Supplemental teeth are formed as a result of the dental ledge intense activity. The aim of the study was the microscope evaluation of the coronal dentine of typical and atypical supplemental teeth. The subject of the study was an atypical supplemental tooth, cuboidal in shape, and a tooth which was typical in shape - supernumerary lateral incisor. Both teeth were extracted from girls aged 8 and 9 years for aesthetic reasons. The structure of coronal dentine was evaluated by means of a scanning electron microscope LEO 1430 VP.

The study revealed changes in the coronal dentine of the atypical supplemental tooth. The surface of the intertubular dentine of the cuboidal tooth was plicate (Fig.1). The arrangement of tubules was irregular, the lumina of part of the tubules were closed. In places the dentine resembled sclerotic dentine.

The intertubular coronal dentine of the typical supplemental tooth – supernumerary lateral incisor – had a smooth surface (Fig.2). The arrangement of tubules was regular. The tubules orifices had clear contours, and their lumina were larger compared to the ones in the atypical tooth. Changes in the structure could have been caused by developmental disturbances.