Coronectomy versus surgical removal of the lower third molars with a high risk of injury to the inferior alveolar nerve. A bibliographical review

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Abstract
Background: Coronectomy is the surgical removal of the crown of the tooth deliberately leaving part of its roots. This is done with the hope of eliminating the pathology caused, and since the roots are still intact, the integrity of the inferior alveolar nerve is preserved.
Objective: The aim is to carry out a systematic review in order to be able to provide results and conclusions with the greatest scientific evidence possible.
Material and Methods: A literature review is carried out through the following search engines: Pubmed MEDLINE, Scielo, Cochrane library and EMI. The level of evidence criteria from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality was applied, and the clinical trials’ level of quality was analyzed by means of the JADAD criteria.
Results: The following articles were obtained which represents a total of 17: 1 systematic review, 2 randomized clinical trials and 2 non-randomized clinical trials, 3 cohort studies, 2 retrospective studies, 3 case studies and 4 literature reviews.
Conclusions: Coronectomy is an adequate preventative technique in protecting the inferior alveolar nerve, which is an alternative to the conventional extraction of third molars, which unlike the former technique, presents a high
risk of injury to the inferior alveolar nerve. However, there is a need for new clinical studies, with a greater number of samples and with a longer follow-up period in order to detect potential adverse effects of the retained roots.

**Key Words:** Coronectomy, inferior alveolar nerve, nerve injury, wisdom tooth removal, paresthesia, and systematic review.

**Introduction**

The evolution of the human being has entailed different changes in biology. Among many others, it has increased the incidence of dental impactions. In daily practice, the impacted third molar are a frequent occurrence, which oscillates between different studies, and according to Long H et al., its frequency is between 35.9% and 58.7% (1). These impacted molars imply associated pathology which is well-documented: cysts, tumors, cavities and pericoronitis, are among the most frequent pathologies. Therefore, extraction is the appropriate treatment in the majority of these cases. However, the surgical procedure is not free of complications; among which the following can be highlighted: injury and nerve disorders, pain, infection and dry socket, along with other complications (2). Injury to the inferior alveolar nerve (IAN) during the third molar surgery, entails a sensory deficit that may be temporary (from 0.41% to 8.1%) or permanent (from 0.0145 to 3.6%), which depending on the patient can contain a serious problem (3-7). We know of different radiographic risk indicators which are useful in evaluating the risk of injuring the IAN during surgery. These are signs that can increase the risk of nerve injury by up to 35.64% when present (6-9).

There are numerous alternative techniques described in the literature in order to minimize this risk, among them is the coronectomy, first described in 1984 by Ecuyer and Debien (10). The coronectomy or intentional partial odontectomy, is the removal of the crown of the lower third molar, deliberately leaving part of its root or roots in the jaw, and as mentioned by Sencimen M et al. without posterior pulp treatment (9). Thus the pathology caused by pericoronitis is eliminated, seeing as we are able to achieve direct closure of the wound and the roots remain intact, therefore preserving the integrity of the IAN (5,7,11). While the objective of this technique is very clear, it is not free of controversy. The surgeon should evaluate the possibility of an infectious complication of pulpal and/or periodontal origin. If a pulp infection, or eruption of the roots (usually within a few months) arise, a second surgery is necessary to complete the extraction (12). In this case, those in favor of the technique indicate that there is less risk of injury to the IAN since generally a root migration occurs and it is no longer close (1).

Based on the above, we hypothesized: is coronectomy a useful technique in oral surgery? And our aim is to make a systematic review of the literature regarding the utility of this technique.

**Material and Methods**

We performed a review of the published literature related to this topic found in the search engines Pubmed MEDLINE, Scielo, Cochrane library and Índice Médico Español (IME) (Spanish Medical Index) with the following key words: “coronectomy,” “coronectomy AND oral surgery,” “coronectomy AND third molar,” “coronectomy AND dentistry,” “coronectomy AND dental treatment,” and “intentional partial odontectomy” using each independently from the other. We included articles published in the last 10 years, and we did not apply restrictions of languages or other exclusion criteria to the search.

After obtaining articles through this strategy, the classification of the recommendations was applied to each one of the articles, by two independent authors, based on the level of scientific evidence available according to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (13), and we included those that were classified within the type I (A and B), II (A and B) and III.

After these exclusion criteria were applied, we began to analyze the selected articles and we classified them; in the case of a clinical study, it was classified depending on its level of quality, applying the JADAD criteria (14).

**Results**

By searching Pubmed MEDLINE, Scielo, Cochrane library and Índice Médico Español (IME) we obtained a total of 40 articles. In Scielo only one publication was found with the key word “coronectomy,” in the IME and Cochrane library there were no articles found using the previous key words, while in Pubmed MEDLINE, 188 publications were found that can be broken down as follows: “Coronectomy” (48 articles), “coronectomy AND oral surgery” (44 articles), “coronectomy AND third molar” (43 articles), “coronectomy AND dentistry” (38 articles) “coronectomy and dental treatment” (10 articles) and “intentional partial odontectomy” (5 articles).

Once all of the articles were cross-checked, there were a total of 39 articles. Of the 40 resulting articles (39 from Pubmed and 1 from Scielo), 10 were ruled out at first for not being of interest to our review, thus leaving us with 30 (Fig. 1).
Coronectomy versus surgical removal of the lower third molars. Review

The criteria for determining the level of scientific evidence from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (13) was applied to the 30 resulting articles. After this we exclude 13 publications since they did not meet our inclusion criteria (level of evidence Ia, Ib, IIA, IIB, III), seeing as they were presentations of an isolated clinical case or consisted of opinions, with a low level of evidence. We applied the JADAD criteria (14) to the 17 remaining articles, in order to analyze their level of quality (Table 1).

We only obtained one systematic review that was published in 2012, based on two randomized clinical trials and two non-randomized ones. We included these four studies separately in the review; the study by Renton et al. (2) in 2005 y Leung et al. (15) in 2009 which was one of these randomized clinical studies, and Hatano et al. (16) in 2009 and Cilasun et al. (17) which was one of the non-randomized clinical studies.

Also included in the revision are 3 cohort or prospective studies, all of which were published in 2012. They are the studies performed by Goto et al. (18), in which a clinical follow-up was carried out, with CT at 12 months after the coronectomy; Monaco et al. (19), in which the postoperative complications were assessed with a maximum follow-up of 12 months; and Leung et al. (20) in which the results of their original study were published with a follow-up period of 6 years.

The rest of articles that we analyzed include retrospective studies, as is the case of O’Riordan et al. (6), and clinical studies with few series of cases, which we consider appropriate to include due to the little amount of published clinical studies.

Finally, we included 5 bibliographic reviews, those of Patel et al. (6,12) in 2010 y 2012, Gleeson et al. (5) in 2012 y Renton et al. (4) in 2012. Additionally, articles were included that were not directly related with the coronectomy technique but allowed us to define the problem of the third molar surgery, as well as its complications.

Discussion

In order to analyze the various articles found, we have organized the discussion based on the following sections: (i) Patient Selection and Diagnostic Method, (ii) Study Population, (iii) Surgical Technique, (iv) Variables Analyzed, (v) Technique Results and (vi) Follow-up.

(i) Patient Selection and Diagnostic Method

Among the different authors who have studied this tech-
Coronectomy versus surgical removal of the lower third molars. Review

The diagnosis is radiologically based on the orthopantomograph, periapical and/or mandibular CT scan. Traditionally for these types of interventions the panoramic x-ray is the first method of choice, seeing as it can be combined with intraoral images of different projections (21). Using the orthopantomograph we can see radiographic signs which are indicative that the IAN is possibly at risk, among which we can distinguish the darkening, deflection and narrowing of the root, and diversion, narrowing and interruption of the dental canal (2,4,7,8). Recent studies conclude that despite the absence of these signs, we cannot ensure the existence of the direct contact with the mandibular canal. The three most valid signs are the interruption and diversion of the canal, and the darkening of the roots (9), although for Céspedes et al. the only valid signs are the interruption of the canal and the darkening of the roots (9), although for Céspedes et al. the only valid signs are the interruption of the canal and the darkening of the roots (9), although for Céspedes et al. the only valid signs are the interruption of the canal and the darkening of the roots (9), although for Céspedes et al. the only valid signs are the interruption of the canal and the darkening of the roots (9). With the evolution of new technologies, the latest trials incorporate the CT mandibular study (9,16-19,21). In a recent work published by Matzen et al. (21) the objective was to evaluate, through case studies and controls, the influence of the CBCT (Cone beam CT) on the decision-making process in the preoperative period of a lower third molar, as well as to identify the radiographic factors with a greater impact on the surgical decision of coronectomy or complete extraction. The author selected a sample of 186 third molars with suspicion of high risk of injury to the IAN based on the panoramic x-ray, and he carried out a CBCT on them.

In the results, a 12% change of opinion was observed in those clinicians who had seen the CBCT, meanwhile the other 88% agreed on the first treatment plan (with the orthopantomography) and the second (with the CBCT). Additionally, in the logistic regression it was confirmed that among all of the registered variables, the most significant ones for deciding in favor of the coronectomy technique were the direct contact between the roots and the mandibular canal (OR of 101.8, \(p<0.001\)) and the flexion of the distal root (oral position) (OR of 23.3 \(p=0.002\)). Also, among the molars in direct contact, those that underwent the coronectomy, it was observed that the probability of choosing this technique was very high if the lumen of the channel narrowed, up to 40 times higher if there was flexion (oral) of the distal root and 33 times higher if the canal already positioned itself in flexion or opening of the roots (21).

### Study Population

The largest group of patients was the group presented by Leung et al. (15). They selected 349 lower molars, candidates for a coronectomy. They divided the sample into two groups, and they performed the coronectomy on 171 wisdom teeth. Another large group of interventions was presented in the work of Hatano et al. (16), with 102 patients treated with a coronectomy and the respective control group. It was followed by Renton et al. (2), with 94 wisdom teeth as the sample in the coronectomy group, and finally Cilasun et al. (17), with a sample of 88 coronectomies. It should be noted that

### Table 1.

| LEVEL OF EVIDENCE | DEGREE OF RECOMMENDATION | LEVEL OF QUALITY (JADAD) | AUTHORS | TYPE OF STUDY |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------|
| IB                | A                        | –                        | Long et al. (1), 2012 | Systematic review (of 2 randomized clinical trials and 2 non-randomized clinical trials) |
| IB                | A                        | +2                       | Renton et al. (2), 2005 Leung et al. (15), 2009 | Randomized clinical trials |
| IIA               | B                        | +1                       | Hatano et al. (16), 2009 Cilasun et al. (17), 2011 | Non-randomized clinical trials |
| IIA               | B                        | –                        | Goto et al. (18), 2012 Monaco et al. (19), 2012 Leung et al. (20), 2012 | Follow-up or prospective cohort studies |
| III               | B                        | –                        | O’Riordan et al. (7), 2004 Matzen et al. (21), 2012 | Retrospective studies |
| III               | B                        | –                        | Pogrel et al. (11), 2004 Dolanmaz et al. (22), 2009 | Study of a series of cases |
| III               | B                        | –                        | Sencimen et al. (9), 2010 | Case studies (+) |
| III               | B                        | –                        | Renton et al. (4), 2012 Patel et al. (12), 2012 Gleeson et al. (5), 2012 Patel et al. (6), 2010 | Bibliographical reviews |

(+) Case study and controls compared to the endodontic therapy technique. A coronectomy and endodontic therapy of the roots was performed on 10 patients, meanwhile the coronectomy alone was performed on 16 patients.
Table 2. Most relevant clinical data from the selected studies in our review.

| Author                  | Study                        | Sample          | Groups                        | Diagnosis                        | Nerve injury | Migration | Second intervention | Medical follow-up (coronectomy) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cilasun et al. (17) 2011| Non-randomized clinical study| 175 wisdom teeth| Extraction = 87              | Orthopantomography               | Extraction = | Not        | 2.32%               | 16.97 months                     |
|                         |                              |                 | Coronectomy = 88              | CT                               | 2.25% Coronectom  | specified | 1.2%                |                                 |
| Hatano et al. (16) 2009 | Non-randomized clinical study| 220 participants| Extraction = 118             | Orthopantomography               | Extraction = | 4.67%     | 85.29%              | 13.5 months                      |
|                         |                              |                 | Coronectomy = 102             | CT                               | 5.08% Coronectom  |           | 4.9%                |                                 |
| Leung and Cheung. (15) 2009 | Randomized clinical study    | 349 wisdom teeth| Extraction = 178             | Orthopantomography               | Extraction = | 9.40%     | 62.20%              | 10.6 months                      |
|                         |                              |                 | Coronectomy = 171             | CT                               | 5.15% Coronectom  |           | 1.3%                |                                 |
| Renton et al. (2) 2005  | Randomized clinical study    | 196 wisdom teeth| Extraction = 102             | Orthopantomography               | Extraction = | 38.29%    | 13.20%              | 25 months                        |
|                         |                              |                 | Coronectomy = 94              | CT                               | 18.96% Coronectom  |           | 0%                  |                                 |
| Leung and Cheung. (20) 2012 | Prospective cohort study     | 135 wisdom teeth with coronectomies| Orthopantomography | Orthopantomography               | 1/135 (0.74%) | 75.2% stopped migrating at 12.24 months | 4/135 (2.96%) | 36 months |
| Goto et al. (18) 2012   | Cohort or prospective study  | 116 wisdom teeth with coronectomies| Orthopantomography | Orthopantomography               | 0% | Not specified | 6.90%               | 12 months                        |
|                         |                              |                 | and CT                         |                                  |                           |           | 65.62% after 6 months |                                 |
| Mónaco et al. (19) 2012 | Cohort or prospective study  | 43 wisdom teeth with coronectomies| Orthopantomography | Orthopantomography               | 0% | 0% | 2.32%               | 12 months                        |
|                         |                              |                 | and CT                         |                                  |                           |           | 100%                |                                 |
| O’Riordan et al. (7) 2004 | Retrospective study          | 52 patients     | Orthopantomography             | Orthopantomography               | 7.69% | 0% | Not specified | 5.76%                           |
|                         |                              |                 | and CT                         |                                  |                           |           | 2 - 4 years in 63% of patients |                                 |
| Dolanmaz et al. (22) 2009 | Series of cases              | 47 wisdom teeth | Orthopantomography             | Orthopantomography               | Not specified | 2.32%    | 100%                | 9.3 months                       |
|                         |                              |                 | and CT                         |                                  |                           |           | 0%                  |                                 |
| Pogrel et al. (11) 2004 | Series of cases              | 50 wisdom teeth  | Orthopantomography             | Orthopantomography               | 0% (IAN) 2% (NL) | 2.50 (4%) | 30%                 | 6 months                         |

The sample for Cilasun et al. (17), Leung et al. (15), and Renton et al. (2) was based on the number of wisdom teeth, while Hatano et al. (16) based it on the number of patients, without indicating the number of lower third molars on which they operated. The rest of studies that strictly evaluate the technique, do not include a control group, as is the case of Goto et al. (18), Mónaco et al. (19) and Pogrel et al. (11).
The surgical technique described by Pogrel et al. (11) consists of raising the vestibular mucoperiosteal flap and the lingual flap. An adequate lingual retractor is placed to prevent injury to the lingual nerve. Subsequently the odontosection is carried out with the contra-angle and a dental drill, and a cutting angle of approximately 45°, in order to obtain a lingual cutting surface of at least 3 mm below the bone margin. The odontosection is performed entirely with the drill in order to minimize the risk of mobilizing the retained roots. However, other authors (7,15,17,19) believe that it is more desirable to complete the odontosection by using a forceps instrument, in order to minimize the risk of injuring the lingual nerve. Subsequently, the surgical wound is irrigated with sterile serum, without performing any pulpal treatment, and sutured in the usual way (Fig. 2).

Only Sencimen et al. (9), analyzed the possible effectiveness of the endodontic treatment in the coronectomy procedure. They compared the coronectomy technique described with the coronectomy and pulpar treatment of the root canal with MTA. They concluded that the pulpar treatment is not recommended, due to the fact that it increases the rate of complications and infections that require a second intervention (9). Additionally, it was found that upon removing the roots that were the cause of complications, those that were endodontically treated had not migrated in comparison to the control group, therefore the extraction temporarily damaged the IAN (9). Based on this study, and in spite of having a low sample (16 lower third molars), there is no medical evidence to support the desirability of performing endodontic therapy of the retained roots.

In regard to the use of both pre- and postoperative antibiotic therapy, there is a lot of controversy among the different studies. After analyzing the variables of infection and postoperative pain, there is heterogeneity among the various studies that prevents them from reaching clear conclusions, thanks to the use of antibiotics (1).

(iv) Variables Analyzed

![Fig. 2. Surgical technique (coronectomy). Compilation prepared by the authors, based on the description from Pogret et al. (11). We can see that the drill is placed at 45° from the vestibular to the lingual flap with the objective of obtaining a lingual cutting surface of a minimum of 3 mm below the bone level.](image)
Coronectomy versus surgical removal of the lower third molars. Review

tomy, and no study assessed trismus as a postoperative complication.
If we concentrate on the adverse effects of the technique, the intraoperative failure due to accidental mobilization of the roots is assessed, as well as the migration of the roots and the possibility that such migration requires the second intervention. As for the calculation of the root migration among the different studies, it is carried out by means of a few lines on the panoramic or periapical radiograph with a millimeter ruler.
Authors such as Leung et al. (15) and Monaco et al. (19) used the measurement between two points (A and B). One point was marked on the intersection between the highest point of the upper or lower cortical of the mandibular canal and the longitudinal axis of the root, and another on the most apical point of the root (15,19,20) (Fig. 3). On the other hand, Goto et al. (18) preferred viewing it by means of the drawing of 3 lines (one that was tangential to the distal part of the lower second molar, another in the center of the lower third molar between the mesial and distal roots, and the last one was perpendicular and connected the first with the center at the apical level of the lower third molar) (18) (Fig. 4). Finally, Dolanmaz et al. (22) used the measurement of the intersection between a line that joined the occlusal surfaces of the lower molars and extended to the ramus of the mandible and a longitudinal line in the middle of the roots of the lower third molar (22) (Fig. 5).

(v) Technique Results
We believe that the results found in the systematic review (level of evidence Ib) published by Long et al. (1) are interesting, since it included the 4 studies with the greatest scientific evidence with respect to the coronectomy technique (Renton et al. (2), Leung et al. (15),

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**Fig. 3.** (a) Calculation of the root migration through the distance between point A (superior cortical of the mandibular canal) and point B (apical point of lower third molar). Compilation prepared by the authors, based on the technique proposed by Leung et al. (15). (b) Example in the form of a radiographic image.

**Fig. 4.** (a) Calculation of the root migration according to the technique proposed by Goto et al. (18). Lines A (tangential to the second distal molar), B (center of third molar) and C (perpendicular to A and which goes in direction of the apical point of the lower third molar) are traced. Compilation prepared by the authors, based on the technique proposed by Goto et al. (18). (b) Example in the form of a radiographic image.
Hatano et al. (16) and Cilasun et al. (17)). In the rest of studies, either due to their low number of samples, or due to their brief long-term follow-up or the absence of a control group, it is not possible to extrapolate the results. 

Based on the results of Long et al. (1), the injury of the inferior alveolar nerve was significantly lower in the coronectomy group (RR of 0.11), whereas the postoperative infection (RR of 1.03), the dry socket (RR of 0.55) and postoperative pain (RR of 1.14) were statistically similar in both groups (1).

If we focus on the complications of a coronectomy (failures of the coronectomy) there is a controversy among different studies, but it is suggested that there are 2 risk factors: the narrowing of the roots and a pattern of vertical retention. The rate of second intervention due to migration (13.2 to 85.29%), exposure of the roots (0 to 1.3%) and/or infection, is relatively low (between 0 to 4.9%) (1).

The average migration distance of the roots at the 2 year mark is approximately 3mm, therefore if the extraction is necessary; the potential risk of nerve injury is significantly reduced (1). However, authors such as Monaco et al. (19) in their study with a sample of 43 coronectomies, confirmed that if we compare the migration at the 6 month mark and the 12 month mark, there is no additional migration when measured the second time (19). Authors such as Goto et al. (18) in their study with a sample carried out on 101 patients, suggested that the migration is greater in the women (p = 0.034), in the age group of <20 years (p = 0.004) and conical roots (p= 0.007) (18).

In regard to the periodontal damage of the lower second molar, as we have previously described, it has only been studied by two authors. Monaco et al. (19), through their cohort study with a sample of 43 coronectomies, they concluded that in almost all of their cases, the root migration determined the bone regeneration on the bone defect distal to the second molar, similar to the migration obtained through orthodontic extrusion (19). On the other hand, Goto et al. (18), assessed only the soft tissue at the 12 month mark of follow-up, and they concluded that in 99.2% of the cases the periodontal status distal to the second molar was healthy and did not show inflammation, but neither the periodontal status nor the bone tissue were compared with the pre-operative state (18).

In the prospective study of Leung et al. (20), they concluded that coronectomy of the lower third molar was safe during the 3 year postoperative follow-up. Among their results, they reported 4.4% of infection during the first 7 postoperative days, 43% of pain during the immediate postoperative period, 0% of dry socket, 0% of lingual nerve injury and only 1 case of paresthesia (hypoesthesia) of the IAN after the coronectomy, which was recovered in its entirety at the 12 month mark of the follow-up. With regard to the eruption of the roots, it was observed in 3% of cases, with the most distant at the 24 month mark. All of them were re-operated, and no one developed any kind of alteration in the IAN. Finally, they estimated that the average maximum root migration was 2.9 mm at 24 months after the operation, which is greatest in the period between the 0 and 6 months (1.9 mm). They also estimated that 75.2% stopped migrating...
Finally, after examining the literature review, we can conclude that the coronectomy is an adequate preventative technique in IAN protection. It is shown as an alternative to the conventional extraction of third molars in which there is a high risk of injury to the inferior alveolar nerve. However, there is a need for new clinical studies, with a greater number of samples, with a randomized approach, and with a long follow-up period in order to detect the potential adverse effects of the retained roots. Additionally, these new clinical trials should incorporate variables that have not been previously analyzed, therefore highlighting the periodontal recovery of the second distal molar, the proper clinical evaluation of the IAN injury, as well as the correlation between the position of the lower third molar and failure of the coronectomy.

Conclusions

Finally, after examining the literature review, we can conclude that the coronectomy is an adequate preventative technique in IAN protection. It is shown as an alternative to the conventional extraction of third molars in which there is a high risk of injury to the inferior alveolar nerve.

However, there is a need for new clinical studies, with a greater number of samples, with a randomized approach, and with a long follow-up period in order to detect the potential adverse effects of the retained roots. Additionally, these new clinical trials should incorporate variables that have not been previously analyzed, therefore highlighting the periodontal recovery of the second distal molar, the proper clinical evaluation of the IAN injury, as well as the correlation between the position of the lower third molar and failure of the coronectomy.

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None

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