Inferior Alveolar Nerve Paraesthesia Resulting from Orthodontic Treatment: A Case Study

Covadonga Alvarez Abad*
Surgery and Medical and Surgical Specialties, Oviedo University, Oviedo, Spain

*Corresponding author: Covadonga Alvarez Abad, Assistant Professor, Surgery and Medical and Surgical Specialties, Oviedo University, Oviedo, Asturias, 33006, Spain, Tel: +34 620228517, +34 985966014; Fax: +34 985966032; E-mail: aa.covadonga@gmail.com

Introduction

Inferior alveolar nerve paraesthesia has been widely reported in the literature, which mainly focusses on surgical procedures (orthognathic surgery, extractions, etc.), tumor's (compression and removal), neuropathies, endodontic therapy, etc. However, due to the nature of its presentation, only a small number of clinical cases have been directly linked with orthodontic treatment. For this reason and due to the difficulties of differential diagnosis that the clinician may encounter when attempting to verify this assumption, we have conducted a brief review of this phenomenon. The symptoms and signs that accompany this disorder are described and illustrated by means of a case study.

Aetiology and Pathogenesis

According to the international association for the study of pain [1-4], paresthesia is regarded as an abnormal sensation, not experienced as unpleasant, regardless of whether it is spontaneous or provoked. The most frequent form is described as a tingling sensation that appears when a nerve is compressed, associated with numbness of a bodily area. It is not always perceived as painful.

The mechanisms that causes neural injury may be:

- **Mechanical:** Compression, stretching, total or partial resection and laceration.
- **Chemical:** Resulting from toxic components of sealant materials and of irrigation in endodontics; due to the alcohol group of local anesthetic’s, or inflammatory products from tissue damage or bacterial products following a periapical infection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Factors</th>
<th>Systemic Factors</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orthognathic surgery</td>
<td>Lupus Erythematosus</td>
<td>Herpes Zoster virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental extractions (lower third molars and premolars)</td>
<td>Dermatomyositis</td>
<td>Herpes simplex association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iatrogenic post extraction injuries</td>
<td>Progressive Systemic Sclerosis</td>
<td>Tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local infections (periapical, periimplantar, osteomielitis) [2,3]</td>
<td>Sjogren’s Syndrome</td>
<td>Syphilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma (cranial, mandibular fractures)</td>
<td>Rheumatoid Arthritis</td>
<td>Leprosy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve block anaesthesia</td>
<td>Mixed connective tissue disease</td>
<td>AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implantology</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vertebrabasilar Vascular Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endodontic therapy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-prosthetic surgery</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sickle cell anaemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacted teeth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Metastasis (breast cancer, lymphoma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodontics</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reactions to medication [2-7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local tumors (benign, malignant) or cysts</td>
<td></td>
<td>Psychogenic syndromes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Causes of inferior alveolar nerve paraesthesia.
The inferior alveolar nerve (IAN) is the thickest branch of those making up the posterior trunk of the mandibular nerve (V3 or third branch of the trigeminal nerve). Before entering the mandibular foramen, it branches off from the mylohyoid nerve, which descends to the inside of the jawbone along with the artery of the same name below the mylohyoid muscle. It is accompanied in the dental canal by the inferior alveolar artery up to the mental foramen (up to the first lower premolar), where it divides into its two terminal branches: the mental nerve and the incisive nerve. Finally, it splits up into small nerves forming the inferior dental plexus of premolars and molars. The mental nerve emerges through the mental foramen, outside the quadratus mentalis muscle. It innervates the skin of the chin, gums and lower lip. It may be anastomosed with the facial nerve outside the quadratus mentalis muscle. It innervates the skin of the chin, gums and lower lip. It may be anastomosed with the facial nerve.

The incisive nerve continues the intraosseous path of the inferior alveolar nerve up to the mental symphysis. It innervates the teeth and the periodontium of the lower incisor-canine group. When it becomes independent from its trunk before the mental foramen, it also innervates the premolars.

Knowledge of the morphology and topography of the mandibular canal is important for carrying out any kind of dental intervention [20-24]. Lesions of the mandibular canal can cause bleeding and neurosensory abnormalities, usually occasioning temporary or permanent paresthesia. These lesions may be facilitated by poor planning of dental treatment and in some cases by anatomical variations in the morphology and topography of the mandibular canal. The most accurate radiographic technique used to identify the mandibular canal is cone beam computed tomography (CBCT).

Prevalence

The teeth most involved in the processes of paresthesia are the second premolars and second molars (ratio 4:2) [8,11]. This fact may be related to the confinement of the IAN within the limits of the mandibular cortical plates and its proximity to the apices of the premolars. Along its path from the mandibular foramen to the mental foramen, the neurovascular bundle is in contact with the lingual cortex of the mandible [3,11]. The channel describes an upward curve that allows the mental nerve to exit through the mental foramen. This curve brings the second premolar and second molar closer to the nerve. In the molar area, cortical spacing is relatively wide. The width of the body of the mandible narrows in the premolar region; therefore, the neurovascular bundle occupies the entire area between the buccal and lingual cortices in the vicinity of the mental foramen. Due to the minimal medial and lateral dimension of the mandible at this point, any kind of pathology can affect the nerve due to its proximity to the apices of the premolars [11]. It affects more women than men in a ratio of 4:2 [8]. One of the most prevalent causes (60% to 70%) is paresthesia following orthognathic surgery. It is unusual, however, during conventional orthodontic treatment [3,5,7-9,13,15,17,19,20].

Clinical case study

15-year-old patient with sequelae of unilateral cleft lip and palate, referred by the Nino Jesus Children's Hospital (Madrid) in 2006 for a second phase of orthodontic treatment. The patient presented a Class II skeletal pattern as a result of maxillary hypoplasia and a Class III dental dolichofacial pattern, maxillary compression with a left posterior cross bite, anterior open bite and agenesis of the second upper and lower premolars.

Orthodontic treatment with fixed appliances was prescribed (MBT, 0.022” slot). After six months of treatment, tubes were cemented into the lower second molars, subsequently placing a 0.16 × 0.16” Nitinol arch wire in position. The patient came for consultation reporting a tingling sensation and numbness in the mandibular area and lower lip on the left side. This sensation had begun the day after the last orthodontic follow-up appointment. Clinical examination revealed decreased sensitivity in the area corresponding to the inferior alveolar nerve (Figure 1).

All the patient's teeth and gums were normal in appearance. No other dental treatment was performed in the weeks before or after the orthodontic follow-up appointment. The patient's sensitivity too cold and heat as well as pulp vitality tests were normal. Orthopantomography revealed the roots of the second molars to be very long and near the inferior dental canal (Figure 2).

Given the possibility that the root of the lower second molar was compressing the nerve, it was decided to remove the tube and release the molar from any orthodontic stress. Pharmacological therapy with NSAIDs (Ibuprofen 600 mg, 1 tablet every 8 hours for 3 days) and a vitamin B complex group (Hydroxyl B1-B6-B12 ®, 1 capsule daily for 2 weeks) were prescribed. The CBCT scan revealed the close relationship between the apex of the lower second molar and the alveolar nerve canal located lingual to the roots of the molar (Figure 3).
Furthermore, when there is an intimate relationship between the apices and the mandibular canal, the bone bordering the canal is usually more deficient [7]. This could be the cause of "almost immediate" labial paresthesia as a result of treatment with fixed appliances. Some authors [6] report the existence of a direct relationship between the duration and extent of the injury to the nerve and the prognosis of paresthesia.

In our case, the rapid recovery achieved on removing the tensile stress 5 days after the onset of paresthesia supports the theory that the cause was ischemia due to compression. Although orthodontic treatment is a potential cause of paresthesia, if the symptoms do not begin to subside within 2 weeks after inactivating the orthodontic appliance, the case will require a more thorough examination to rule out other abnormalities not visible on the Orthopantomography [3,5]. This is so, given that the isolated neuropathy of a cranial nerve may be the first symptom of an intra- or extra-cranial focal lesion [3].

The phenomenon of paresthesia following orthodontic movement appears to originate due to invasion of adjacent neurovascular structures. Although the mandibular canal path can be classified using radiographs, only 3D dental imaging systems have been able to show the interrelationship between intraosseous structures (nerves and tooth roots) [5,12,15]. The CBCT imaging system has a higher sensitivity (93% vs 70%) and specificity (77% vs 63%) than radiography [5].

In recent reported cases of paresthesia resulting from orthodontic treatment, CBCT has also been used in addition to carrying out a panoramic radiograph to discern the relationship between the mandibular canal and the roots of the molars, as it is not possible to demonstrate a direct relationship between the root and the nerve by means of a simple radiograph. In our case, CBCT has enabled us to distinguish the influence of the tooth root on the neurovascular bundle. CBCT is a very useful tool for preventing the risk of nerve injury when performing orthodontic treatment [7,12,16,19].

**Conclusion**

Inferior alveolar nerve paresthesia is a possible complication of orthodontic treatment. Before positioning the appliance, it is advisable to assess the risk resulting from the anatomy or position of the dental apices in relation to the neurovascular complex by means of CBCT. This enables us to know the precise anatomical relationship of the dental apices with these structures, thus allowing us to prevent paresthesia or, if it should appear, to determine its cause and act accordingly. This diagnostic option should even be included in the informed consent of susceptible patients. When orthodontic treatment is the possible cause of paresthesia, the fixed appliance should be inactivated. If the symptoms do not begin to subside after two weeks, the case should be referred for further study.

**References**