• **completely obliterated**

Dentin dysplasia is another autosomal dominant trait that affects dentin. All teeth of **both dentitions** are affected. This condition has not been associated with any systemic connective tissue disorder. This is a rare condition that has been subdivided into type I or radicular type and a more rare type II or coronal type:

- **Type I** *(radicular dysplasia)*: more common type
  - Clinically, both dentitions are **normal in color** and **shape**
  - The teeth are generally **mobile,** frequently **abscess,** and can be **lost prematurely**
  - Teeth show **greater resistance to caries** than do normal teeth

  Radiographic features:
  - Extremely **short** roots
  - **Obliterated** pulp chambers and root canals before eruption
  - Residual **fragments of pulp tissue** appear typically as horizontal lucencies *(chevrons)*
  - Periapical **radiolucencies** *(granulomas or cysts)* around the defective roots

- **Type II** *(coronal dysplasia)*
  - Color of **primary teeth** is **opalescent** *(amber-colored)*
  - Color of **permanent teeth** is **normal**
  - Coronal pulps of **permanent teeth** are usually **enlarged** *("thistle tube")* and are filled with globules of abnormal dentin

  Radiographic features:
  - Deciduous teeth are similar in appearance to type I, but **permanent teeth** exhibit enlarged pulp chambers *("thistle tube")* in appearance
  - **Absence** of periapical radiolucencies