

Case Report

指導老師：口腔病理科全體醫師

Intern A 組

李羽婕, 鍾佳霖, 蕭建志, 張修源, 陳泓誠



General data

- Name: 何XX
- Gender: 女
- Native : 台灣
- Age: 12
- Marital status : 未婚
- Attending V.S. : 吳崇維醫師
- First visit : 90.10.04
- 本次報告初診日期: 97.07.11

Chief complaint

- A R-L image over R't mandible body was noted during routine examination at Pedo department

Present illness

- 97.7.11

The 12 y/o female went to our pedo OPD for routine oral examination. A RL lesion over R't mandible was noted. So, she was referred to OS OPD for further examination under the impression of dentigerous cyst.

- 97.9.1

Biopsy and decompression were done under IVGA. H-P reports was Dentigerous cyst.

- 97.9.5~10.31:irrigation and follow up: the size of lesion remains the same, and OP was arranged at 97.12. 26

Past history

- PMH

1. Mild mental retarded
2. Denied food or drug allergy
3. ventricular septum defect, diaphragmatic hernia
4. Complete RBBB(完全性右束支傳導阻滯)
5. Left arm dermoid cyst with infection(OP on 97.11.1)

- PDH

1. Experience of regular dental treatment: acceptable (OD, endo tx, FM Scaling...etc)
2. Oral hygiene: Acceptable

Personal habits

- Cigarette Smoking (-)
- Alcohol (-)
- Betel nuts (-)
- Special oral habits (-)

OMF examination

- Caries: (-)
- Tooth 43: impacted
- Tooth 41.42 tilt to distal side
- Tooth 44.45 tilt to mesial side
- Midline shift to right
- Angle class III(L't and R't)
- Bony exophytic mass at lower R't mandible tooth 43-44 area (both labial and lingual side)
- There is a decompression button at right lower buccal side

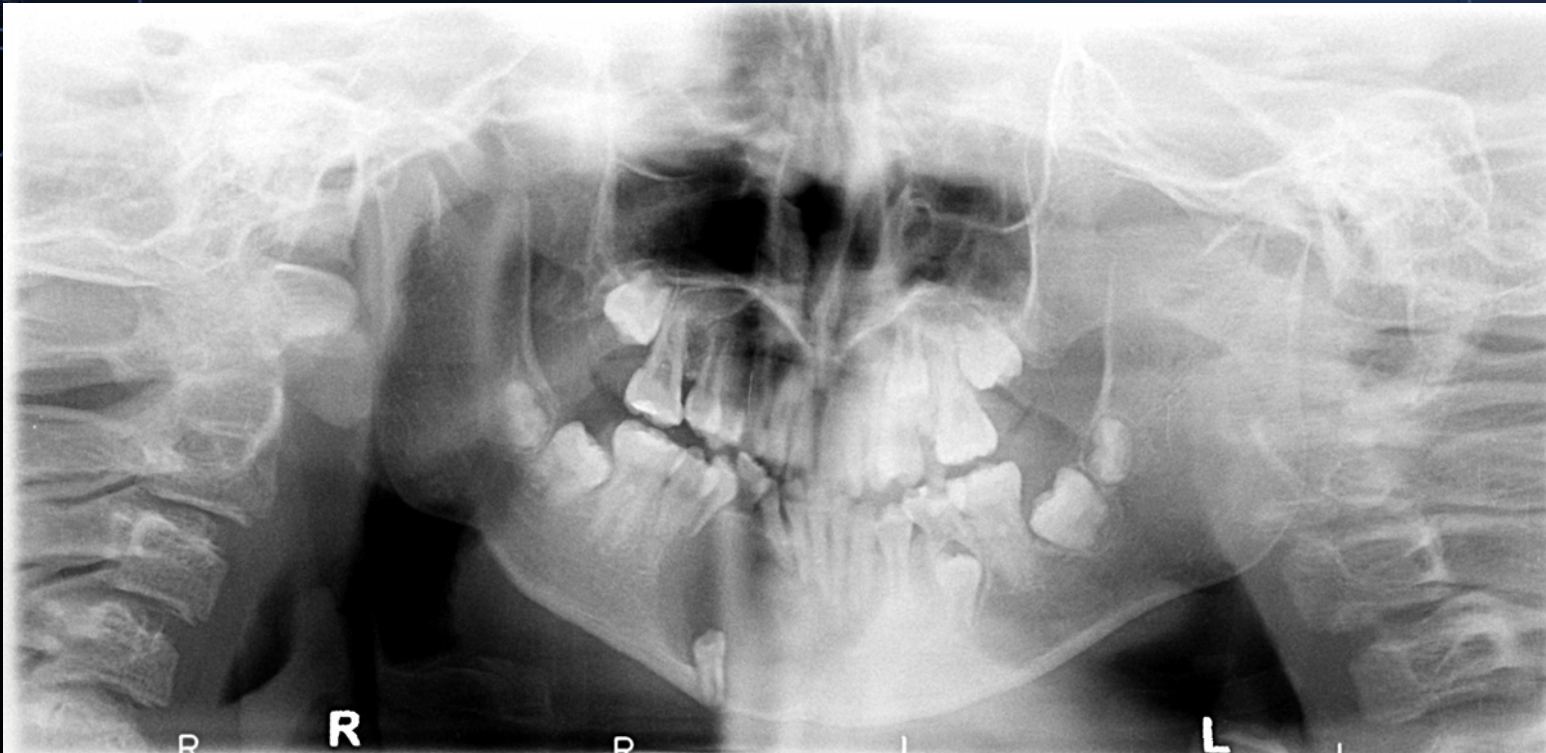


Physical examination

- Consciousness: clear ,E4V5M6
- Vital signs: normal
- Head and face: symmetric appearance, deformity(-) ??
- Nose: normal
- Skin: normal
- Eyes: normal
- Chest: normal
- Abdomen: normal
- CNS: normal
- Extremities: R't side paralysis??

970711

Image finding



- Main x-ray finding:

There is a well-defined radiolucent lesion over right anterior mandible, extending from 45 root apex to 34 root apex, from residual 84 alveolar crest to lower border of mandible, measuring about 4.5 cm x 4 cm in size. The lesion involves impacted 43, extending to mesial root apex and distal CEJ. The lower border of right mandible becomes thinning.

- Dental finding:

Residual primary tooth: 65 75 84

Erupting tooth: 17 25 27 35 37 47

Tooth bud : 38 48

Missing tooth: 18 28

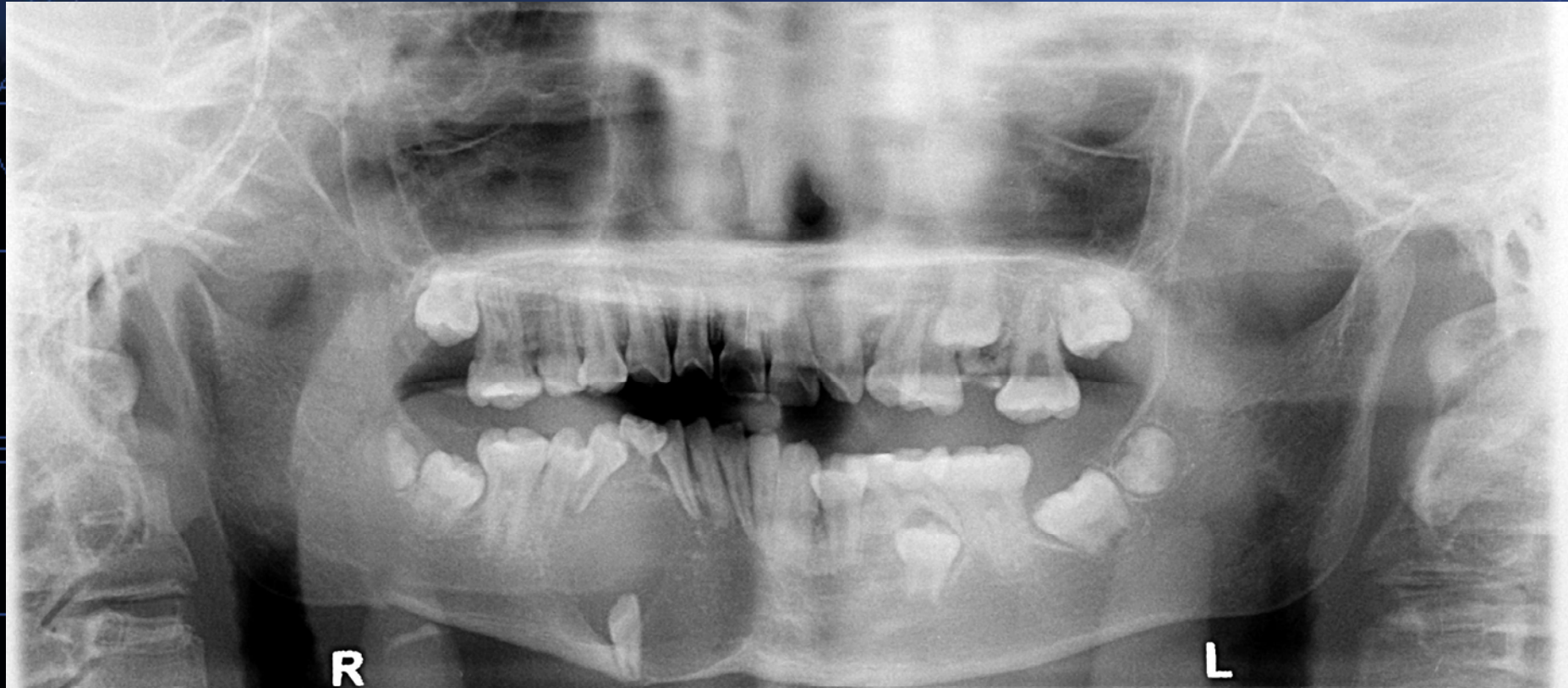
Image finding

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- Main x-ray finding:

There is a well-defined, round-shaped unilocular mixed radiolucent/radiopaque lesion with corticated margin over right anterior mandible, extending from alveolar crest of 84 to lower border of mandible, and from 32 root apex to 45 mesial root apex, approximately 4 cm x 4cm in size. The lesion involves impacted 43, extending to mesial root apex and distal CEJ. Snowflake calcifications are present in the radiolucent area.

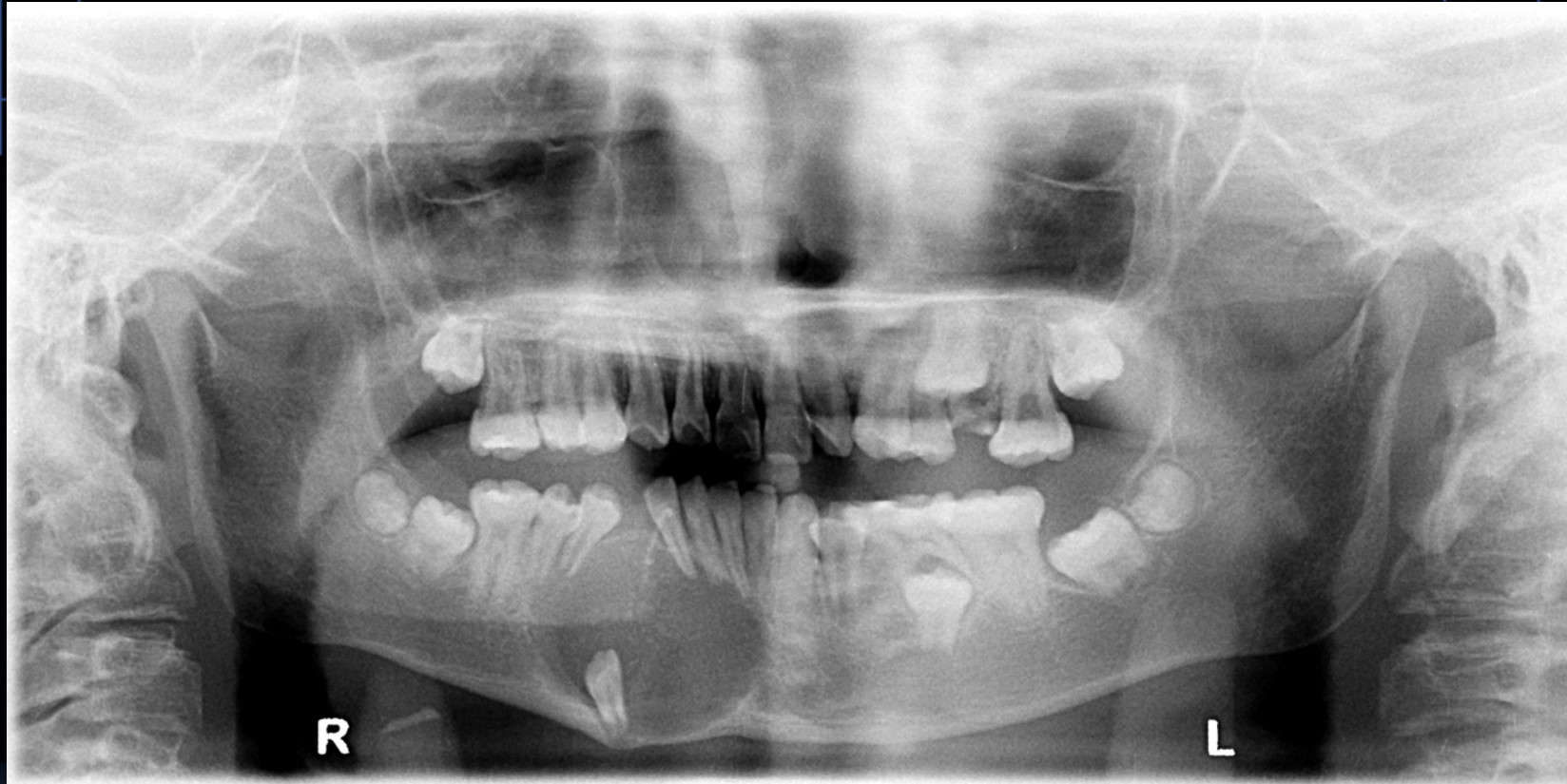


- Lamina dura is disappeared or discontinuous over 32~45 teeth. Roots of 41, 42 tilt mesially , and roots of tooth 44 45 31 tilt distally. The lower border of mandible becomes thinning, bony expansion is noted.
- Sinus: N.P.
- Condyle: N.P.
- Dental finding:

Residual primary tooth: 65 75 84	Tooth bud :38 48
Erupting tooth:17 25 27 35 37 47	Missing tooth:18 28

Image finding

971003



Tooth 84 had been extracted during surgery in 97.09.01
The lesion was the same as 97.09.05

Image finding

971031



The lesion was the same as 97.09.05

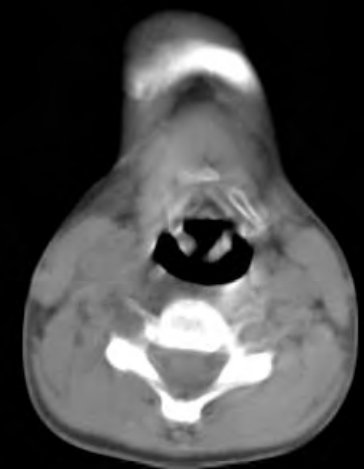
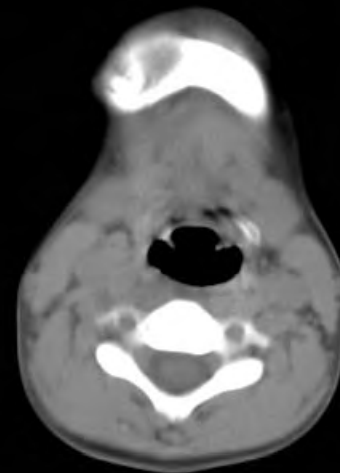
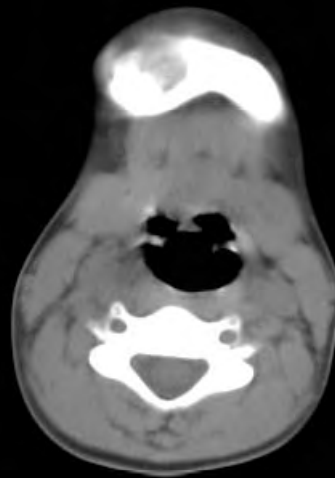
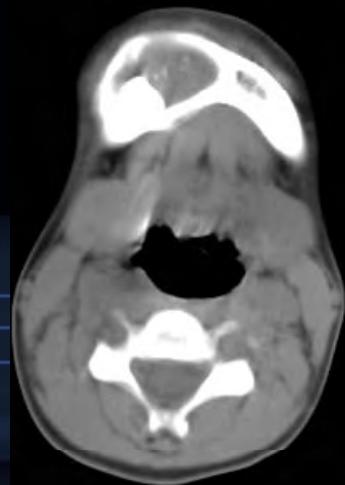
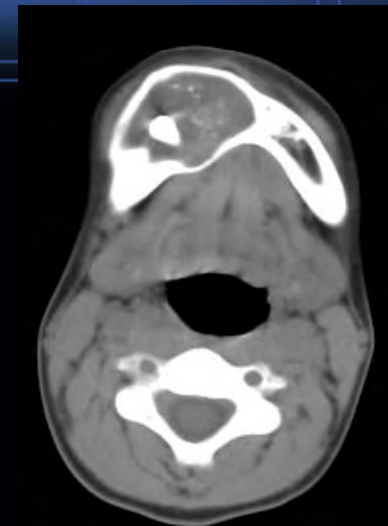
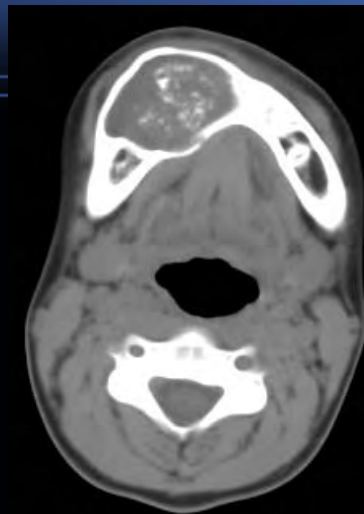
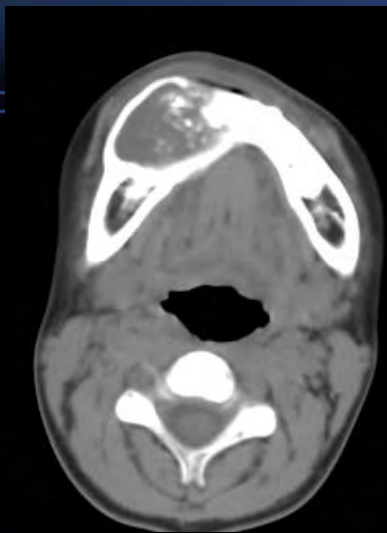
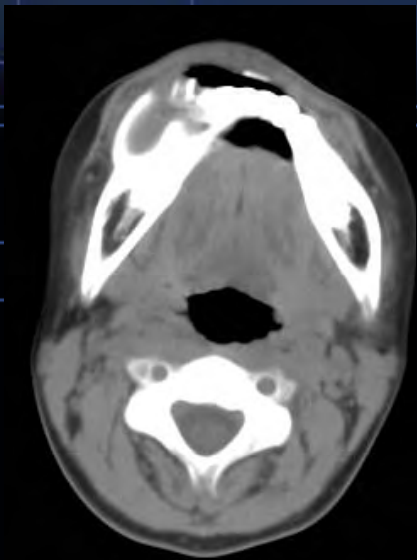
CT

97.11.04

- CT was performed

97.12.16

- Water's view 、 cephalometry were performed.





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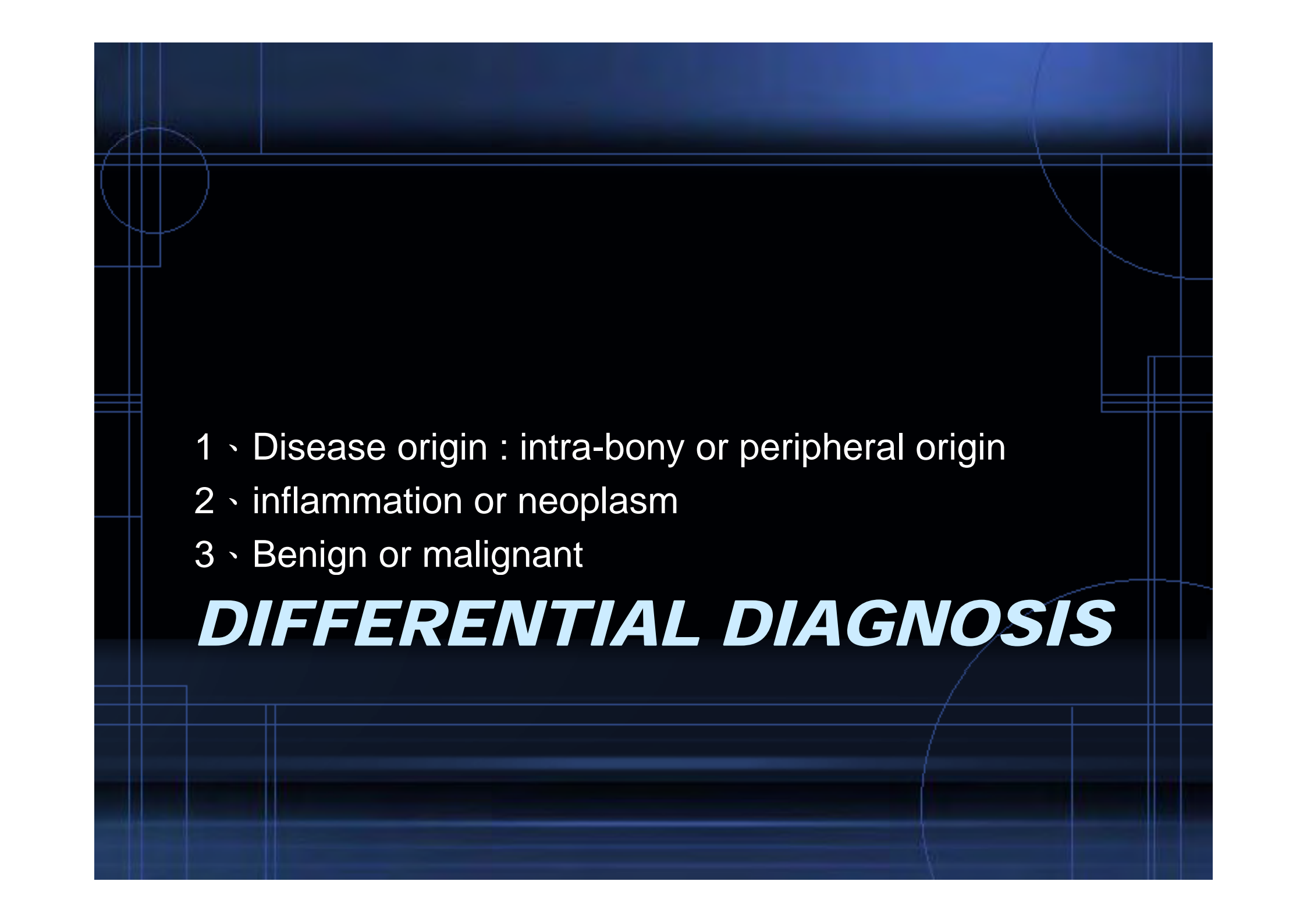


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- 1 、 Disease origin : intra-bony or peripheral origin
 - 2 、 inflammation or neoplasm
 - 3 、 Benign or malignant

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

intra-bony or peripheral origin?

- Induration : unknown
- Bony destruction (+)
- Bony expansion (+)



-

Intra-bony origin

inflammation or neoplasm?

- Fever or Local heat : (-)
- Pus discharge : unknown
- Duration : more than 6 months
- Lymphadenopathy : unknown
- Induration : unknown



• Neoplasm

Benign or malignant?

- Mobility : (-)
- Ulceration: (-)
- Induration : unknown
- Duration : months
- Pain : (-) ?
- Facial n. palsy :(-)
- Lymphadenopathy : unknown
- Margin : well-defined



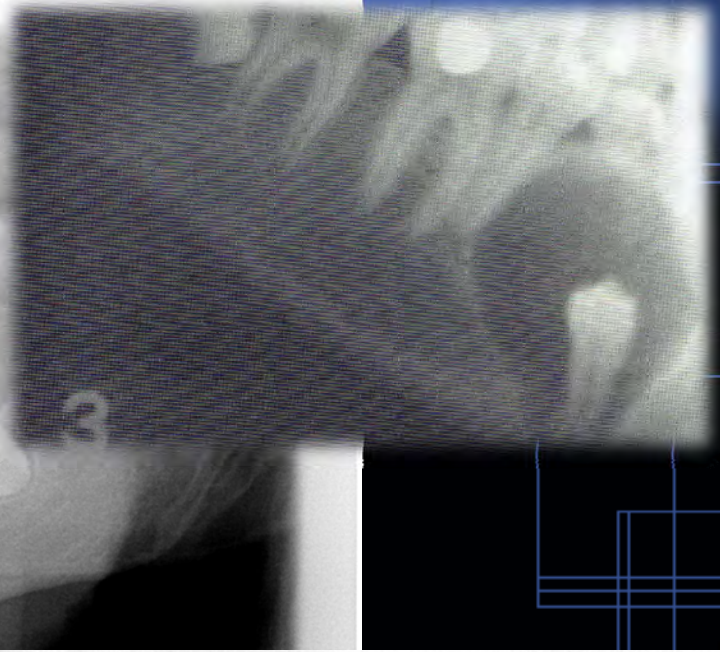
Benign

- 1 、 Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor over right mand. body
- 2 、 Calcifying odontogenic cyst (Gorlin cyst)
- 3 、 Central odontogenic fibroma
- 4 、 Cemento-ossifying fibroma
- 5 、 Ameloblastic fibroma
- 6 、 Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (Pindborg tumor)
- 7 、 Central giant cell granuloma

WORKING DIAGNOSIS

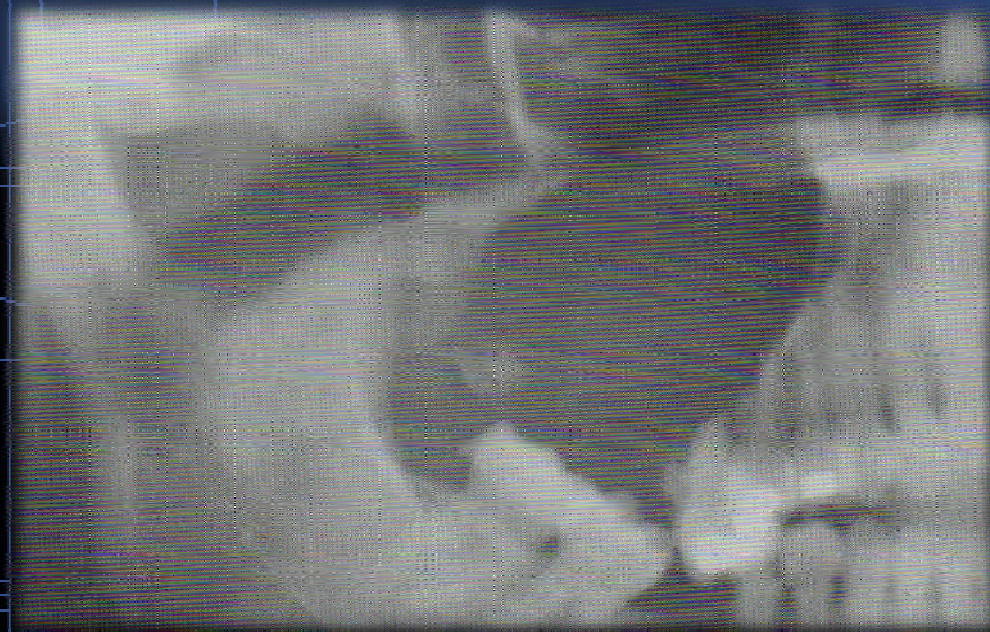
adenomatoid odontogenic tumor

	Our case	AOT
Gender	female	Female: male= 2:1
Age	12 y/o	10~19 y/o, Average 16 y/o
Symptom & sign	??	
Site	Right mandibular anterior area	Maxi.: mand.=2:1 Anterior jaw(90%)
number	unilocular	unilocular
Radiography	Fine(snowflake) calcifications	Complete R-L or R-L+R-O foci(snowflake)
Margin	Well-defined	Well-defined
Tooth involvement	Embedded tooth of 43(R-L extend apically along apical third)	Involve the crown of an unerupted tooth(R-L extend apically along the root past CEJ)



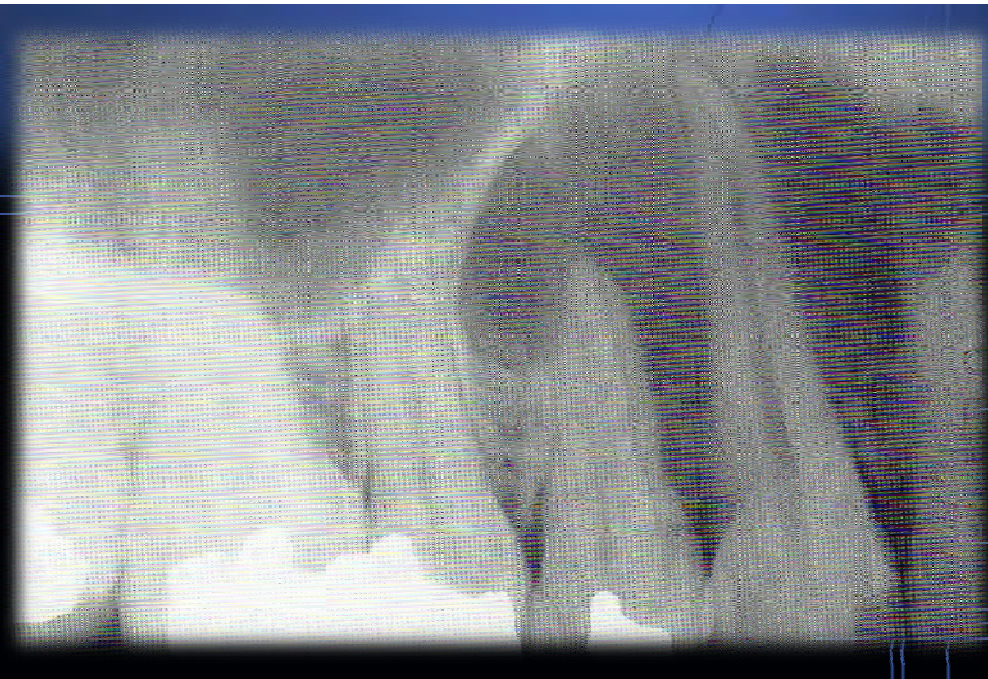
calcifying odontogenic cyst (Gorlin cyst)

	Our case	Gorlin cyst
Gender	female	?
Age	12 y/o	Average 33 y/o (from infant to elder, more neoplastic variants, more younger)
Symptom & sign	?	Intraosseous or extraosseous (localized gingival masses)
Site	Right Mand. over pericoronal of 43	65%--ant. Area
Size	4 X 3 cm	Most between 2~4 cm
Number	unilocular	Unilocular
radiography	Fine (snowflake) calcifications	Radiolucency (R-O, irregular calcifications or tooth-like densities--1/3~1/2)
Margin	Well-defined	Well-defined
Tooth involvement	Embedded tooth of 43(R-L extend apically along apical third	R-L involve unerupted tooth--1/3 (most often a canine)



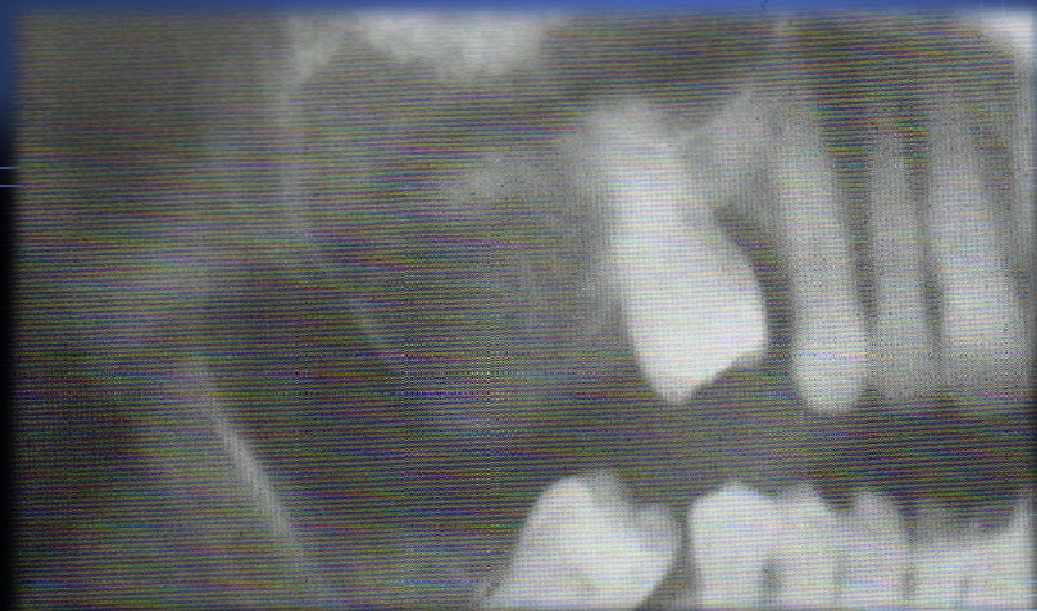
Central odontogenic fibroma

	Our case	Central odontogenic fibroma
Gender	female	Female
Age	12 y/o	4~80 y/o(mean age 40 y/o)
Symptom & sign	??	smaller :asymptomatic, Larger :bony expansion teeth loosening
Site	Right mandibular anterior area	Maxillary 45% Mandible : posterior area:29% anterior:8%
number	unilocular	Unilocular or multilocular
Radiography	Fine(snowflake) calcifications	R-L ,12% radiopaque flecks
Margin	Well-defined, corticated	Well-defined, many corticated
Tooth involvement	Embedded tooth of 43(R-L extend apically along apical third)	1/3 associated with unerupted teeth .Often root resorption and divergence



cemento-ossifying fibroma

	Our case	C.O.F
Gender	female	Female > male
Age	12 y/o	Average 10~30 y/o
Symptom & sign	?	Painless swelling
Site	Right Mand. over pericoronal of 43	Mand premolar and molar > >max.
Size	4 X 3 cm	?
Number	unilocular	Unilocular
radiography	Fine(snowflake) calcifications	Radiolucency+radiopacity
Margin	Well-defined	Well-defined
Tooth involvement	Imbedded tooth of 43(R-L extend apically along apical third	Root divergence involvement or resorption of roots



Ameloblastic fibroma

	Our case	Ameloblastic fibroma
Gender	Female	Male
Age	12 y/o	Middle-age
Symptom & sign	??	Small ameloblastic fibroma is asymptomatic; larger tumors are associated swelling of the jaws
Site	Right mandibular anterior area	Posterior mandible jaw (70%);posterior maxilla (23%)
number	unilocular	Unilocular or multilocular
Radiography	Fine(snowflake) calcifications	may be sclerotic; ameloblastic fibroma may involve a considerable portion of the body and ascending ramus of mandible
Margin	Well-defined	Well-defined
Tooth involvement	Embedded tooth of 43 (R-L extend apically along apical third)	75% of cases is associated unerupted tooth



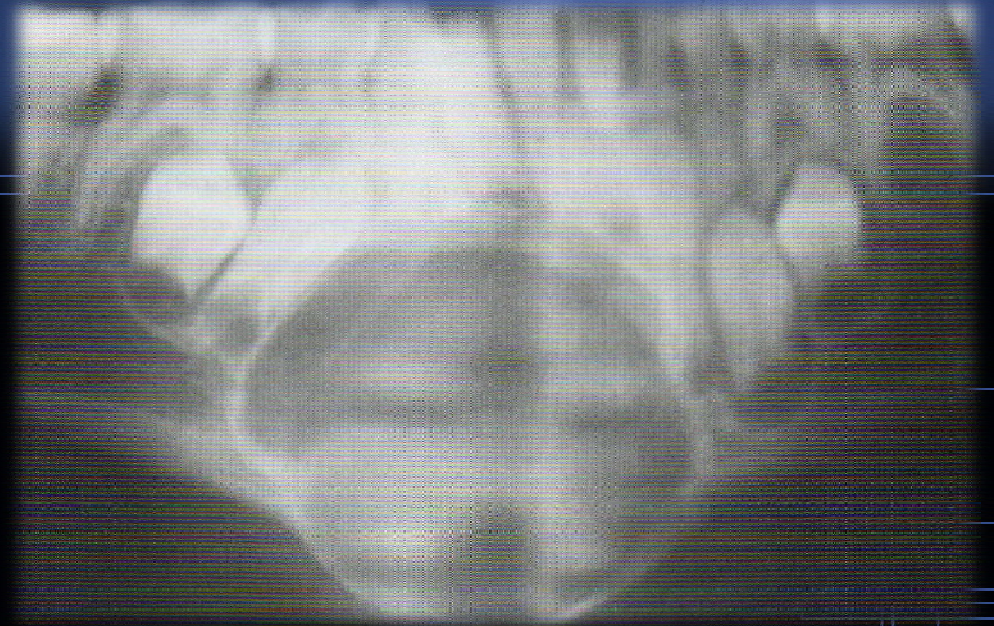
Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor(Pindborg tumor)

	Our case	Pindborg tumor
Gender	Female	Female =male
Age	12 y/o	Average 30~50 y/o
Symptom & sign	?	Painless ,slow growing swelling
Site	Right Mand. over pericoronal of 43	2/3 Mand posterior area
Size	4 X 3 cm	?
Number	unilocular	multilocular
radiography	Fine(snowflake) calcifications	Radiolucency+radiopacity
Margin	Well-defined	Well-defined
Tooth involvement	Imbedded tooth of 43(R-L extend apically along apical third	Impacted tooth (mand.3 rd molar)



Central Giant Cell Granuloma

	Our case	Central giant cell granuloma
Gender	Female	Female
Age	12 y/o	2~80 ,60% before age 30
Symptom & sign	??	Most asymptomatic, painless bone expansion Minor pain,paresthesia
Site	Right mandibular anterior area	Anterior jaw
number	unilocular	Unilocular or multilocular
Radiography	Fine(snowflake) calcifications	R-L ,not specially diagnostic
Margin	Well-defined	Well-defined, generally noncorticated
Tooth involvement	Imbedded tooth of 43(R-L extend apically along apical third)	Not specially



Clinical impression---

Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor
over right mandibular body

*THANKS FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!!!*

