



口診SEMINAR 第三組

指導老師 王文岑醫師 陳玉昆醫師

組員

璧仔 聖堯 淳涵 SOHO 文傑 翱豪 冠宇 倩儀 舜仁 智凱

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General Data

姓名 : xxx

性別 : male

年齡 : 17

婚姻狀況 : 未婚

職業 : 學生

Chief Complaint

A swelling exophytic mass over left upper arch for 3-4 months.



Present Illness

A 17 years old male found a swelling mass over upper left posterior area 3~4 months ago and this swelling mass become larger slowly. He was suggested to visit our OPD by local dentist when he attend school physical examination. Except increased size, no other symptom be found during this period.

Extraoral Examination

unknown



Intraoral Examination

- exsophytic mass over tooth 26 area
- 2.5 x 2.0 cm swelling
- smooth surface
- sessile base
- dome-shaped
- pinkish color (normal mucosa color)
- firm texture
- no fluctuation
- fixed
- pain(-)
- tenderness(-)
- induration(-)
- lymphadenopathy(-)
- tooth 26 embedded, tooth 27 displaced buccally by the mass



Past History

- **Past Medical History**

- No special systemic disease or allergy

- **Past Dental History**

- Extraction

- Crown & Bridge

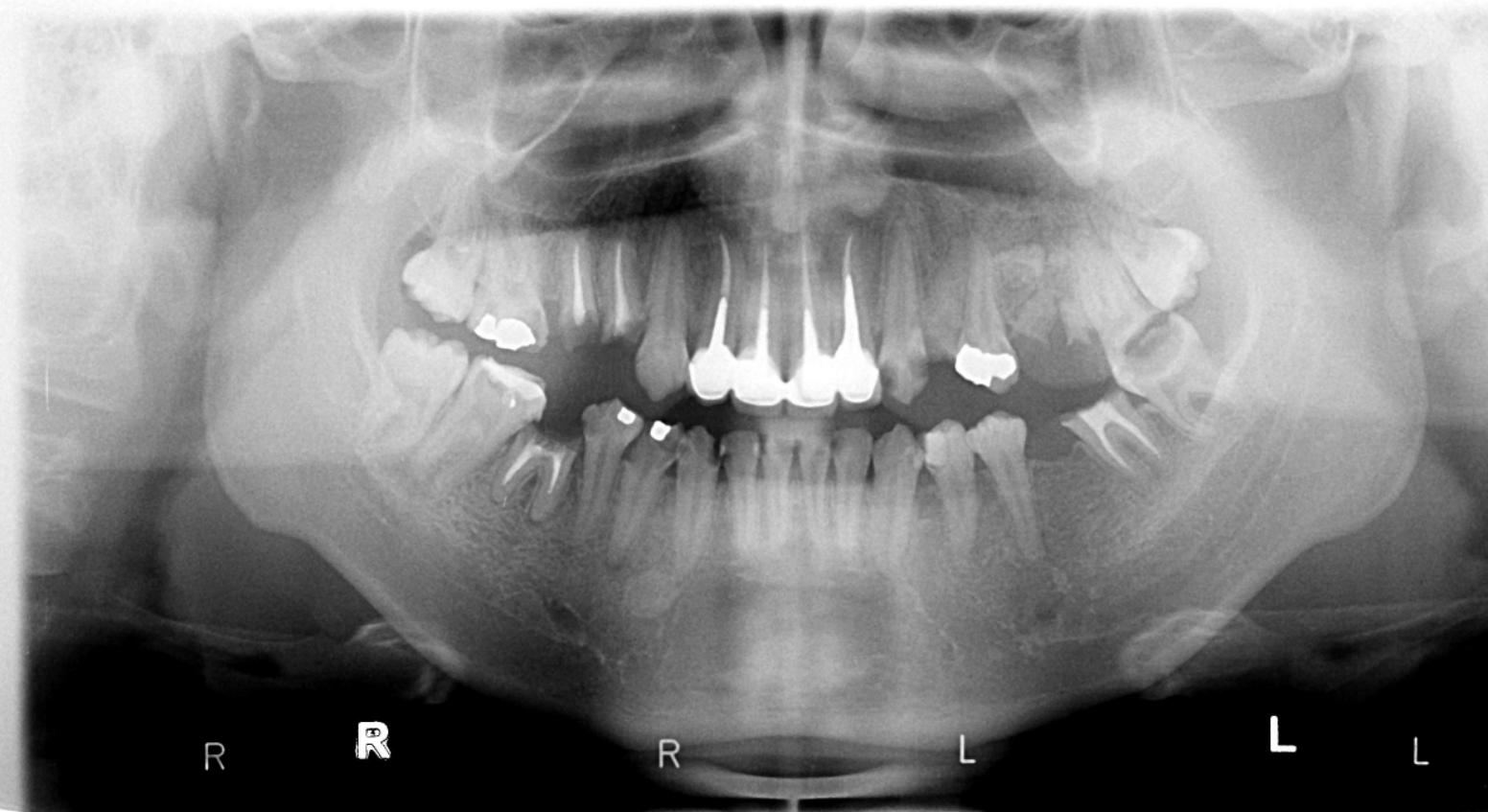
- Endo

- Attitude toward dental tx: unknown

Personal Habits

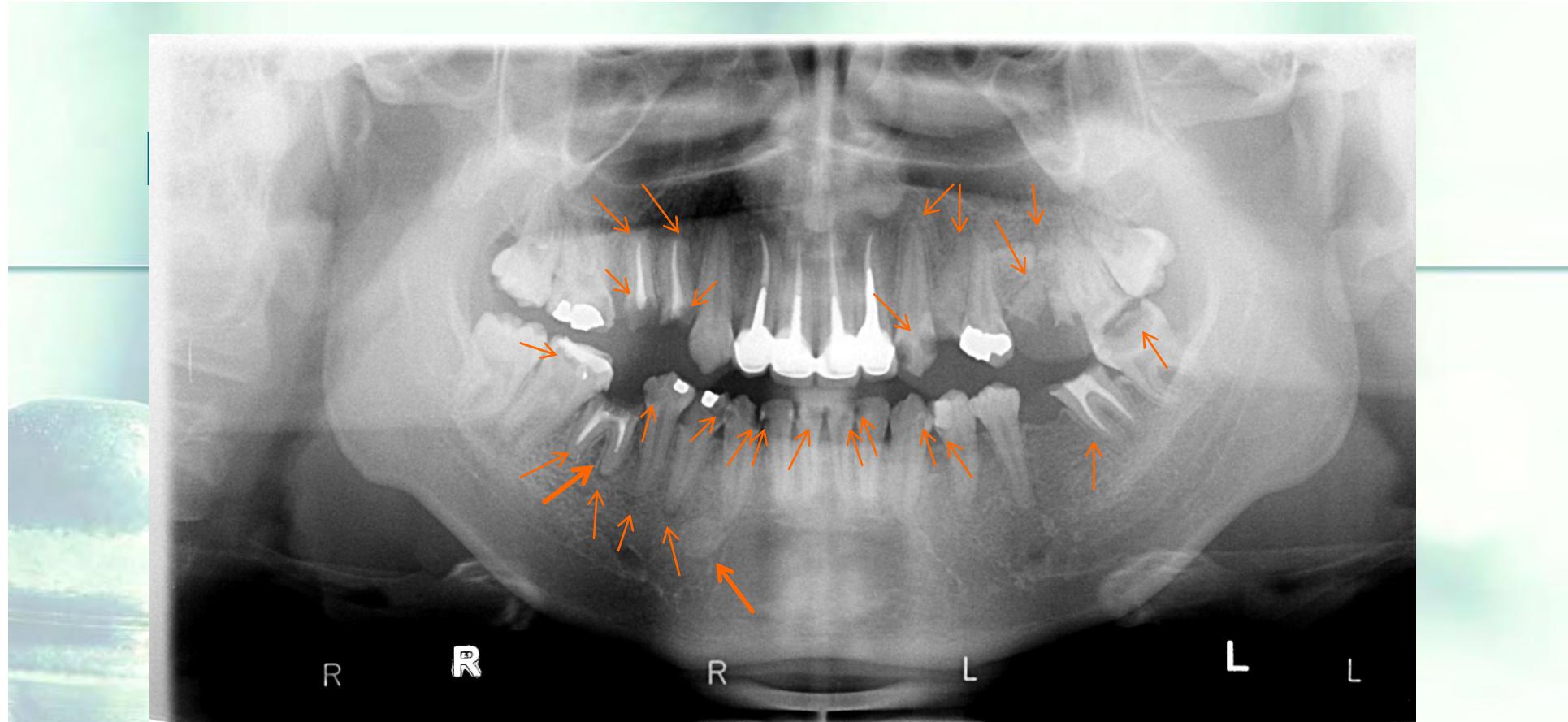
- Risk factors related to malignancy :
 - Alcohol : (-)
 - Betel quid : (-)
 - Cigarette : (-)
- Other special habits :
 - Denied

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- panorex

There is a well-defined, light density homogenous dome-shaped radiopaque image of soft tissue mass over posterior upper left arch with residual root 26 and 27 embedded, extending from distal aspect of 25 to residual root of 27 and from apex of residual root 26 to the level of 25 cusp tip, approximately 2.0 X 2.0 cm in diameter. No obvious bony destruction can be found.

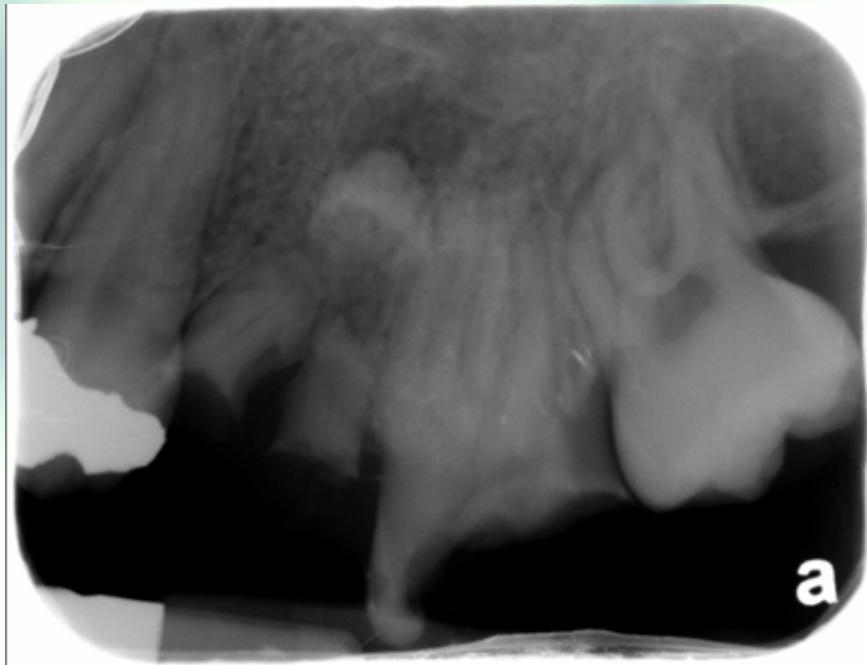


- Dental findings
 - Caries : 14、15、23、31、32、33、34、38、41、42、43、44、45、47
 - Missing tooth : 18、36
 - Endo tooth : 11、12、14、15、21、22、37、46(incomplete endo)
 - PAP : 23、26、44、45、46
 - C&B+posts : 12 ~ 22
 - Filling : 16、25、34、44、45、47
 - Residual root : 14、15、24、26、27、37、46
 - Others : idiopathic osteosclerosis over 43、44 apical root

Radiographic & Imaging Examinations

- Periapical film :

The periapical film shows residual roots of 26 and residual teeth 27 with root resorption and a well-defined round-shape radiolucency around the apex of palatal root of 26 , measuring approximately 0.5×0.5 cm in diameter.



Laboratory Tests

- unknown

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Biopsy

- unknown

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Inflammation, neoplasm or cyst ?

Redness(-)

Swelling(+)-hard swelling with intact epithelium

Purulent drainage(-)

Fever or local heat(-)

Pain(-)

Tenderness(-)

Lymphadenopathy(-)

Fluctuation(-)

Induration(-)

Consistency : firm

X-ray findings : soft tissue radiodensity

→neoplasm

benign or malignant?

Pain(-)

Tenderness(-)

Ulceration(-)

Induration(-)

Smooth surface(+)

Slow growth(+)

Long duration(+)

Fixed to overlying skin or mucosa(+)

No bony destruction

→**benign**

peripheral or intrabony origin?

Mucosal lesion(+)

Bony destruction(-)

Bony expansion(-)

Well-defined RL(-)

→peripheral origin

Working diagnosis

- Peripheral odontogenic fibroma
- Peripheral ossifying fibroma
- Fibroma
- Fibromatosis
- Oral focal mucinosis

Peripheral odontogenic fibroma

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Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma

	本case	peripheral odontogenic fibroma
Age	17	20~70
Gender	male	
Site	tooth 26 area	Facial gingiva of the mandible
size	2.5x2.0 cm	0.5~1.5 cm in diameter
Risk factor	Alcohol : (-)	
alcohol	Betel quid : (-)	
Betal nut	Cigarette : (-)	
cigarette		
duration	3~4 months	Slow-growing

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Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma

	本case	Peripheral odontogenic fibroma
Color	Pink (Normal mucosa color)	Normal mucosa color
Shape	Dome	Dome (Sessile)
Surface	Smooth	Smooth
Consistency	Firm	Firm
Pain	(-)	(-)
Tenderness	(-)	(-)
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	(-)	(-)
Ulcer	(-)	(-)

Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma

X-ray findings	本case	Peripheral odontogenic fibroma
Radiodensity	image of soft tissue mass	Radiolucency , 除非含有鈣化的物質, 可能會有不規則的 radiopaque
Border	Well-defined	Well-defined
Effect on Surrounding Structure	No obvious bony destruction Tooth 27 displaced buccally by the mass	Does not involve the underlying bone
Others		有可能會有鈣化的區域

Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma



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Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma

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Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma

	本case	peripheral ossifying fibroma
Age	17	10~19
Gender	Male	Female(2/3)
Site	tooth 26 area	Maxillary incisor-cuspid region
Size	2.5 × 2.0 cm	<2 cm
Risk factor		
Alcohol	Alcohol : (-)	
Betel nut	Betel quid : (-)	
Cigarette	Cigarette : (-)	
Duration	3~4 months	Many weeks to months

Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma

	本case	peripheral ossifying fibroma
Color	Pink (normal mucosa color)	Red to pink
Shape	Dome	Nodular (pedunculate or sessile)
Surface	Smooth	Frequently ulcerated
Consistency	Firm	Firm
Pain	(-)	(-)/(+)
Tenderness	(-)	(-)
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	(-)	(-)
Ulcer	(-)	Frequently ulcerated

Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma

x-ray findings	本case	peripheral ossifying fibroma
Radiodensity	image of soft tissue mass	Radiolucent with varying radiopacity
Border	Well-defined	Well-defined
Effect on surrounding structure	No obvious bony destruction Tooth 27 displaced buccally by the mass	Rarely migration or loosening of adjacent teeth

Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma



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Fibroma

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Fibroma

	本case	Fibroma
Age	17	40~60歲
Gender	Male	male : female = 1:2
Site	Tooth 26 area	Buccal mucosa (biting line) , tongue, gingiva
Size	2.5x2.0 cm	From tiny lesion to large mass, 大部分小於1.5cm
Risk factor		
Alcohol	Alcohol : (-)	
Betel nut	Betel quid : (-)	
Cigarette	Cigarette : (-)	
Duration	3-4 month	

Fibroma

	本case	Fibroma
Color	Pink (Normal mucosa color)	Pink (Normal mucosa color)
Shape	Dome	Nodular
Surface	Smooth	Smooth
Consistency	Firm	Firm
Pain	(-)	(-)
Tenderness	(-)	(-)
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	(-)	(-)
Ulcer	(-)	(-) If secondary trauma happens

Fibroma

x-ray findings	本case	Fibroma
Radiodensity	image of soft tissue mass	Radiolucency
Border	Well-defined	Well-defined
Effect on surrounding structure	No obvious bony destruction Tooth 27 displaced buccally by the mass	No effect

Fibroma



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Fibromatosis

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Fibromatosis

	本case	Fibromatosis
Age	17	Children or young adults
Gender	Male	
Site	tooth 26 area	Paramandibular soft tissue region
Size	2.5 × 2.0 cm	Can grow to considerable size
Risk factor		
Alcohol	Alcohol : (-)	
Betel nut	Betel quid : (-)	
Cigarette	Cigarette : (-)	
Duration	3~4 months	Rapid or insidious growth

Fibromatosis

	本case	Fibromatosis
Color	Pink (normal mucosa color)	Pink (normal mucosa color)
Shape	Dome	Dome
Surface	Smooth	Smooth
Consistency	Firm	Firm
Pain	(-)	(-)
Tenderness	(-)	
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	(-)	(-)
Ulcer	(-)	(-)

Fibromatosis

X-ray findings	本case	Fibromatosis
Radiodensity	image of soft tissue mass	image of soft tissue mass and radiolucency of adjacent bone
Border	Well-defined	
Effect on surrounding structure	No obvious bony destruction Tooth 27 displaced buccally by the mass	Destruction of adjacent bone

Fibromatosis



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Oral Focal Mucinosis

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Oral Focal Mucinosis

	本case	Oral Focal Mucinosis
Age	17	Young adults
Gender	Male	2:1 (female:male)
Site	Tooth 26 area	Gingival area(common), hard palate
Size	2.5x2.0 cm	Few milimeters to 2 cm or larger
Risk factor		
Alcohol	Alcohol : (-)	
Betel nut	Betel quid : (-)	
Cigarette	Cigarette : (-)	
Duration	3-4 month	Many months or years

Oral Focal Mucinosis

	本case	Oral Focal Mucinosis
Color	Pink (normal mucosa color)	Pink (normal mucosa color)
Shape	Dome	Nodular (Sessile)
Surface	Smooth	Smooth
Consistency	Firm	
Pain	(-)	(-)
Tenderness	(-)	(-)
Mobility	Fixed	(-)
Induration	(-)	(-)
Ulcer	(-)	(-)

Oral Focal Mucinosis

x-ray findings	本case	Oral Focal Mucinosis
Radiodensity	image of soft tissue mass	image of soft tissue mass
Border	Well-defined	Well-defined
Effect on surrounding structure	No obvious bony destruction Tooth 27 displaced buccally by the mass	The residual roots does not involved

Oral Focal Mucinosis



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Clinical impression

- Peripheral odontogenic fibroma
- Peripheral ossifying fibroma
- ~~Fibroma~~
- ~~Fibromatosis~~
- ~~Oral focal mucinosis~~



Thanks for your attention!!

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