Aim: The aim of the present study was to evaluate the radiographic features of embedded primary molar roots in Turkish adult dentulous patients. 
Methods: Amount of 5000 adult patients’ data including panoramic radiography and demographic information were retrospectively evaluated. Prevalence, location of the primary roots in the jaws, and location of the primary roots to the adjacent permanent root level were determined. The demographic findings such as age and gender, and situation of the primary roots in the jaws like exposing, ankylosis, infection were also determined.
Result: A total of 20 retained primary molar roots with 0.38% were found from 19 patient’s panoramic radiographies. Out of the 20 primary molar roots, 9 were found in female and 11 were in male and female/male ratio was found as 1/1.2. Mean age of the patient having primary molar roots was 31.05±14.23. Four primary molar roots were found in the apical 1/3 of the adjacent permanent root, 10 of them were in the middle 1/3 of the adjacent permanent root, three of them were in the coronal 1/3 of the adjacent permanent root, and three of them were found in the gingiva, outside region of the alveolar bone.
Conclusion: The prevalence of the primary molar roots in the present study was found lower than that of the previous study. This finding may result from that the larger patient’s data was evaluated using panoramic radiography.