Spontaneous expulsion of aspirated teeth in left lung following maxillofacial trauma: Case Report

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Citation

Abstract
Aspiration of teeth secondary to maxillofacial trauma is uncommon and its spontaneous removal after coughing is a rare clinical condition. Hereby we report such type of case in fifty years old male.

INTRODUCTION
Foreign body inhalation is an acute emergency and it is more frequent in children than adults. In adults with impaired airway protective mechanisms, such as patients with neurologic disorders or head or face trauma, may also aspirate foreign bodies. Tooth aspiration is one of the rare sequelae of maxillofacial trauma. When this does occur, the right bronchus is usually involved in adults due to the anatomical configuration. But in this unusual case, a tooth was aspirated in the left lung. Most foreign body are usually removed by rigid bronchoscope and it remains the method of choice but now the flexible bronchoscopy is being used more and more frequently for removing foreign bodies from the bronchial tree especially in the adult patients. But in this unusual case, the aspirated tooth was expelled through left lung spontaneously after severe bout of coughing.

CASE REPORT
Fifty years old male smoker (Pack Year-24) came to us as part of anesthesia clearance with the complaints of cough and breathlessness for last 15 days. The resting pulse rate was 110 /min and his respiratory rate were 24 /min. His general examination revealed no abnormality. Respiratory system examination was within normal limits. His medical history revealed multiple injuries and a major maxillofacial injury after beaten by some antisocial elements, 10 days back(Fig: 1).

His oral cavity examination revealed that his right upper 2 incisor teeth were missing. So his chest x-ray was done that revealed irregular heterogenous opacity in left lung middle zone (Fig: 2).
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Figure 2
Figure 2: Chest x-ray revealed irregular heterogeneous opacity in middle zone of left lung

So the suspicion of foreign body arose due to missed tooth and history of maxillofacial injury. Next day his fiberoptic bronchoscopy was planned but before that, during the act of severe bout of coughing, a single tooth (about 11 x 3 centimetre sized) came out from the left lung (Fig: 3).

Figure 3
Figure 3: A single tooth (about 11 x 3 centimetre sized), came out from the left lung during the act of severe bout of coughing.

Immediately his chest X-ray was repeated that revealed a normal left lung (Fig: 4).

Figure 4
Figure 4: Chest X-ray that revealed a normal left lung

Four days after his bronchoscopy was done to examine the bronchial tree but it does not revealed any significant structural abnormality. Thus the diagnosis of Spontaneous expulsion of aspirated intact teeth in left lung following maxillofacial trauma was made.

DISCUSSION

Foreign body accidents in adults leading to airway obstruction are also common. Careless, hasty eating and drinking, without chewing properly contribute to these accidents. Failure of the dentist to isolate the operative field from the rest of the oral cavity while performing dental treatment increases the risk of aspiration of filling materials, tooth fragments, denture and prosthetic materials. Thus in adults teeth or dental materials are the commonest foreign bodies to lodge in the bronchi. Tooth aspiration is one of the rare squeal of maxillofacial trauma (as seen in present case). Similar foreign body accidents can occur during various intraoral maneuvers by anesthetists, endoscopists, ENT and other oral surgeons resulting in loss of atomizer tip or the suction tip or a tooth may be inadvertently dislodged and subsequently aspirated into the bronchial tree.

Symptoms of tooth aspiration may be immediate and continuous; there may be an intervening period of months or years before the symptoms appear. The most constant and characteristic immediate symptoms are cough, dyspnea, wheezy respiration, and pain in the chest. The late symptoms of tooth aspiration varying in number and degree. Teeth, because of their shape, often do not completely obstruct a bronchus. Therefore, lobar shrinkage distal to the foreign
Complications of dental origin foreign body in lungs are abscess formation, bronchiectasis, empyema thoracis and occasionally complicated by tuberculosis.

CONCLUSION

If the accident is discovered at the time it happens, the foreign body should be removed if possible. If the foreign body cannot be removed at the time of the accident, the patient and the relatives should be informed about the accident. The patient should be admitted to hospital if already not in hospital and further management planned.

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