

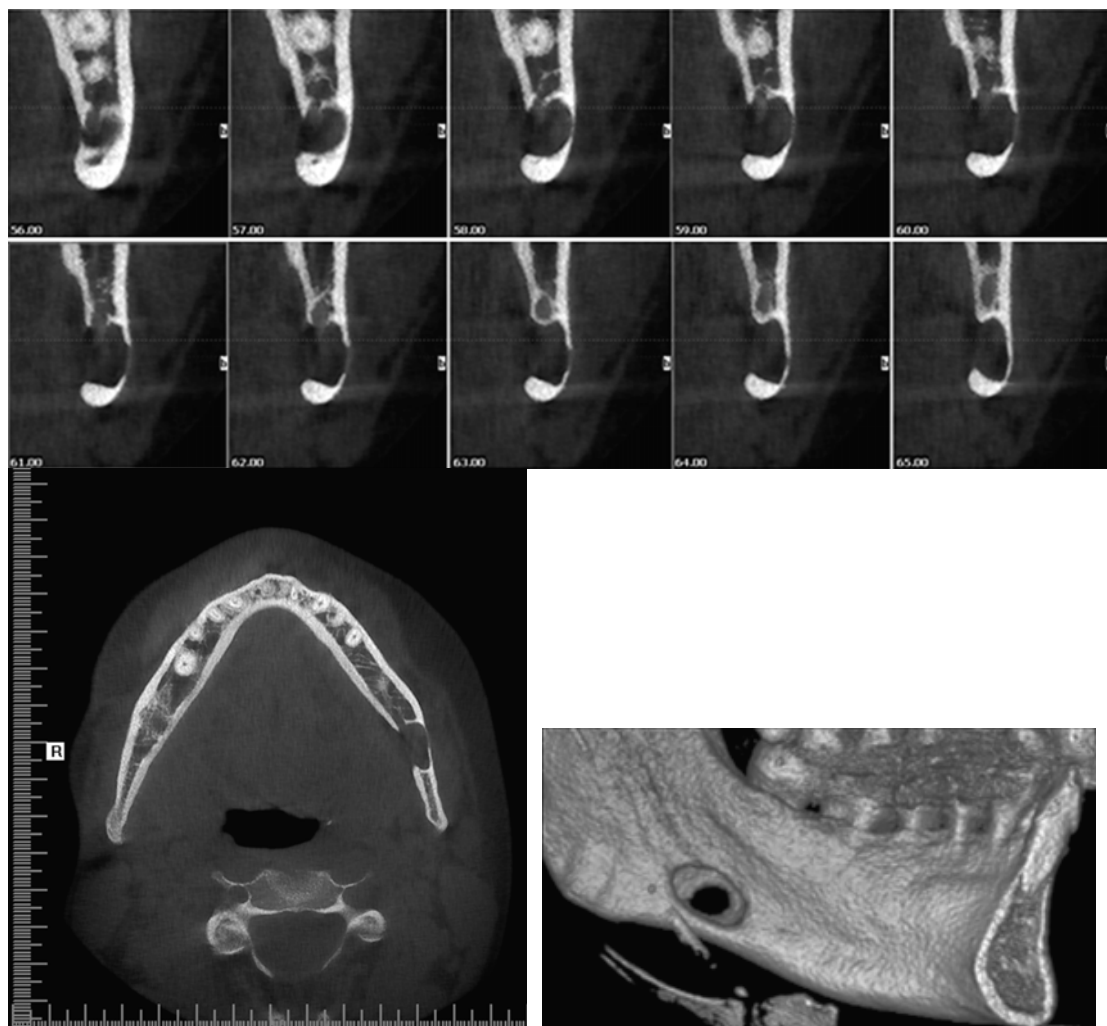
原文題目(出處)：	Stafne bone defect: Report of 2 cases. Case Rep Dent 2012, Article ID 654839
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報告日期：	102/3/11

內文：

I. Introduction:

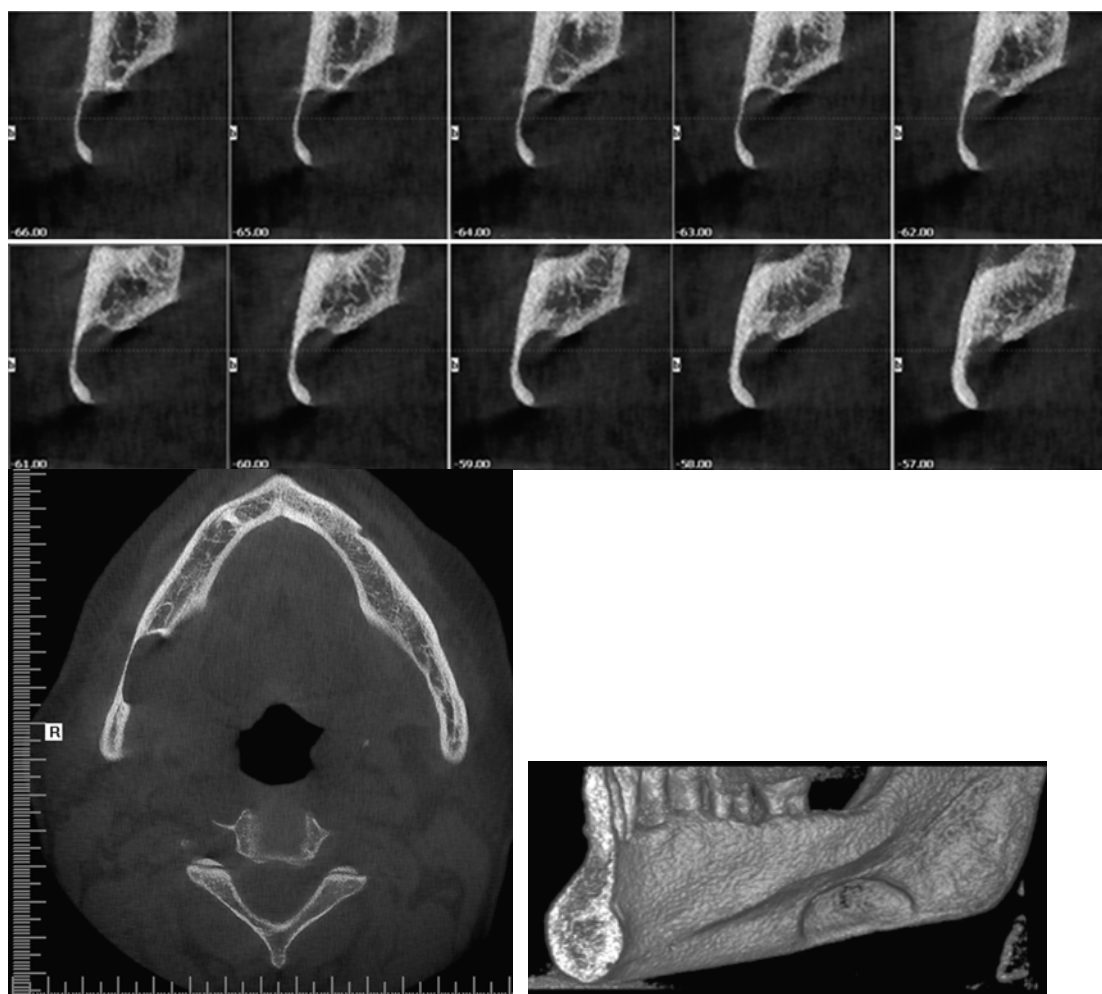
1. 1942, Edward C. Stafne first described
 2. Location: unilateral, posterior region of mandible, between 3rd molar and mandibular angle, below inferior dental canal and above the basis of mandibulae.
 3. Image: RO cavities with cortical outline denser and thicker than that of odontogenic cyst. Round or oval shape and varies from 1 to 3 in diameter.
 4. Pathogenesis:
 - (1) The cavity could result from a failure of normal bone deposition in the region formerly occupied by cartilage.
 - (2) The cavities develop as a result of a localized pressure atrophy of the lingual surface of the mandible from the adjacent salivary gland.
 5. Age: fifth or seventh decade, prevalence: 0.1%~0.48%. Usually contain ectopic salivary gland tissue.
 6. Other names: static bone cyst, lingual
 7. Variant: anterior Stafne bone cyst.
- Case 1: 31 y/o asymptomatic male





Case 2: 57 y/o male





II. Discussion

1. Case 1: cyst located on the 2ed molar region and the soft tissue content was connected with the mouth floor. 31 y/o male.
2. The diagnosis of this defect is incidental, since patients do not usually present clinical symptoms.
3. Surgery is not necessary for the treatment of anterior or posterior Stafne bone defect; the patients were followed for 1 year. No remarkable changes of the defects were seen during the follow-up period.
4. Differential diagnosis: benign and malign jaw lesions such as odontogenic cystic lesion, nonossifying fibroma, fibrous displasia, vascular malformation, focal osteoporotic bone marrow defect, brown tumor of hyperparathyroidism, ameloblastoma, basal cell nevus syndrome, giant cell tumor, or a metastasis from a primary malignant tumor.
5. Sialography is able to depict salivary tissue in the bony cavity and has been used to confirm the diagnosis
6. CT considered as the complementary test of choice: verifying the peripheral origin of the lesion and the conservation of the lingual cortical.
7. MRI: high cost and the distortion artifacts produced by dental material

III. Conclusion

Stafne bone defect was an incidental finding, presenting no evolutionary changes, and as such conservatory therapy based on periodic controls was indicated. Currently, complementary techniques such as CT are sufficient to establish a certain diagnosis

題號	題目
1	In most cases, Stafne bone defect containing _____ : (A) Muscle (B) Salivary gland tissue (C) Fibrous connective tissue (D) Fat tissue
答案(B)	出處 : Neville, Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology , CH 1
題號	題目
2	Following describes for Stafne bone defect are correct, instead? (A) Male predilection (B) well circumscribed and has a sclerotic border (C) Surgery is necessary for treatment of anterior Stafne bone cyst (D) Usually located below the inferior dental canal
答案(C)	出處 : Neville, Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology , CH 1