CASE PRESENTATION

Exclusive congenital absence of both the maxillary and the mandibular canines is a sporadic occurrence, and to date, only a few cases have been reported that too with at least one canine.\(^1\) Bilateral maxillary canine agenesis is rare and ranges between 0.07\% and 0.13\%.\(^2\) This paper reports non-syndromic bilateral agenesis of permanent canines in the maxilla and the mandible, with only two such cases reported before.\(^1,3\) A 25-year-old female patient reported to the clinic with a chief complaint of wanting to align her teeth.

On intra-oral examination, permanent canines were absent in both the maxillary and the mandibular arches, along with crowding (Figure 1). Other problems noticed during intra-oral examination were crowding in the anterior region in both the arches. The gingival contours in the premolars were normal with no signs of inflammation and the soft tissue in the area of the missing canines also appeared normal\(^4\) (Figure 2). The molar relations were class I on both the right and the left sides. The patient reported no familial history of missing teeth, no prior history of extractions, or previous significant dental treatment. Suspecting that the patient may have a congenital abnormality, the patient’s dental records were reviewed with negative results. The patient’s chief complaint was addressed with fixed orthodontic treatment which included premolar substitution for the canines.
have multiple canine impactions, the patient was advised to get a panoramic x-ray done. On radiographic examination using the panoramic x-ray, it was observed that the permanent canines were absent in both arches (Figure 3). The bone trabecular pattern appeared normal with no radiopacity seen in the region of the missing canines. The patient was eventually advised to get fixed orthodontic treatment with canine substitution with the permanent first premolars. After orthodontic treatment the patient was advised enameloplasty to reshape the premolars to resemble permanent canines. The patient would be carefully monitored throughout the duration of the treatment to ensure no adverse outcomes.

Several reasons have been reported for missing canines, such as heredity, localized disturbances, syndromes, radiological effects, endocrine disorders, and prenatal infections. However, the exact cause of Congenitally absent permanent canines in most cases remains obscure.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS
AM: patient treatment; AM, MIK, and AH diagnosis and treatment planning AM, MIK and AH: manuscript preparation, AM & AH: review and editing.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST
The authors made no disclosures.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Any data related to the manuscript can be provided on reasonable request.

ETHICAL APPROVAL
Because this report involves no experiment, ethics approval is waived.

CONSENT
Written informed consent was obtained from the patient to publish this report in accordance with the journal’s patient consent policy.

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