

## NO. 042 Odontogenic Fibroma · Peripheral

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 可見 overlying oral epithelium : 由此看來 tumor 是長在 soft tissue 而非 bone 裡 · 故稱為 peripheral type 。</li> <li>➤ Fibrous tissue : cellularity 高 · 也可見許多 odontogenic epithelial rests 。</li> <li>➤ Calcification ( 可能有 bone or cementum-like materials ) :             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 被 PDL 所誘導出來 · 較紫紅色為 cementum 。</li> <li>本片為 bone-like materials · 較深處的骨頭為原本的 alveolar bone 非 tumor part 。</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ 可見到 reversal lines ( resorption + apposition ) 和平行排列似年輪的 resting lines ( apposition ) 。</li> </ul>	<p>標記重點 :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overlying oral epithelium (Fig. 1 green ↑)</li> <li>2. Immature fibrous tissue (Fig. 1&amp;2 red ↑)</li> <li>3. Odontogenic epithelial rest (Fig. 1&amp;2 blue ↑)</li> <li>4. Bone-like material (Fig. 1&amp;2 yellow ↑)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- osteocytes in lacunae (Fig. 3 red ↑)</li> <li>- reversal line (Fig. 3 blue ↑)</li> <li>- resting line (Fig. 3 black line)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
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Fig. 1

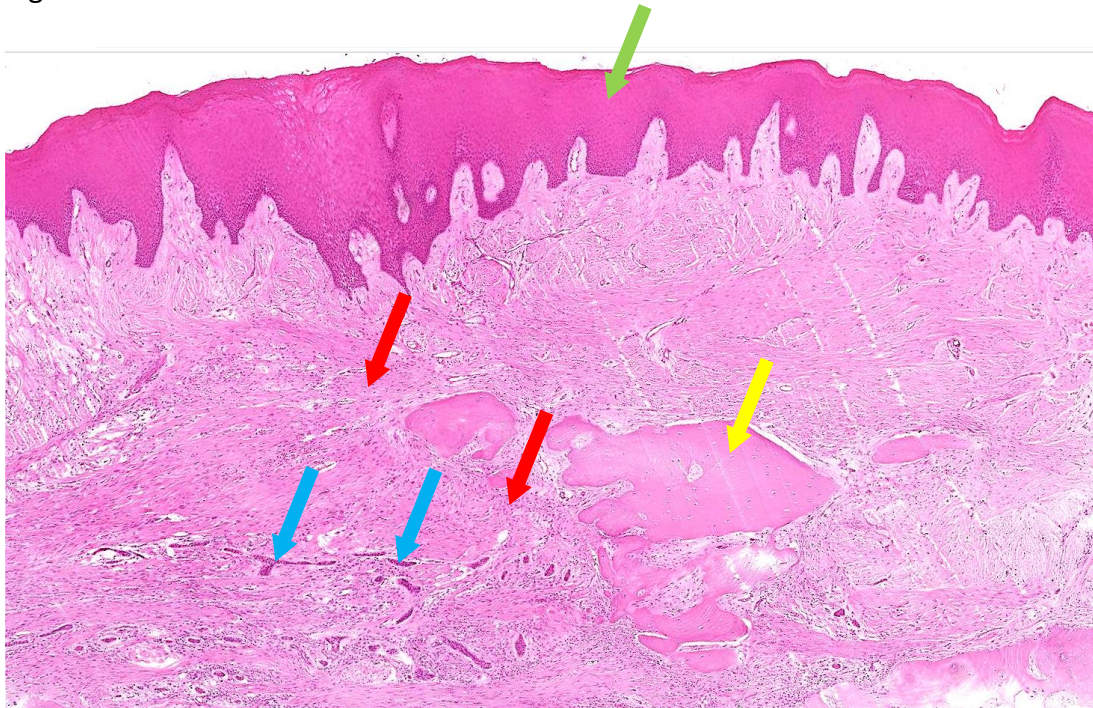


Fig. 2

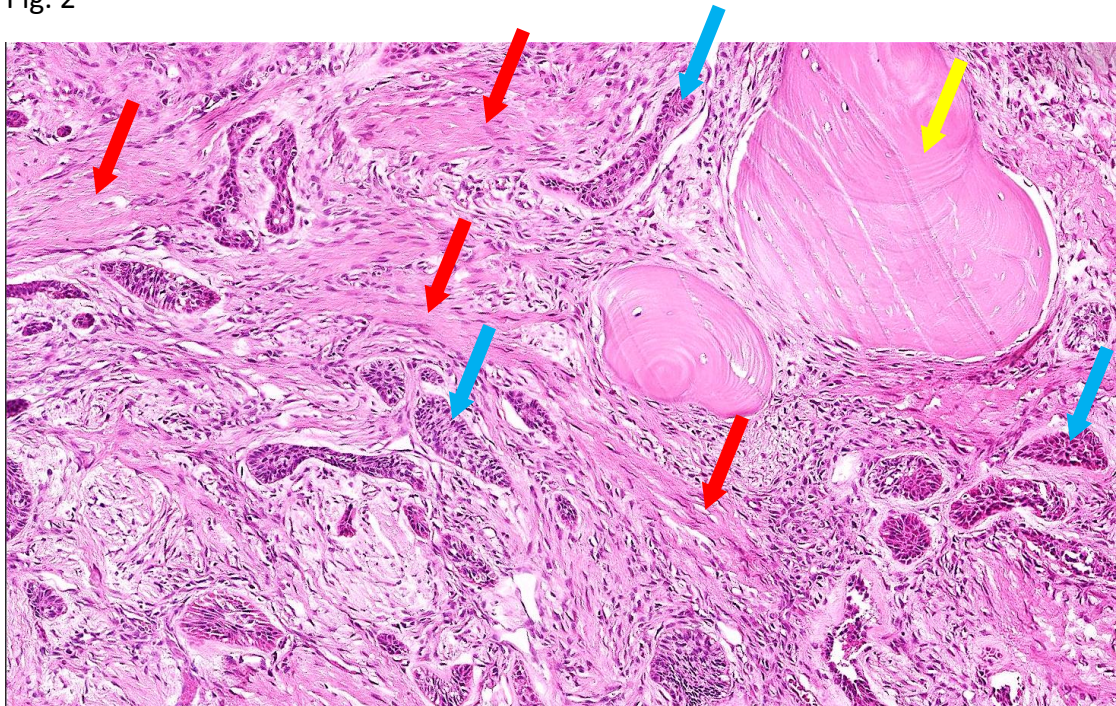


Fig. 3

