountered in the clinical practice in the literature is rare.

The following clinical image with its radiographic counterpart presentation aims to illustrate a unique rare case report with Furcal Granuloma of a male patient aged 63 years who visited the author’s Department of Oral Maxillofacial surgery with severe pain and mobility in the lower left back teeth region. An Oral surgeon should be aware of the possible anatomic variations in the tooth root morphology while undertaking even seemingly simple extraction cases.

Furthermore, this above case does emphasize that complete removal of granuloma tissue at the furcation as least invasively as possible is very important in a geriatric patient with least surgical trauma and uneventful healing of the socket as Alveolar Osteitis is very common in lower molar region and diabetic geriatric patient.

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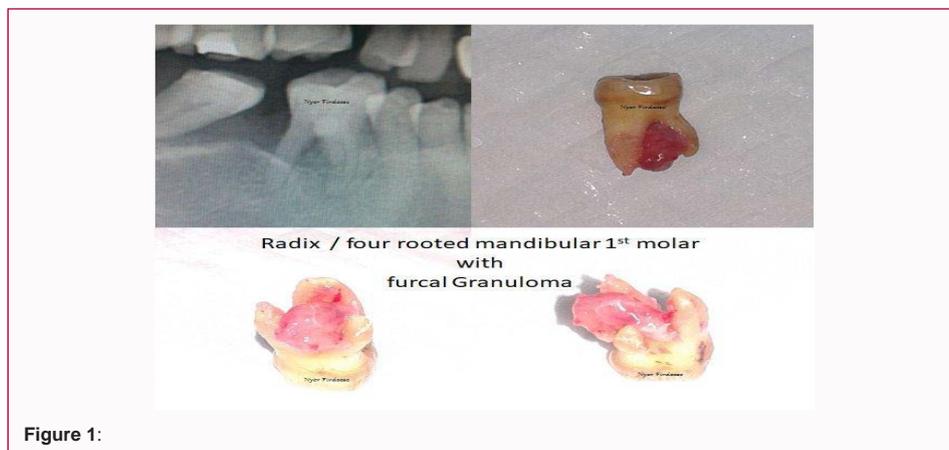


Figure 1: