

# 口腔病理診斷科 case report

日期：96/04/27

指導醫師：口腔病理診斷科全體醫師

報告者：Intern-K組

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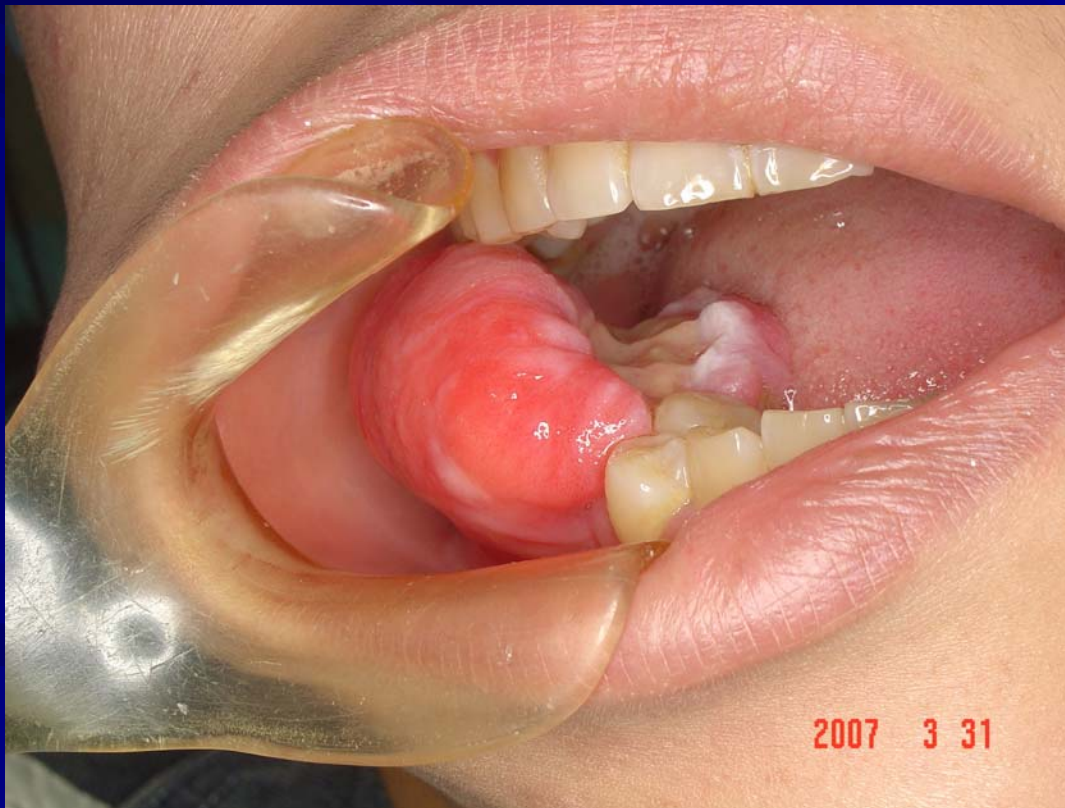
# General data

- Name : 胡XX
- Sex : female
- Age : 31 y/o
- Native : 屏東縣
- Marital status : married
- Attending V.S. :  
陳俊明 醫師
- First visit : 95/12/30



# Chief Complaint

- A swelling mass over tooth 45 to 47 edentulous ridge for 4 months



# Present illness

- The 31 y/o female found a swelling mass over right lower gingiva from 95/08. The mass was under growth process.
- Four months later (95/12), she went to LDC for examination and referred to our OPD, a huge dome shape mass was found over tooth 45 to 47 edentulous area, mild pain, maximum dimension 4 X 4 cm, firm in consistency , fixed to edentulous ridge.
- The duration of loss of tooth 46, 47 is uncertain.

# Past History

## ■ Past Medical History

- Uterine myoma , asthma
- HCV
- Denied any drug or food allergy

## ■ Past Dental History

- OD
- Scaling



# Personal History

## ■ Risk factors related to malignancy

- Alcohol : (+), 偶爾 , persisted
- Betel quid : (-)
- Cigarette : (+), years,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pack/day, quit for  
or persisted

Other special habits : denied

# Extraoral examination

- Right facial asymmetry
- Right lower face swelling



# OMF Examination

- An exophytic swelling mass over tooth 45 to 47 edentulous ridge
- Tooth 45 was shift to lingual side by the mass
- Indentation could be seen over lingual side of the mass
- 4 X 4 cm
- Red & white
- Ulcerative surface from occlusal trauma
- Dome shape
- Firm & fixed
- Mild pain
- Tenderness(-)
- Induration(+)



- Submandibular LAP: 0.5 cm, free moveable, soft, no tenderness



# Image finding – Panorex (95/12/30)





There is a well defined unilocular boat shaped radiolucency with multiple radiopacities over R't mandible body, extending from distal aspect of tooth 45 to mesial aspect of residual root 48, and extending from inferior cortical crest downward to the tooth 45 root apex, approximately 4X4 cm in diameter. Another, well-defined round shaped radiopaque was shown over 44 root apex



**Maxillary sinus : unremarkable, bilateral**

**Condyle : unremarkable, bilateral**

**Caries: 18 , 26 ,27, 35**

**Periodontal condition : generalized horizontal bony loss**

**Missing teeth :46,47**

**Filling:17 amalgam**

**Residual root:18 ,26 ,28 ,36 ,37,38 ,48**

# Peripheral or Intrabony Origin

- Mucosal lesion (+)
- Induration (+) over tooth indentation
- Firm in consistency (+)
- Bone erosion (+)

Peripheral

# Benign or Malignant

- Mild pain
- Tenderness (-)
- Traumatic ulcer (+)
- Numbness (-)
- Slow growing (+)
- Bony erosion with loosened teeth
- Well-defined radiolucency with radiopaque

**Benign**



# Inflammation , Cyst , Neoplasm??

- Fever or local heat (-)
- Pus (-)
- Fluctuation (-)
- Mandibular bony erosion

**Cyst or Neoplasm**

# Differential diagnosis

- Peripheral odontogenic fibroma
- Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor  
(Pindborg tumor, peripheral type )
- Ameloblastic fibro-odontoma

# Peripheral odontogenic fibroma

## ■ High compatible :

- Presents as firm, slow growing, sessile base with normal appearing mucosa and displacement of adjacent teeth
- Site: most often encounter on facial gingiva of mandible
- X-ray finding : radiolucency area with calcification

## ■ Low compatible :

- Size: between 0.5 cm and 1.5 cm in diameter
- Usually not involve the underlying bone

# Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (Pindborg tumor, peripheral type)

## ■ High compatible :

- Age : 30 - 50 year-old
- Sessile gingival masses
- Slow growing swelling
- X-ray finding : Radiolucency defect contains varying size and density of calcification

## ■ Low compatible :

- Site : anterior gingival
- Painless lesion
- X-ray finding : tumor is frequently associated with an impacted tooth

# Ameloblastic fibro-odontoma

## ■ High compatible

- Posterior regions of jaws
- Calcifying RO materials

## ■ Low compatible

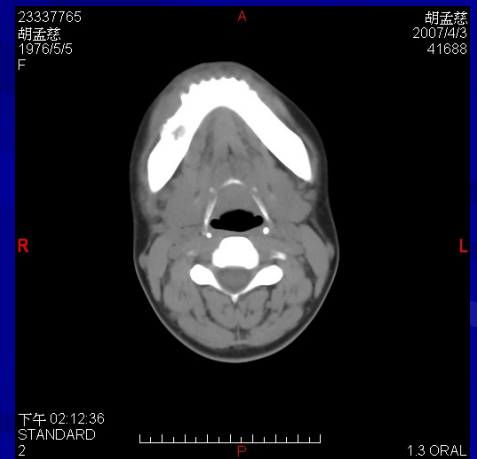
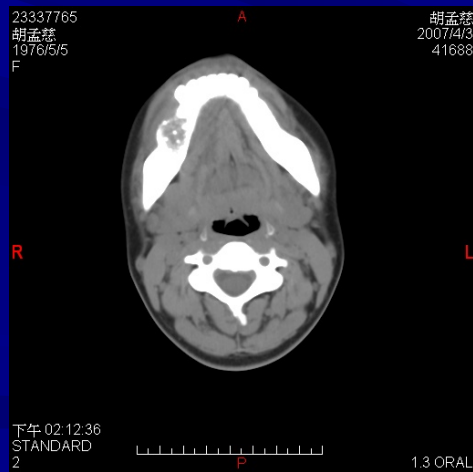
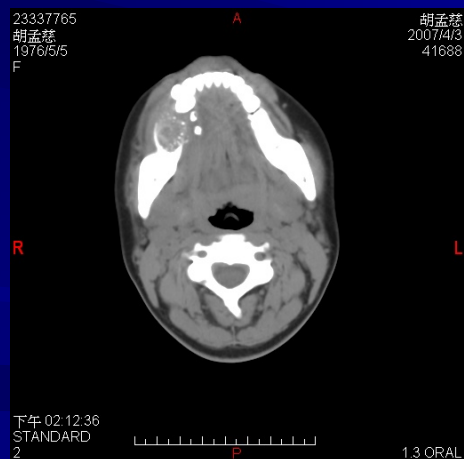
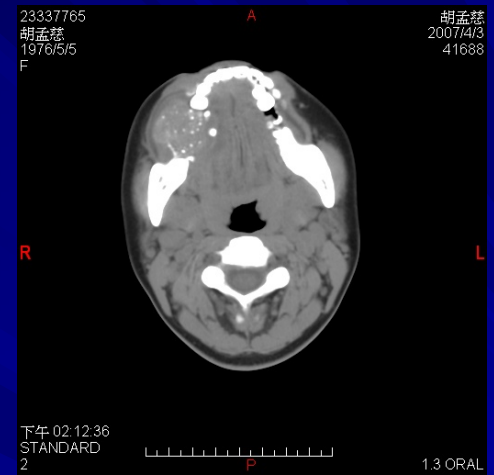
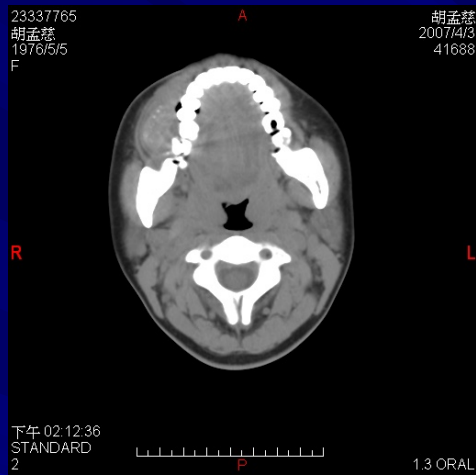
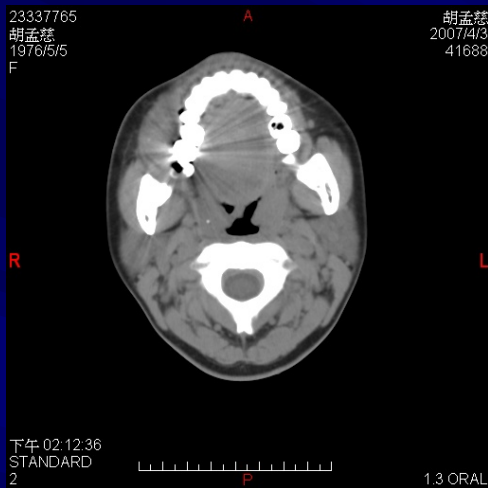
- Age (average of 10 years)
- Calcifying material contains tooth structure (dentin & enamel)
- Usually involving unerupted tooth



# Clinical impression

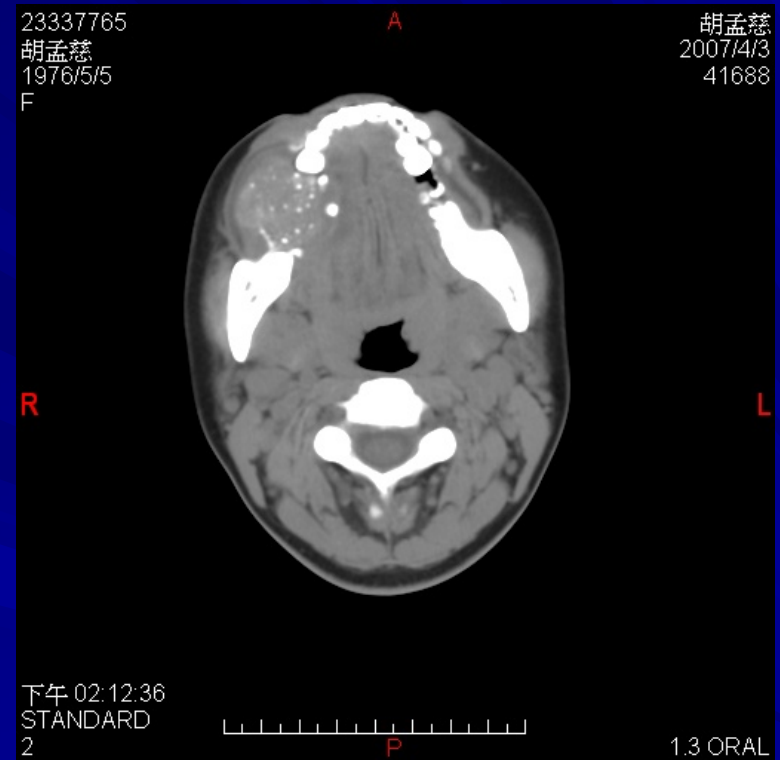
- Peripheral odontogenic fibroma over R't mandibular alveolar ridge with traumatic ulcer

# Axial CT

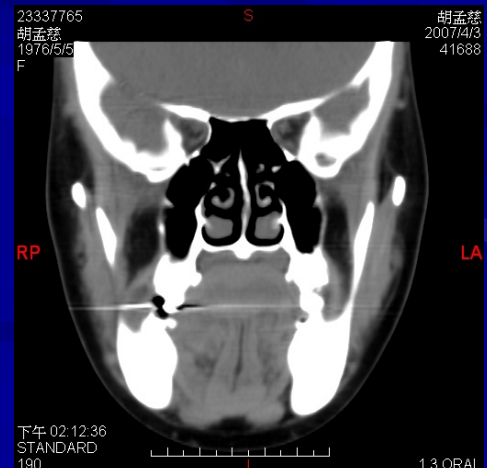
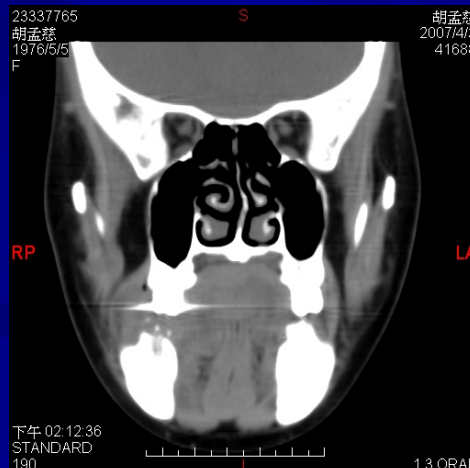
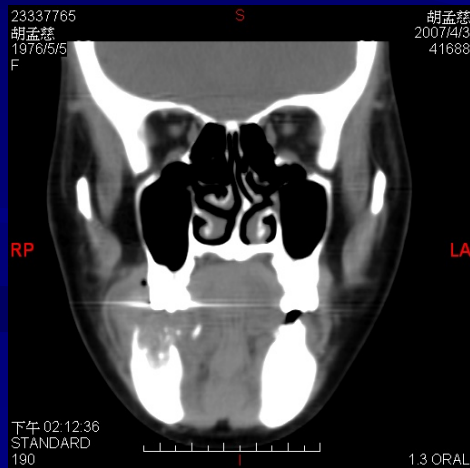
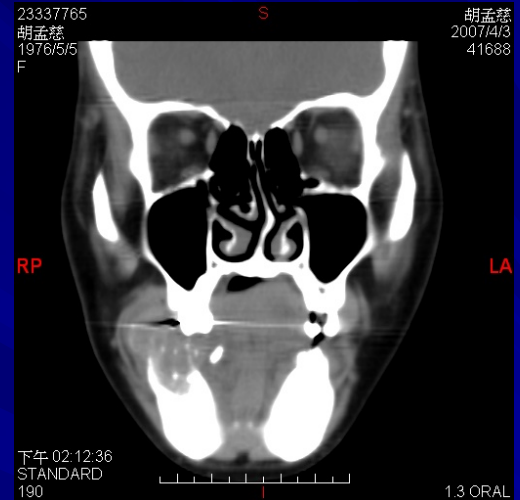
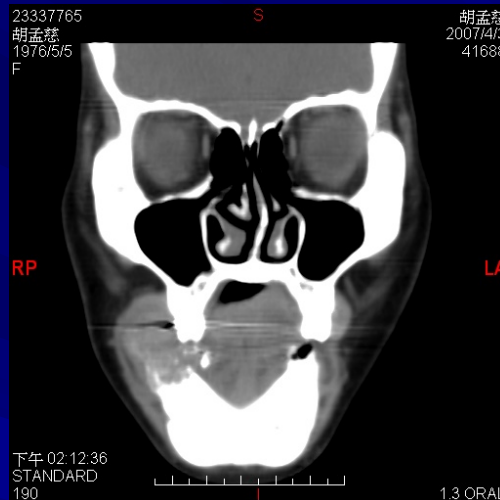
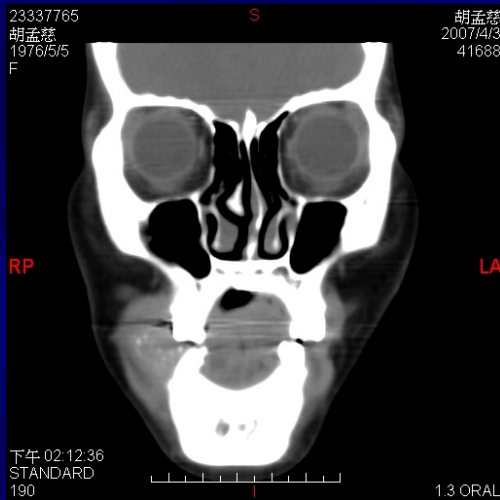


# CT impression

- There is a well-defined round shape soft tissue mass with some calcification in the right mandible body, extending from 45 distal side to mandible ridge and, approximately size 3.8X3.8 in dimension

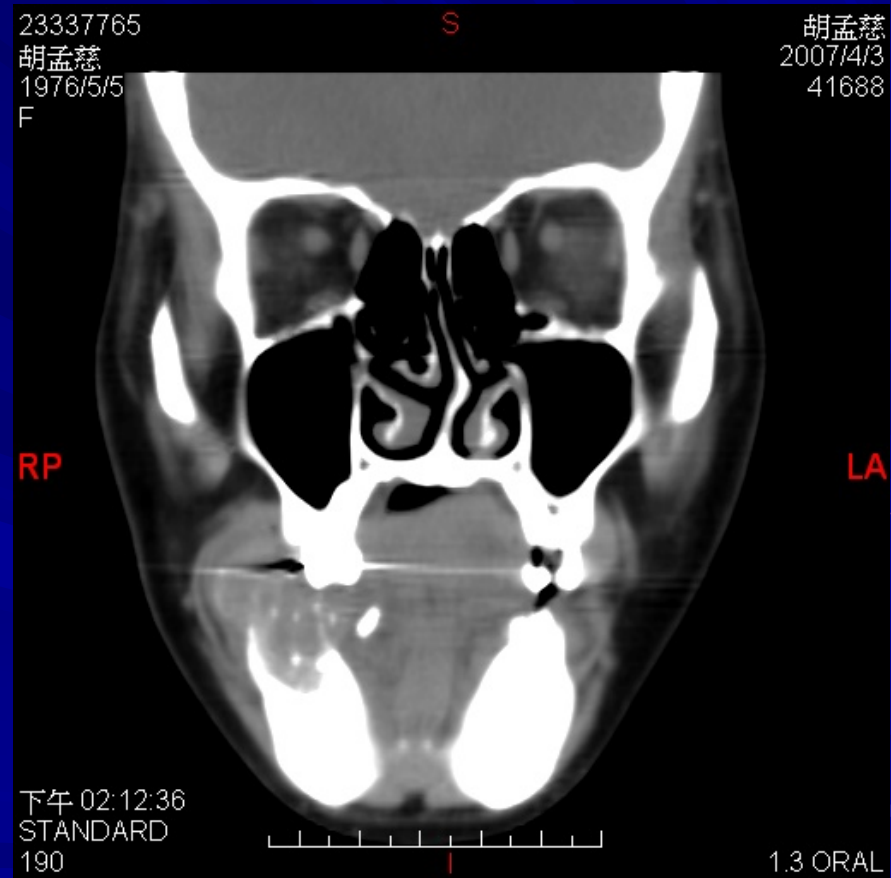


# Coronal CT



# CT impression

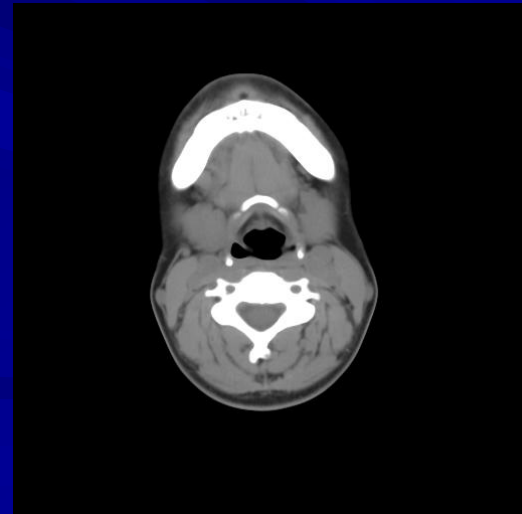
- There is a round shape soft tissue mass with some calcification in the right mandible body, bony destruction downward to upper 1/3 inferior cortical bone ,approximately 3.8X3 cm in dimension





# CT impression

- Also noted are several enlarged soft tissue nodules in the right submandibular and jugulodigastric spaces.



# Lateral view

- The calvarium is intact.
- The sella turcica not enlarged.
- A lytic lesion in the left side of mandible, adjacent to the 1st molar root.



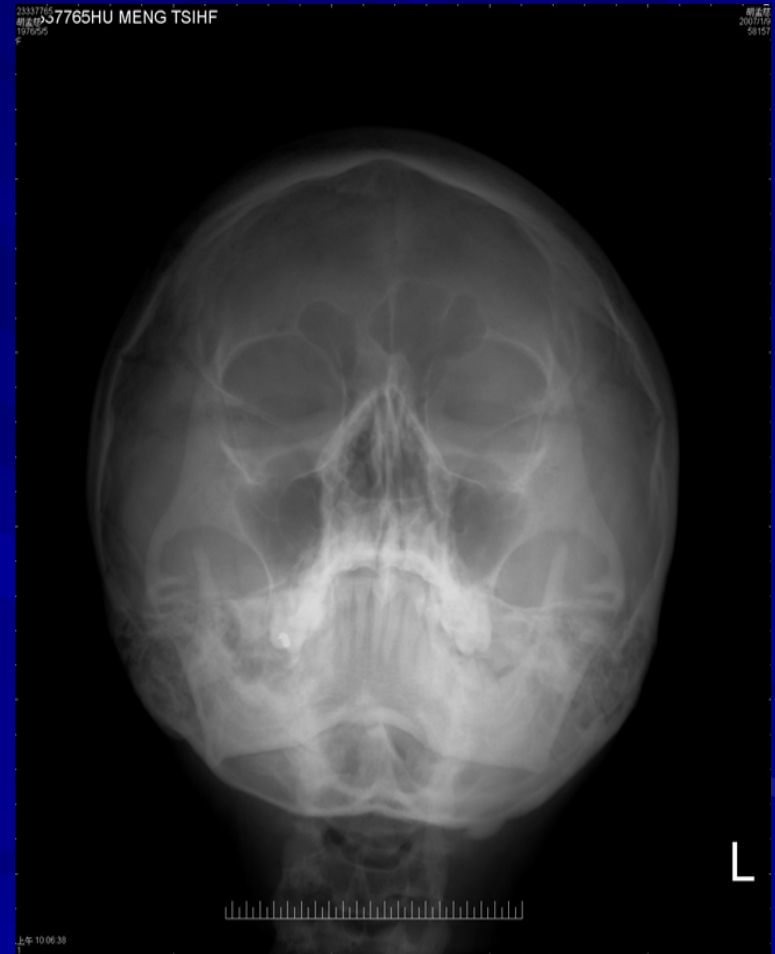
# PA view

- The paranasal sinuses are clear.
- The nasal septum is deviated to R't side



# Water's view

- The orbits and sinuses are intact.



Thanks for your attention