Amelogenesis imperfecta is a developmental disturbance that interferes with normal enamel formation in the absence of a systemic disorder. In general, it affects all or nearly all of the teeth in both the primary and permanent dentitions. The estimated frequency of AI ranges from one in 718 to one in 14,000 depending on the population studied. Children with AI can exhibit accelerated tooth eruption compared to the normal population or have late eruption. Other clinical implications of AI include low caries susceptibility, rapid attrition, excessive calculus deposition, and gingival hyperplasia.

9-year-old male patient referred to our clinic with complaint of the discolorations and sensitivity of his teeth. The clinical and radiographic examinations revealed that carious lesions, dental hypoplasia in multiple teeth and periodontal problems. Final diagnosis of hypoplastic AI was made. Carious lesions and hypoplastic teeth restored with composite resins and stainless steel crowns. Oral hygiene instructions was provided and the patient is under follow-up (Figures 1 and 2).

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