

高雄醫學大學
口腔醫學院
口腔病理影像科

牙科 X 光影像判讀
教學範例

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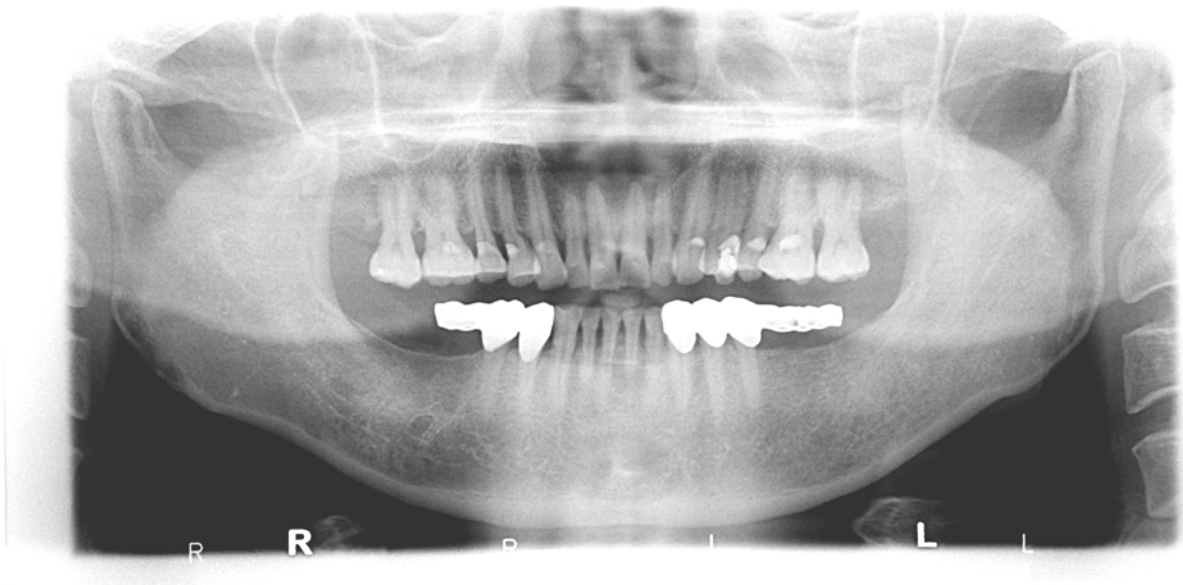
Image No. 001 Dentigerous cyst over left upper embedded canine**Main X-ray findings (Panoramic radiography)**

There is a well-defined unilocular round shaped circumcoronal radiolucence with a scalloped margin over the embedded tooth 13 extending from distal side of root of tooth 21 right to distal root of tooth 16, and from alveolar crest between tooth 12, 14 up to apex of embedded tooth 13, measuring approximately 3×2.5cm in diameter. Tooth 11, 12, 14, 15 are displaced.



Image No. 002 Radicular cyst over upper anterior teeth**Main X-ray findings (Panoramic radiography)**

There is a well-defined, unilocular half-round shaped radiolucency with a thin corticated margin, extending from tooth 13 apex to tooth 23 apex and from one-third of intermaxillary suture up to palatal surface, measuring approximately 4.2×2.1cm in diameter.

**Main X-ray findings (Periapical radiography)**

Root canal partially enlargement over tooth 11 and 21, especially upper portion, and filling material at lingual side of tooth 11 and 21 is observed. Loss of lamina dura over apex of tooth 11, 21, 22.



Image No. 003 (1) Calcifying odontogenic cyst over right maxilla
(2) Osteosclerosis over left lower retromolar area

Main X-ray findings (Panoramic radiography)

There are three major abnormalities.

One is a well-defined ovoid, irregular border unilocular radiolucency over right upper maxilla with a focus of calcification and part of corticated margin around root apex of tooth 11, 12. This lesion extends from the distal side of tooth 15 to the apex of tooth 21 and from middle third of root of tooth 13 superior to the lower part of right sinus, which may be extended to the nasal cavity, measuring approximately 3×4cm in diameter. It contains a focus of calcification causing root resorption and loss of lamina dura of tooth 15, 13, 12, 11.

There are also two well-defined round shaped radiopaque shadows over left posterior mandible. One is near the apex of distal root of tooth 36, measured about 0.5×0.5cm, whereas another is just beneath the left oblique ridge, measured 0.3×0.3cm. The degree of radiopacity is equivalent to the cortical bone of mandible border and, it does not cause any effect to the surrounding tissue.

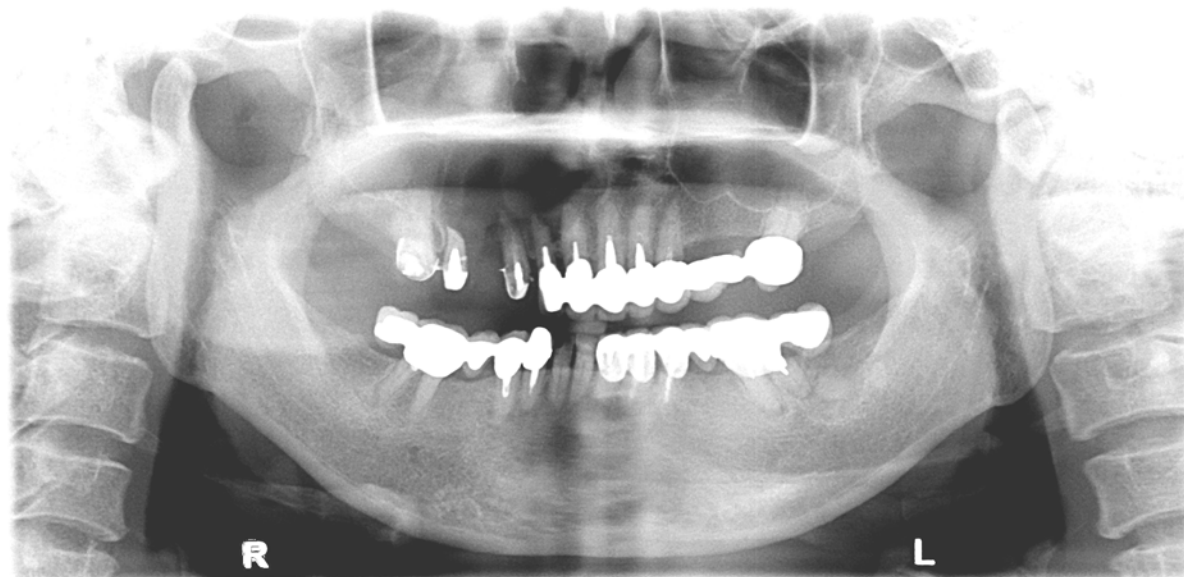
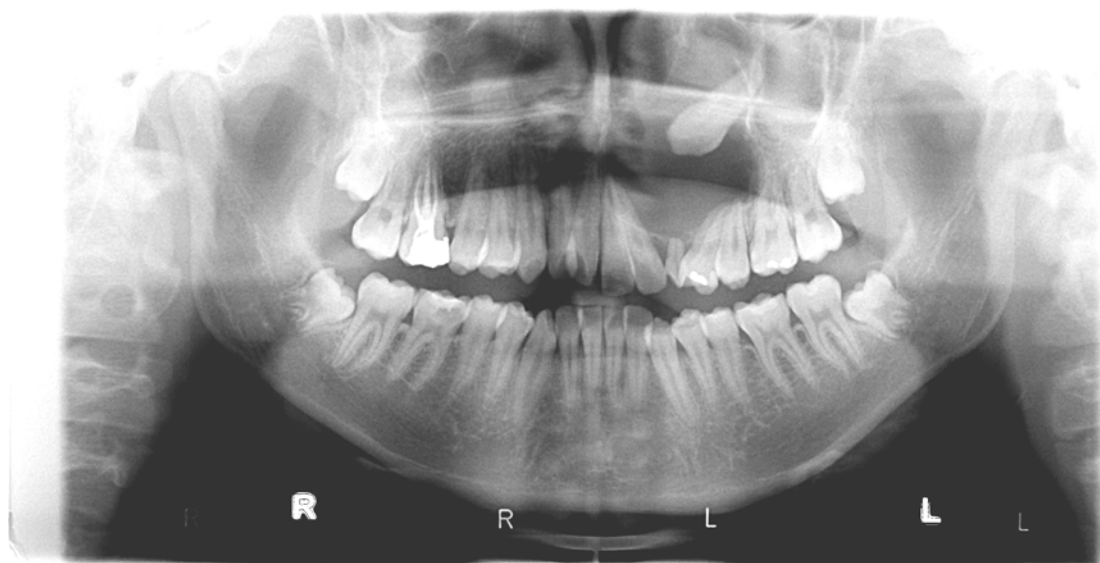


Image No. 004 Dentigerous cyst with adenomatoid odontogenic tumor over left maxilla

Main X-ray findings (Panoramic radiography)

There is a well-defined unilocular round shaped circumcoronal radiolucence with a corticated margin over the impacted tooth 23 extending from apex of tooth 21 left to distal aspect of tooth 26 and from apex of retained tooth 63 up to cementoenamel junction of impacted tooth 23, measuring approximately 3×2.5 cm in diameter. Root of impacted 23 is well-developed.



Main X-ray findings (Occlusal radiography)

There is a well-defined unilocular round shaped circumcoronal radiolucence with a corticated margin over the impacted tooth 23 extending from palatal aspect of tooth 15 left to apex of 25 and from apex of tooth 63 posterior to cemento-enamel junction of impacted tooth 23, measuring approximately 3×4 cm in diameter.



Image No. 005 (1) Odontogenic keratocyst, left mandibular body, **OR**
(2) Dentigerous cyst, left lower third molar, **OR**
(3) Unicystic amelblastoma, left mandibular body

Main X-ray findings (Panoramic radiography)

There is a well-defined unilocular scalloped shaped circumcoronal radiolucence with a smooth and thin corticated margin over the submerged well-developed tooth 38 extending from left retromolar area down to mandibular body and from distal root of tooth 37 up to half of left ramus area, measuring approximately 3.5×3cm in diameter. Root of tooth 37 is displaced toward mesial side. Tooth 37 is tilted to distal side by the lesion. Left mandibular canal cannot be identified with the lesion. Thinning of left lower cortical border as well as external oblique ridge is noted.



Image No. 006 (1) Odontogenic keratocyst, mandibular body, ramus, **OR**
(2) Ameloblastoma, **OR**
(3) Odontogenic myxoma

Main X-ray findings

Panoramic radiography

There is a well-defined multilocular, soap bubble appearance radiolucent lesion with a corticated margin over right posterior mandibular area. The lesion extends from distal aspect of tooth 43 to condylar neck and from inferior border of mandible up to tooth 44, 45, 46, 47 root apex and sigmoid notch, measuring approximately 11.1×4.3 cm in diameter. This mass involve mandibular canal and cause bony expansion of right mandibular body.

Periapical radiography

This mass involves adjacent tooth 45, 46, and the resorption of the root of the teeth is noted, but it doesn't cause movement of the teeth.

Occlusal radiography

There is a well-defined multilocular, soap bubble appearance radiolucent lesion with a corticated margin over the buccal side of the tooth, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and it causes bony expansion of right mandibular body, but there is no movement of the teeth.

P-A radiography

The lesion extends from lateral aspect of the lower teeth to the mesial aspect of mandibular border and from mandibular border up to condylar neck, measuring approximately 3.7×7.8 cm in diameter.

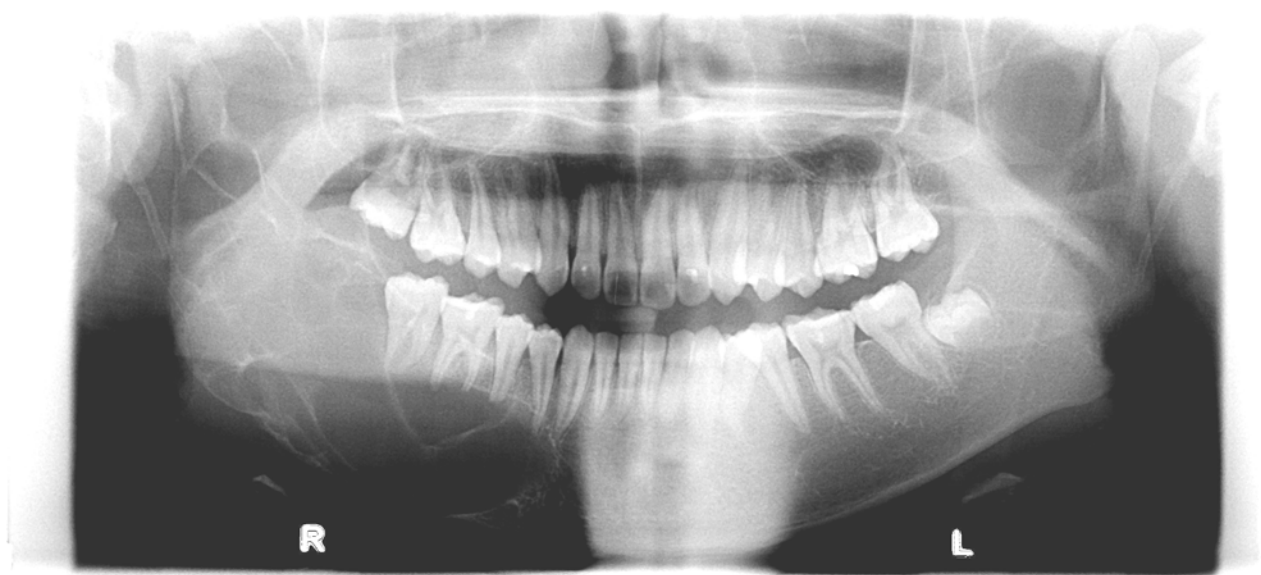




Image No. 007 Cementoblastoma associated with the apical portion of tooth 36

Main X-ray findings

There is a well-defined, homogenous, bulbous, radiopaque mass associated with the distal buccal root apical portion of the mandibular left first molar. A radiolucence rim appears to be seen surrounding the mass. The mass extends from the distal buccal root apex of tooth 36 to the superior border of mandibular canal, and from the furcation area of tooth 36 to the mesial buccal root apex of tooth 37, measuring approximately 1×1.4cm in diameter. Root resorption of mandibular first molar has occurred. Genioplasty has been performed and the chin was fixed with wires.



- Image No. 008** (1) Dentigerous cyst over embedded horizontal tooth, left mandible body, **OR**
(2) Ameloblastoma, **OR**
(3) Residual cyst with embedded horizontal tooth

Main X-ray findings

Panoramic radiography

There is a well-defined unilocular ovoid shaped radiolucence with a corticated margin over an embedded horizontal tooth over the left mandible body, extending from root apex of tooth 35 and 38 to cortical bone border displaced mandibular canal and from tooth 35 to tooth 38, approximately 5×3cm in maximum diameter.

Periapical radiography

It showed a well-defined unilocular radiolucence involved the horizontal embedded tooth, with distance from the inferior alveolar bone surface to the superior border of radiolucence about 0.8cm.

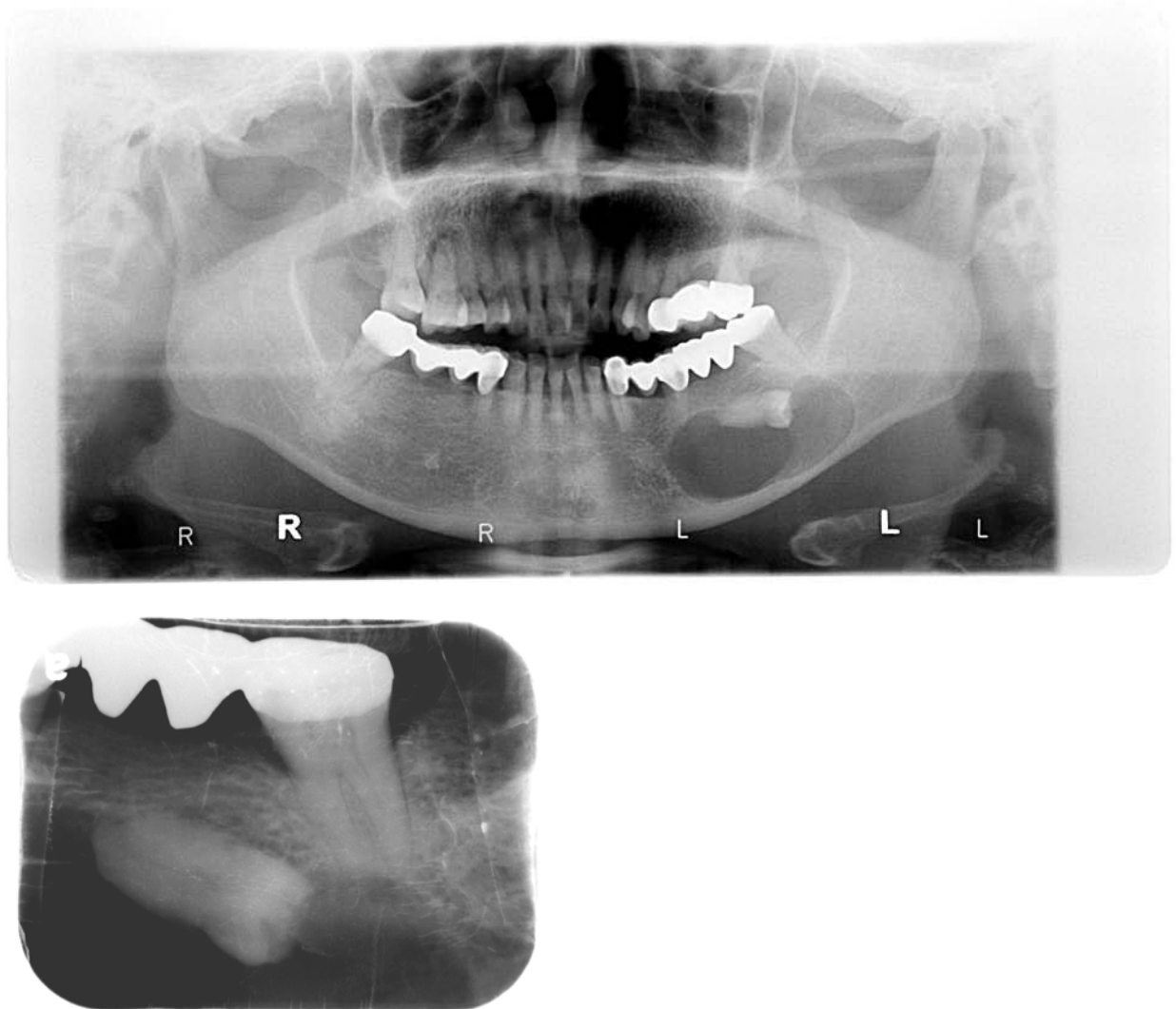
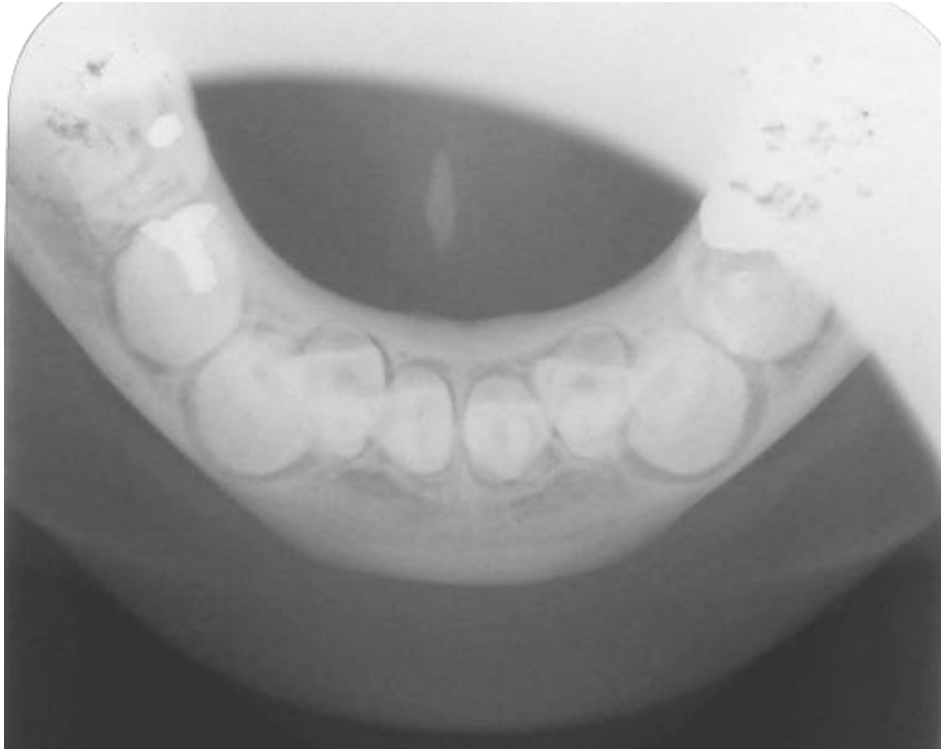


Image No. 009 Sialolithiasis, anterior mouth floor**Main X-ray findings**

This is an occlusal projection of lower anterior mouth floor. There is a well-defined oval-shaped radiopaque lesion near the midline of mouth floor. The size is measured about 3×5mm in diameter. The density is homogenous and slightly lower than tooth structure.



- Image No. 010** (1) Radicular cyst (periapical granuloma) in the apex of the tooth 13 and 14 and tooth 44 and 45
(2) Stafne's cyst in the lower left cortical border near mandibular angle

Main X-ray findings

There are two solitary well-defined non-corticated unilocular radiolucent shadows; one is located in the mesial surface of the apex of the tooth 14, measured about 0.2×0.5 cm in maximum diameter; another is located in the mesial surface of the middle root of the tooth 13, measured about 0.5×1.0 cm in maximum diameter. Lamina dura of tooth 12 is disappeared due to the radiolucency of the tooth 13.

In the apex of the tooth 44 and 45 reveal two radiolucent shadows and there is a well-defined unilocular radiolucent image with corticated border in the lower left cortical border near mandibular angle beneath the left inferior alveolar canal, measured about 1.0×0.6 cm in maximum diameter. The adjacent structures reveal normal.

