



## Case report

# Family polythelia associated with dental anomalies: a case report

Politelia familiar asociada con anomalías dentarias: un caso clínico

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### Abstract

Polythelia is defined as the presence of supernumerary nipples without the presence of additional mammary gland, within the milk line extending from the axilla to the pubic region. Though the presence of dental anomalies can create a simple esthetic problem with specific clinical considerations, the association with familial polythelia has rarely been reported. A report of association of dental anomalies and polythelia in an Argentine family is presented and the considerations about the dental practice suggesting a careful anamnesis and referral to a medical consultation with regard to possible pathologic conditions or potentially malignant transformation of accessory breasts are discussed.

### Resumen

La politelia ha sido definida como la presencia de pezones supernumerarios sin tejido accesorio glandular; generalmente, éstos siguen las líneas mamarias que discurren imaginariamente desde las axilas hasta la región inguinal. Si bien la presencia de anomalías dentarias puede originar un simple problema estético con específicas consideraciones clínicas, la asociación con politeliafamiliar ha sido escasamente informada. Se presenta un caso de politelia asociada con anomalías dentarias en una familia argentina, y se discuten sugerencias para una cuidadosa anamnesis odontológica y derivación a la consulta médica para prevenir eventuales condiciones patológicas o una potencial transformación maligna de los tejidos mamarios

## Introduction

Polythelia has been defined as the presence of supernumerary nipples without association with other anatomical glandular structures; normally they follow the path of the mammary line from the armpit to the pubic region<sup>1</sup>. It results in the persistence of ectoderm vestiges during the third month of intrauterine development<sup>2</sup> and its frequency varies between 0.2% and 5.6% by sex, ethnicity and geographical area<sup>3,4</sup>.

It has been described with different inheritance patterns<sup>5</sup> and is associated with congenital abnormalities in the kidney or the urinary tract<sup>1</sup>. Goldschmidt and Jacobsen have reported a new family syndrome that affects the first pharyngeal arch structures and mammary line<sup>6</sup>. However, the presence of dental

malformations (usually the reason for the dental visit) associated with familial polythelia is a rare finding and is scarcely described in the literature<sup>7-9</sup>. A case of dental anomalies and polythelia in an Argentine family is presented where the association was detected in the dental office during the history taking interview.

### Case presentation

The patient was a 19 year-old female that presented for aesthetic dental consultation for agenesis of both the upper and lower lateral incisors (Fig. 1A). After a thorough clinical examination and gathering of a medical history, she reported that her brother and mother suffered similar dental anomalies and for this reason the family members were given an appointment. At this appointment it was confirmed that her fifteen year-old

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brother had agenesis of both upper lateral incisors (both had been replaced with a removable prosthesis) and of the lower left canine (Fig. 1B). The mother of both was a 46-year-old woman who presented with pronounced lingualization of the lower left canine, persistence of the lower left second temporary molar (by agenesis of the second left premolar) and conoidism of the upper left lateral incisor (Fig. 1C).

All families reported having supernumerary nipples: the women with one on either side of the mammary line, the male with two on the left side and one on the right (Fig. 1D). The individuals noted the absence of renal, neurological or other disorders or malformations other than those reported and were referred for medical follow-up. No other pathological condition was detected. The individuals reported the absence of dental anomalies or polythelia in other family members.

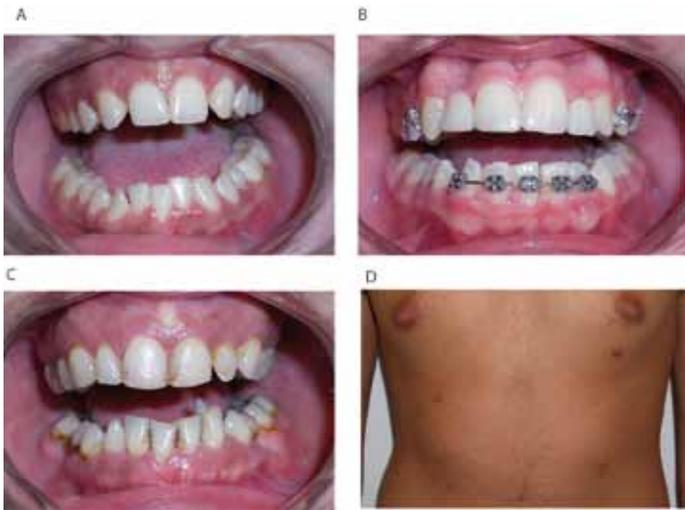


Figure 1. A. Infecund teeth in the daughter. B. Infecund teeth and replacement with a removable dental prosthesis in son. C. Dental anomalies in the mother. D. View of supernumerary nipples in the son.

## Discussion

Polythelia represents a typical example of atavism and the word means “many nipples”<sup>10</sup>. It is considered the most frequent malformation of breast tissue, and various forms of genetic transmission have been reported<sup>2</sup>. Supernumerary nipples are located on the mammary line and are usually asymptomatic. They are usually unilateral, and its association with renal and urinary tract malformations has already been reported<sup>1,3,5,10</sup>.

The genetic transmission of polythelia appears to be heterogeneous and the most common modes are: autosomal dominant with incomplete penetrance and a dominant X-linked chromosome. Each of these modes has demonstrated intrafamilial variability in their clinical manifestations.<sup>11</sup> There are reports of polythelia being associated with cardiac malformations with pulmonary hypertension, pre- or postnatal overgrowth, dysmorphic facial features, cleft palate, postaxial polydactyly, and a well-established clinical finding is the association with Simpson-Golabi-Behme syndrome<sup>4,8</sup>. Goldschmidt and Jacobsen have described a new

syndrome as the presence of malformations of the first pharyngeal arch and the mammary line in a family of four generations<sup>6</sup>. Although the expressiveness of epibulbar lipodermoides was variable, all individuals had polythelia and pre-auricular manifestations. In none of the cases were dental defects or cranial abnormalities identified<sup>11</sup>.

Tooth agenesis is the most common anomaly of dental development and may occur as an isolated entity or that composing well-documented syndromes. These clinical situations appear to be due to chromosomal defects or mutations of the genes responsible for organogenesis<sup>12</sup>. The association with other genetic abnormalities can occur in the expression of other accessory structures, a situation that was evident in the case presented. Similarly, some form of dental anomalies (such as conoidismo) has been observed in syndromic frames<sup>13</sup>.

Although the presence of dental anomalies may suppose a simple cosmetic problem with specific clinical considerations, the scantily referenced associations with polythelia (in syndromes of greater diagnostic complexity<sup>8,9</sup>) highlights a topic of undoubted semiological value. When there are no classical syndromic associations, polythelia may be under-diagnosed, especially if the tissue is in proximity to the sweat glands<sup>14</sup>. Its exact diagnosis is crucial because a breast carcinoma can be generated in such aberrant areas. Ductile carcinoma has been reported as the most frequent subtype of primary ectopic breast cancer, besides medullary breast cancer, and cystosarcoma phyllodes, Paget's extra-mammary disease and papillary carcinoma<sup>7</sup>. We agree with the literature that advises a careful anamnesis and medical consultation for a full investigation into possible pathological conditions or potentially malignant transformation of these accessory tissues<sup>2,4,8</sup>.

## Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the information reported.

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