

Personal Data

- Name : XXX
- Sex : female
- Age : 66y
- Native : 高雄縣
- Marital status : Married
- Occupation : X
- Attending V.S. :
X醫師
- First visit : 民國86

Chief Complaint

- Exophytic mass over left hard palate
- Swelling over left ridge

Present Illness

- This 66 y/o female suffered exophytic painless mass over left hard palate for about 6 months.
- She went to 義大 hospital for help and accepted incisional biopsy twice. The patient said that biopsy test present the mass is normal.
- The swelling of left face enlarged after biopsy in 義大 hospital and she felt pain when she opened mouth.
- She came to our OPD for further evaluation

Past History

Past medical history

- She had ever been in hospital for breast disease. (We don't know what exactly the disease was.)
- Hypertension with drug control 130/140mmHg
- Drug allergy (There is no further explanation about the drug on the anamnesis .)

Past dental history

- Extraction, OD ,crown &bridge

Personal history

- Oral habits : nothing particular
- Psychic state : normal
- Economic condition : fair

Family History

- Hereditary diseases : X
- Family support : X
- Family tree : X

Extraoral Examination

- Left face swelling
- Pain and enlargement after incisional biopsy by 義大 (We don't know the correct time period since biopsy by 義大 until now)

Intraoral Examination

- Tooth
missing:14.15.16.17.
18.21.22.23.24.26.27
.28.34.37.38.44.48
- Caries:47
- Residual root:11.25
- Polypoid shape
- Focal ulceration on
the surface

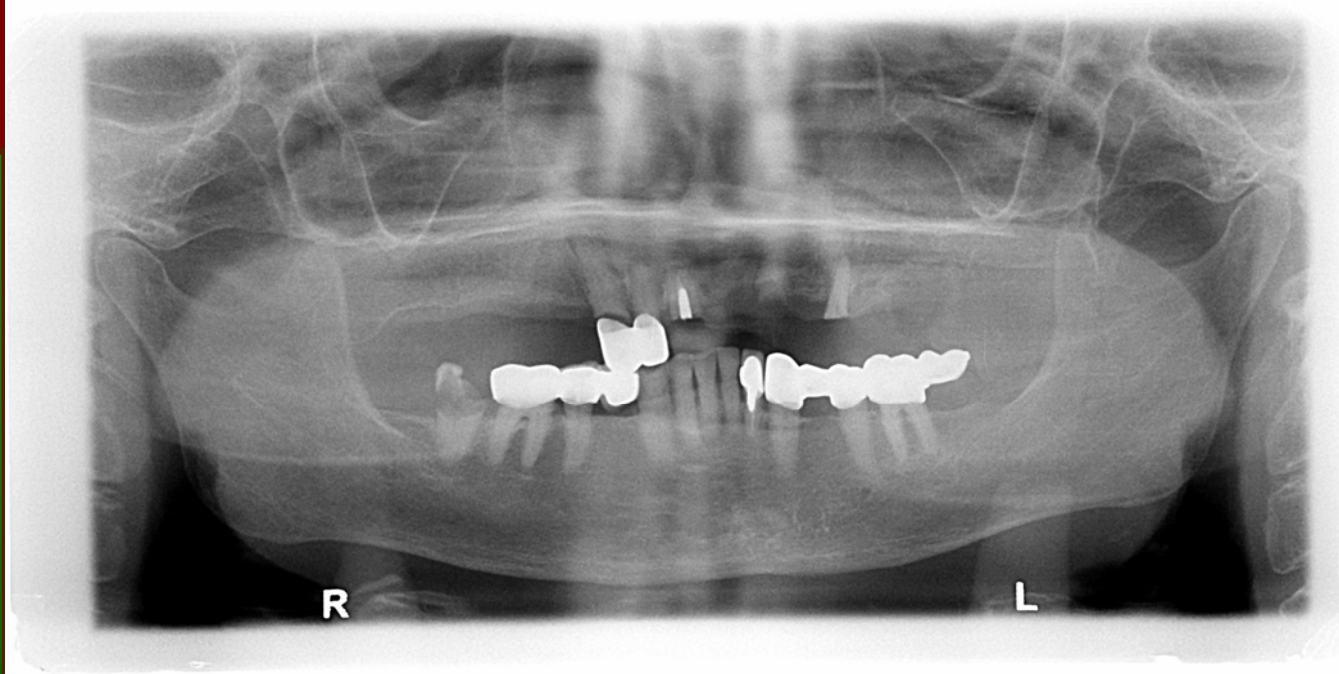


Intraoral Examination(cont.)

- Exophytic mass over left palate
- Anterior: pedunculated
Posterior: Sessile
- Tenderness: -
- Consistency:
- Pain: -
- Mobility: fixed
- Color: white & red
- Induration: -
- Surface: rough
- Size: 5X3 cm



Radiographic Examination (Panoramic film)



Dental finding

Bridge:44to46 12to13 33to37

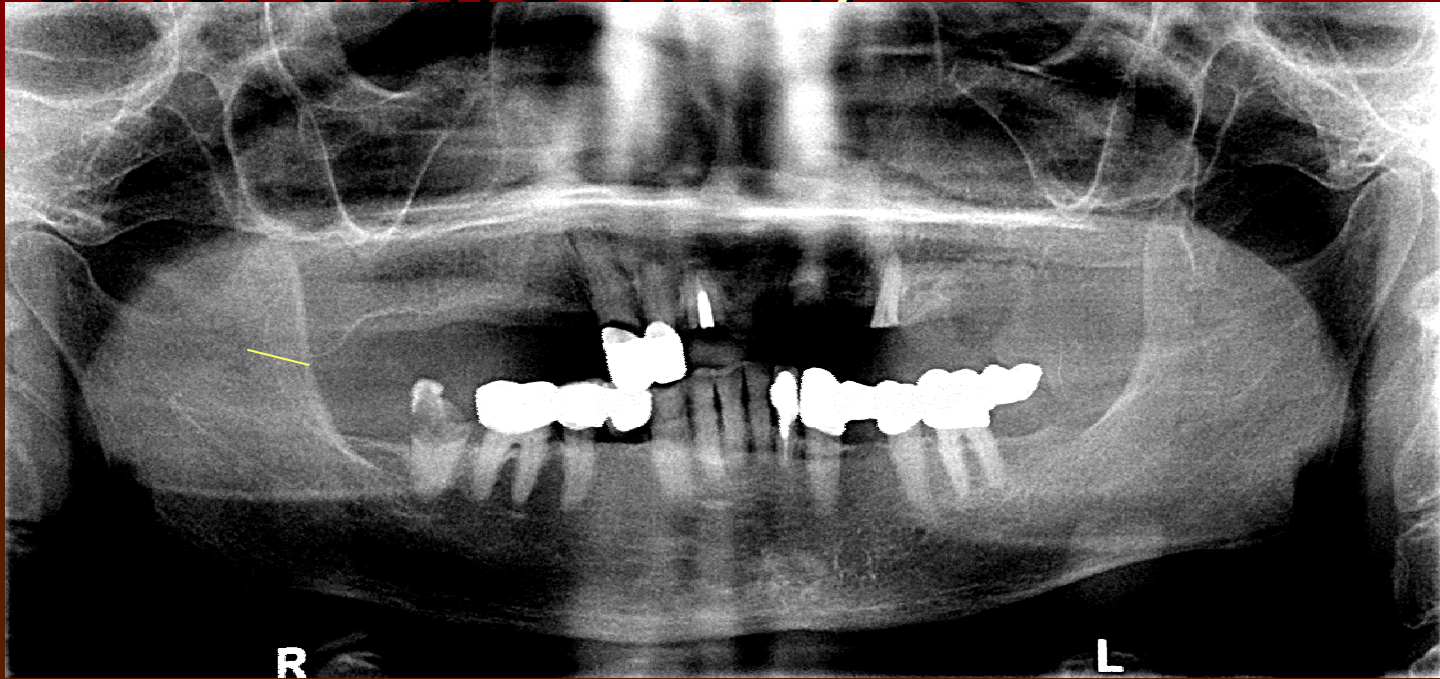
Post:32

Caries:47

Endo teeth:11

Residual root:11 . 25

Radiographic Examination (Panoramic film)



- There is a radiolucent lesion over the left palate with bone destruction extending from the distal side of residual root 25 to maxillary tuberosity and from the maxillary bone, inferior orbital floor to the intermaxillary space, measuring approximately 5 x 7 cm in diameter.



- The periapical film shows alveolar bone destruction and loss of alveolar crest over distal side of residual teeth 25

Differential Diagnosis Inflammation or Neoplasm

- ◆ Fever or local heat (-)
- ◆ No purulent drainage was presented
- ◆ Bone destruction

→ Neoplasm

Benign or Malignant

- ◆ Pain (-)
- ◆ Tenderness (-)
- ◆ Rapid growth
- ◆ Ill-defined radiolucency with irregular border
- ◆ Rough surface
- ◆ Ulceration of mucosa
- ◆ Bone destruction

➔ **Malignant Tumor**

Peripheral or Intrabony origin

- ◆ Sessile base
- ◆ Adjacent mucosa seems normal appearance
- ◆ Induration (-)

➔ **Intrabony origin**

Working Diagnoses

- ◆ **Intrabony malignant tumor**
 - **Bone origin → osteosarcoma
→ chondrosarcoma**
 - **Epithelial origin → central SCC
→ malignant minor
salivary gland tumor**
 - **Lymphatic origin → lymphoma
(Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma)**

Differential Diagnosis

Osteosarcoma

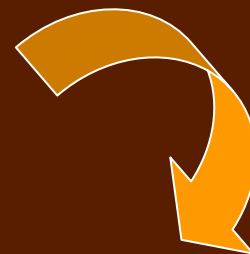
Central SCC

lymphoma (Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma)

Chondrosarcoma

malignant minor salivary gland tumor

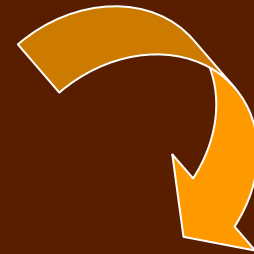
Osteosarcoma



	Osteosarcoma (of jaws)	Our Case
Gender	slight male predilection	female
Race	x	Oriental
Age	Mean age → 33y	76y
Site	Maxilla→ alveolar ridge 、 sinus floor 、 palate	Hard palate
Color		white & red
Size in view		5X3 cm

	Osteosarcoma	Our Case
Symptom	Swelling Pain Loosening of teeth Paresthesia Nasal obstruction	pedunculated Tenderness(-) Pain(-) Mobility : fixed Induration(-) Smooth surface Swelling(+)
X-ray Margin	Ill-defined indistinct	
Density	Dense sclerosis→mix→entirely RL	Radiolucent

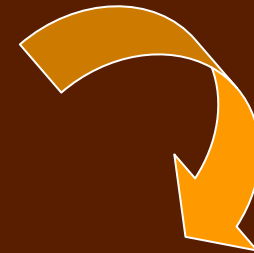
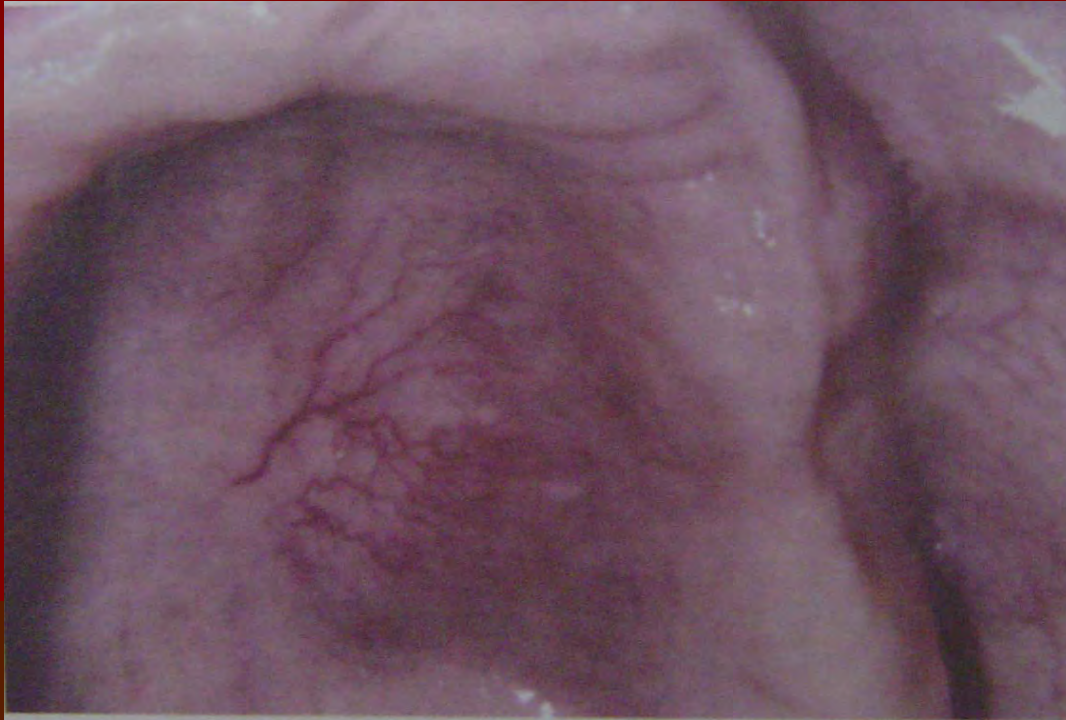
Squamous cell carcinomas (Central type)



	Squamous cell carcinomas (central type)	Our Case
Gender	Male (F:M=1:2-4)	female
Race	X	Oriental
Age	mostly 40-80 yrs(65)	66y
Site	Mandible :Maxilla=4:3 Mandibular molar	Hard palate
Size in view	Random	5X3 cm
Color	Pink or white & red	white & red

	Squamous cell carcinomas (central type)	Our Case
X-ray Margin	ill-defined	ill-defined
Density	Radiolucent	Radiolucent
Symptom & sign	Painless or pain Firm Smooth Dome-shaped Ulceration	sessile Tenderness(-) Pain(-) Mobility : fixed Induration(-) Rough surface Swelling(+)

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

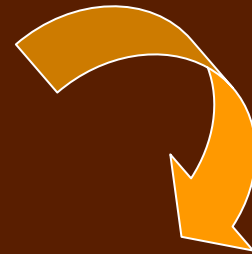


	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	Our Case
Gender	X	female
Race	X	Oriental
Age	adults	66y
Site	Buccal vestibule, posterior hard palate, or gingiva	Hard palate
Color	Erythematous or purplish	white & red
Size in view	X	5X3 cm

	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	Our Case
Symptom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■通常Pain(-) ■Tenderness(-) ■Swelling enlarge for month ■Diffuse swelling ■May or may not ulceration ■Patient wear denture that contact lesion site complain the denture that not fit (too tight) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Pain(-) ■Tenderness(-) ■Rapid growth ■Sessile ■Ulceration of mucosa ■Mobility : fixed ■Induration(-) ■Rough surface ■Bone destruction(+)
X-ray Margin	Ill-defined or ragged radiolucency	Ill-defined radiolucency with irregular border

	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	Our Case
Density	Radiolucent	Radiolucent
Effects on surrounding structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ But untreated, expansion of bone ,eventually perforating the cortical palate and producing a soft tissue swelling	Bone destruction(+)

Chondrosarcoma

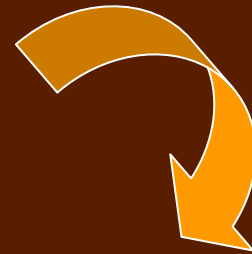


	Chondrosarcoma	Our Case
Gender	X	female
Race	X	Oriental
Age	> 50 yrs	66y
Site	<p>Seldom involve the head and neck</p> <p>Maxilla, mandibular body, ramus, nasal septum, paranasal sinuses</p>	Hard palate
Size in view	Large when noticed	5X3 cm
Color	X	white & red

	Chondrosarcoma	Our Case
X-ray Margin	ill-defined	ill-defined
Density	Radiolucent often contains radiopaque foci	Radiolucent
Symptom & sign	Painless Usually slowly growing May be with separation or loosening of teeth Root resorption, widening of the PDL space	Sessile Tenderness(-) Pain(-) Mobility : fixed Induration(-) Rough surface Swelling(+)

	Chondrosarcoma	Our Case
Histo-pathologic features	X	X
Treatment	Surgical excision Prognosis is related to the size, location, grade	

Malignant minor salivary gland tumors



	Malignant minor salivary gland tumors (central type)	Our Case
Gender	Female (F:M=2:1)	female
Race	X	Oriental
Age	mostly 40-70 yrs	66y
Site	Posterior hard palate Retromolar (both jaws are possible)	Hard palate
Size in view	Random	5X3 cm
Color	Pink or white & red	white & red

	Malignant minor salivary gland tumors (central type)	Our Case
X-ray Margin	ill-defined	ill-defined
Density	Radiolucent	Radiolucent
Symptom & sign	Painless Firm Smooth Dome-shaped Ulceration (if taumatized) Fixed on hard palate (臨床症狀很接近SCC)	sessile Tenderness(-) Pain(-) Mobility : fixed Induration(-) Rough surface Swelling(+)