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A rare intranasal ectopic tooth in a child

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An 8-year-old boy suffered from recurrent right-sided nasal obstruction and increased nasal secretions for 1 month. There was no history of trauma, cold or allergy.

The patient's dentition was normal and no teeth were missing. Endoscopic examination revealed a mass protruding into the right nasal cavity. Computed tomography of the paranasal sinuses revealed right inferior turbinate hypertrophy, and a calcified lesion in the right nasal cavity, between the right inferior turbinate and nasal septum (**Figure 1**). The right nasal floor was not damaged.

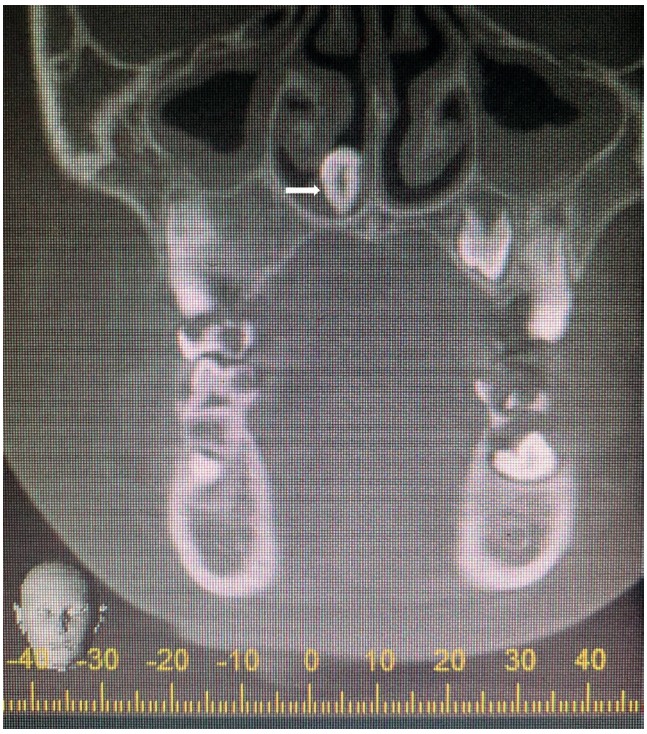

Figure 1. Coronal computed tomography image of the paranasal sinuses, showing a tooth in the right nasal cavity between the right inferior turbinate and nasal septum (arrow).

Intranasal ectopic teeth are rare and the cause is unclear (Van Essen and Van Rijswijk, 2013). In children, intranasal ectopic teeth may be associated with cleft lip and alveolus (Al Dhafeeri et al, 2014). This case is rare because of the exceptional location of the ectopic tooth and its presentation in a child without facial or dental deformities.

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