

# 口腔診斷學

*Seminar Case 7*

# General data

- Name : XXX
- Sex : 男
- Age : 17 y/o
- Marital status : 未婚
- Occupation : 學生

# Chief complaint

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

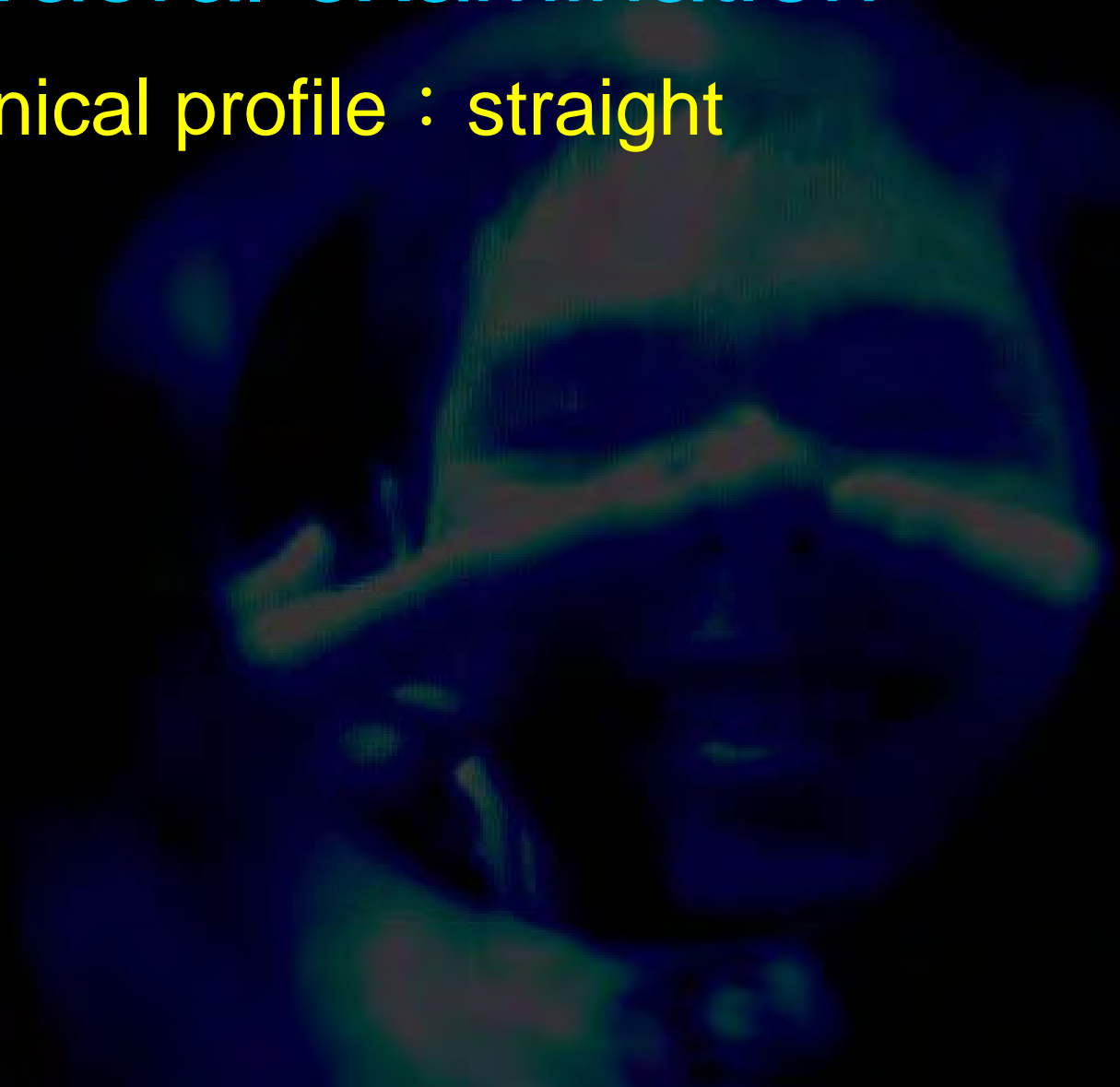


## Present illness

- This 17 y/o male found an swelling over upper left posterior area for 3~4 months. This swelling lesion became larger slowly and he was suggested to visit our OPD by local dentist(新生體檢時，醫師建議他到大醫院治療). Except increased site, no other symptom was complaint.

# Extraoral examination

- Clinical profile : straight



# Intraoral examination

*Painless, firm swelling*

*over 26, 27 area*

Size : 2.5 x 2 cm

Mobility : firm

Surface : smooth

Base : sessile

Shape : dome

Color : pink

Fluctuation波動 : (-)

Tenderness壓痛 : (-)

Induration硬結 : (-)

lymphadenopathy : (-)



# Intraoral examination

- Occlusion : Class I
- Missing: 18, 24, 36
- Residual root: 14, 15, 26, 27, 37 ,46
- C&B+ Post: 12 – 22
- A painless ,firm swelling over 26, 27 area
- Gingiva swelling



# Past history

- Past medical history : denied
- Past dental history :
  - Endo & OD
  - Prosthesis fabrication
- Current medicine : denied



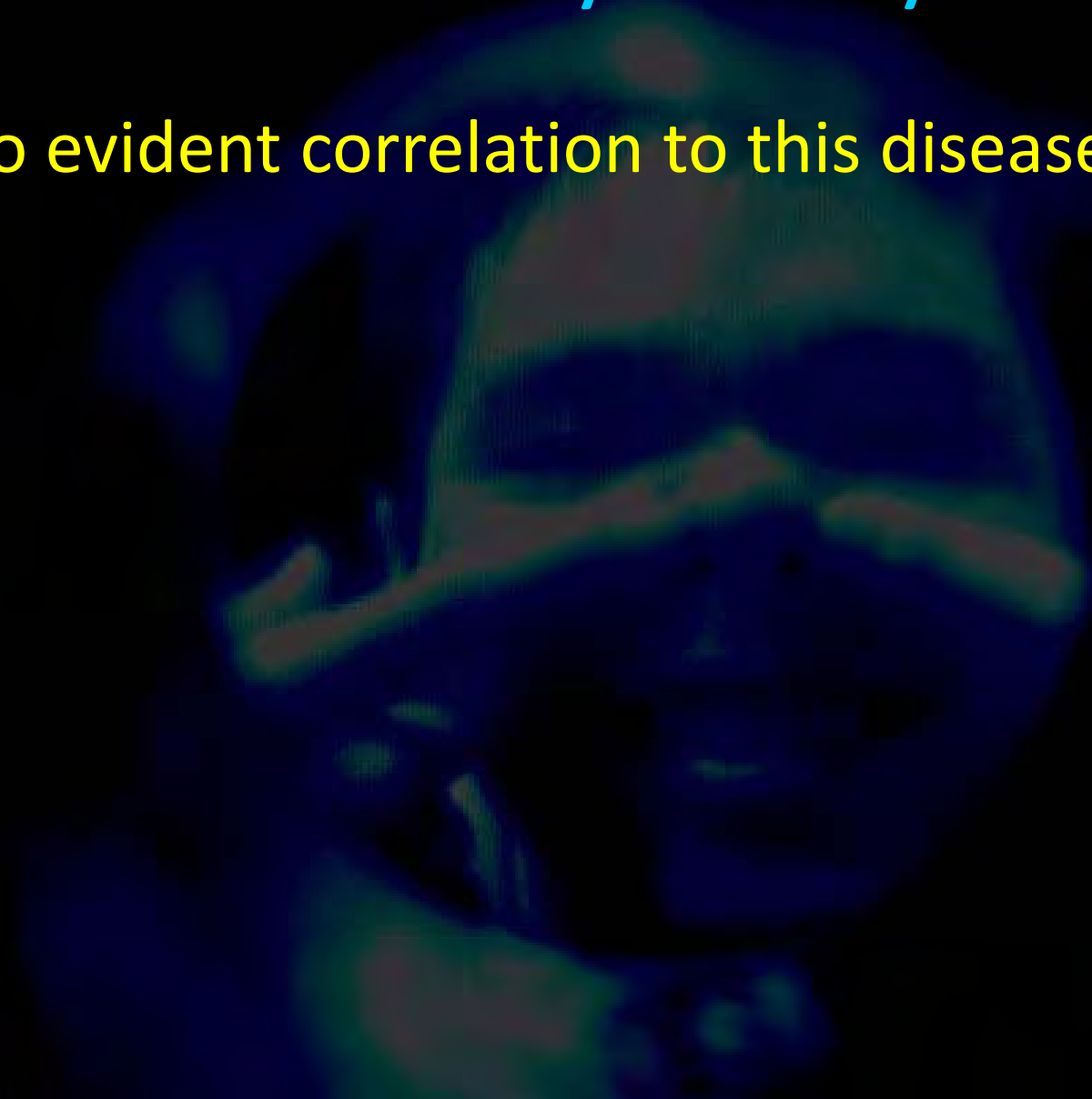
# Personal habit

## ■ Risk factors related to malignancy

- Alcohol : (-)
- Betel quid : (-)
- Cigarette : (-)

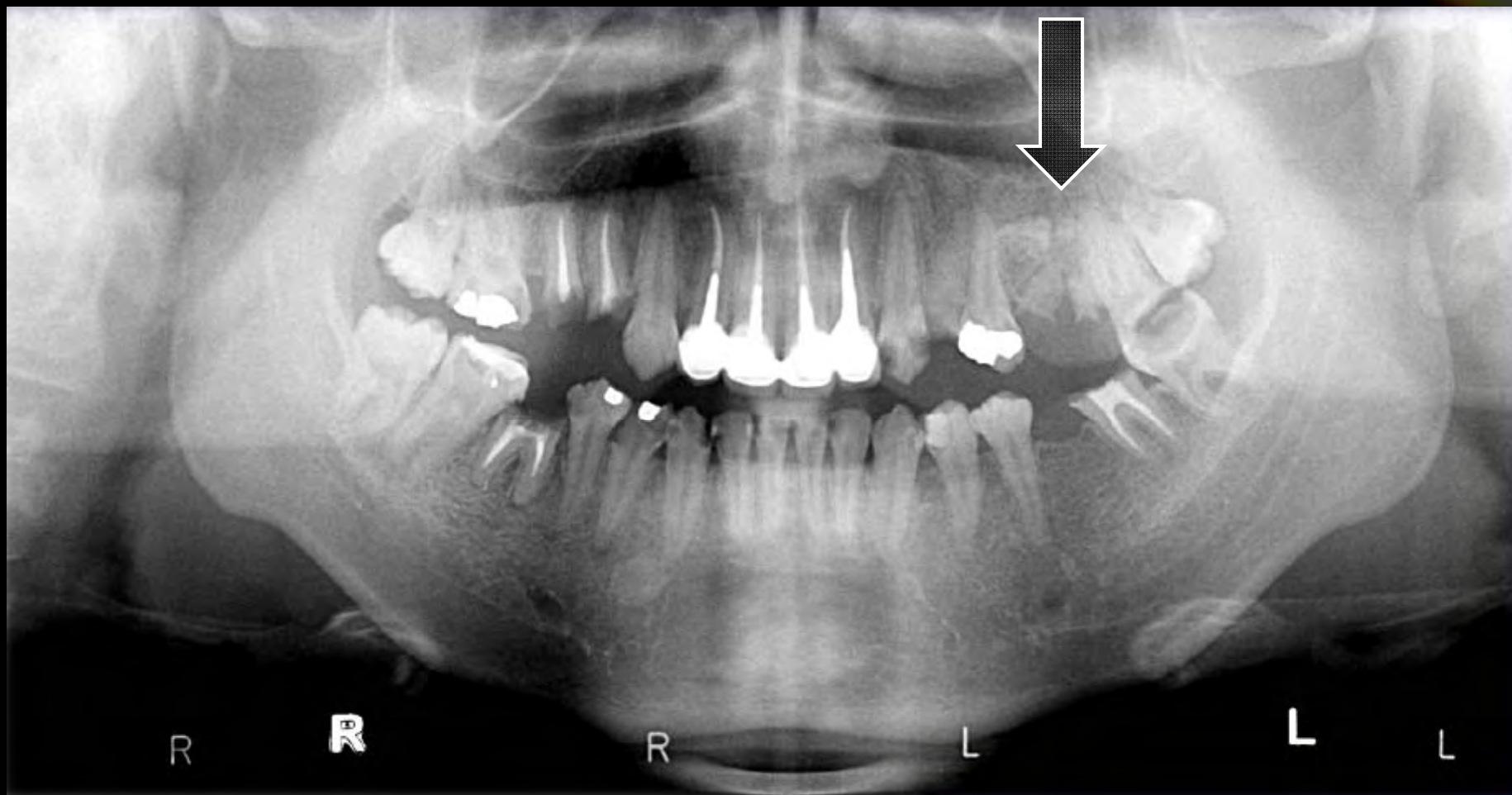
# Family history

- No evident correlation to this disease.

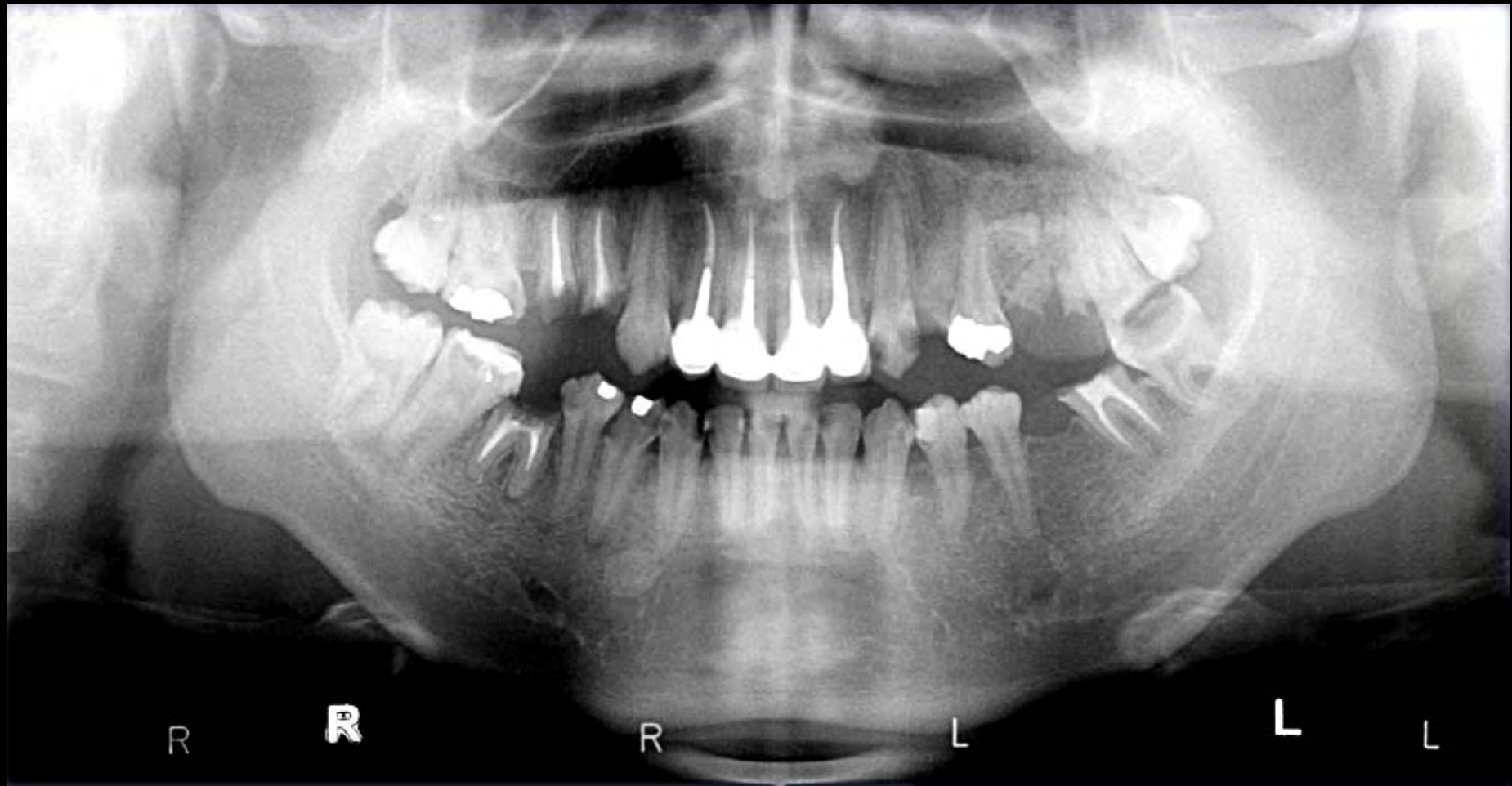




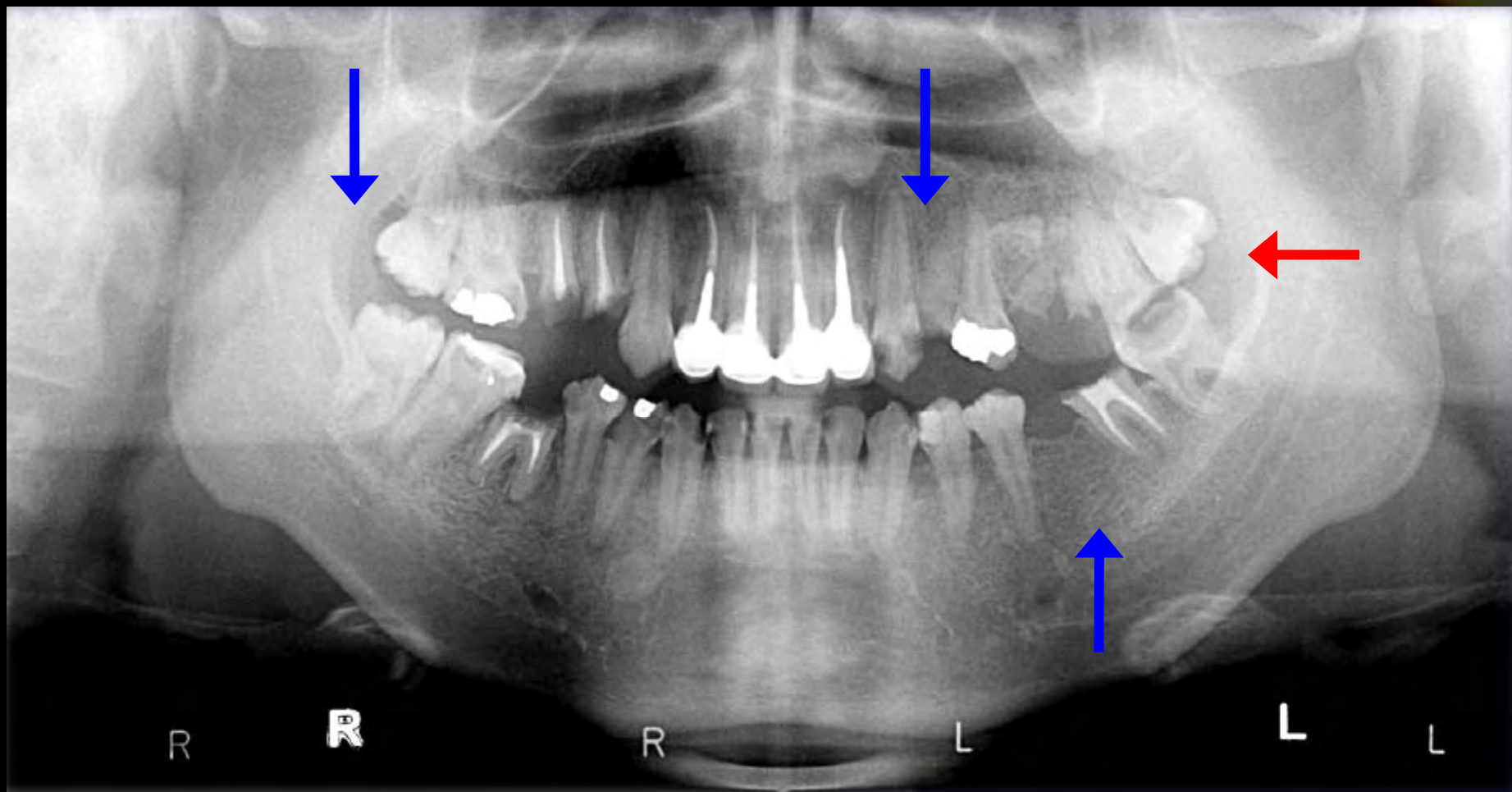
X-ray Finding



There is a **well-defined round-shaped** soft tissue radiodensity image with the residual roots of tooth 26 embedded, extending from distal aspect of tooth 25 to mesial aspect of tooth 27, measuring approximately **1.7x1.7 cm** in diameter. No obvious bony destruction or bone border can be founded.

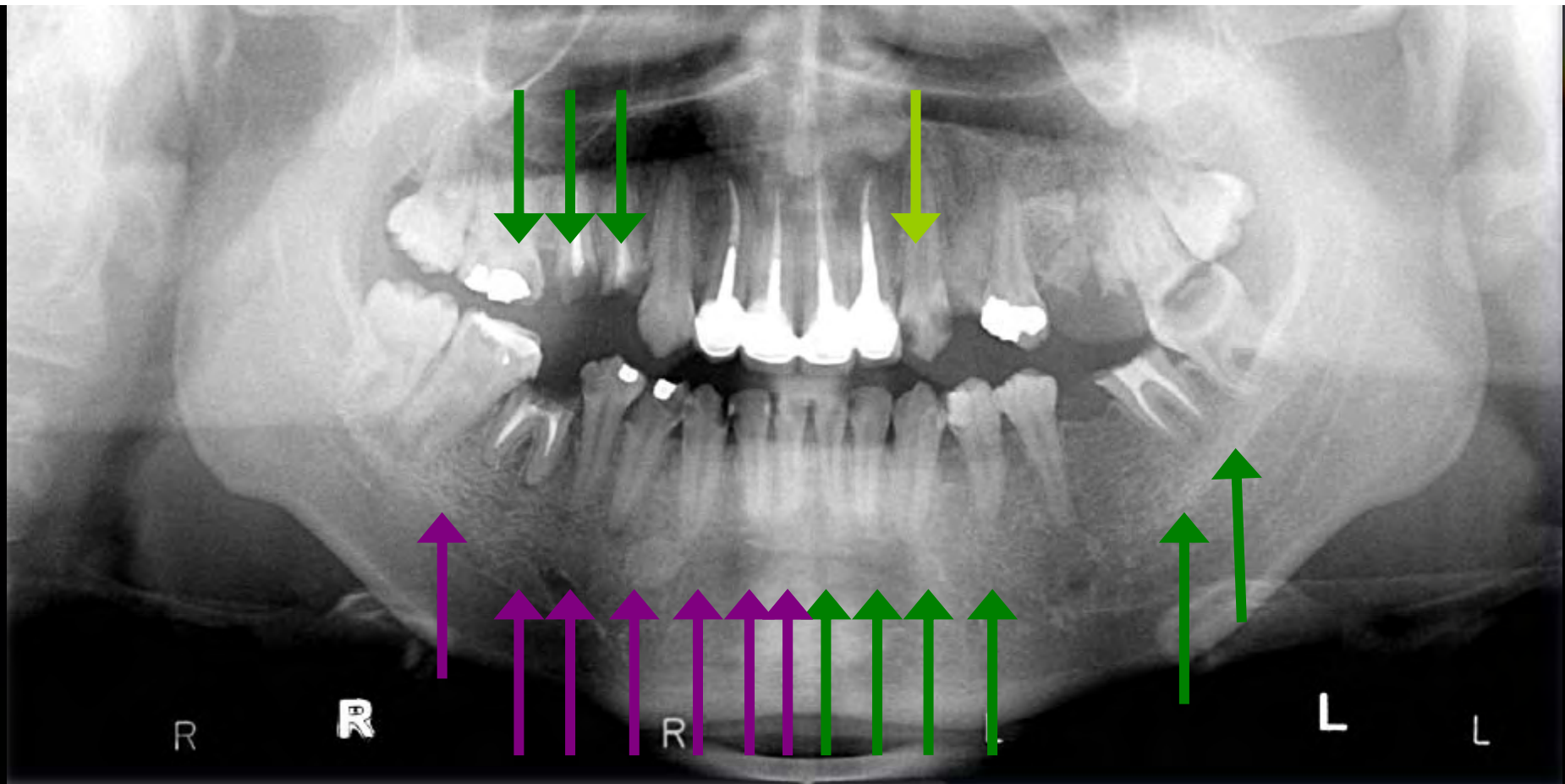


- Maxillary sinus : clear
- Condyle : normal
- mandible : normal



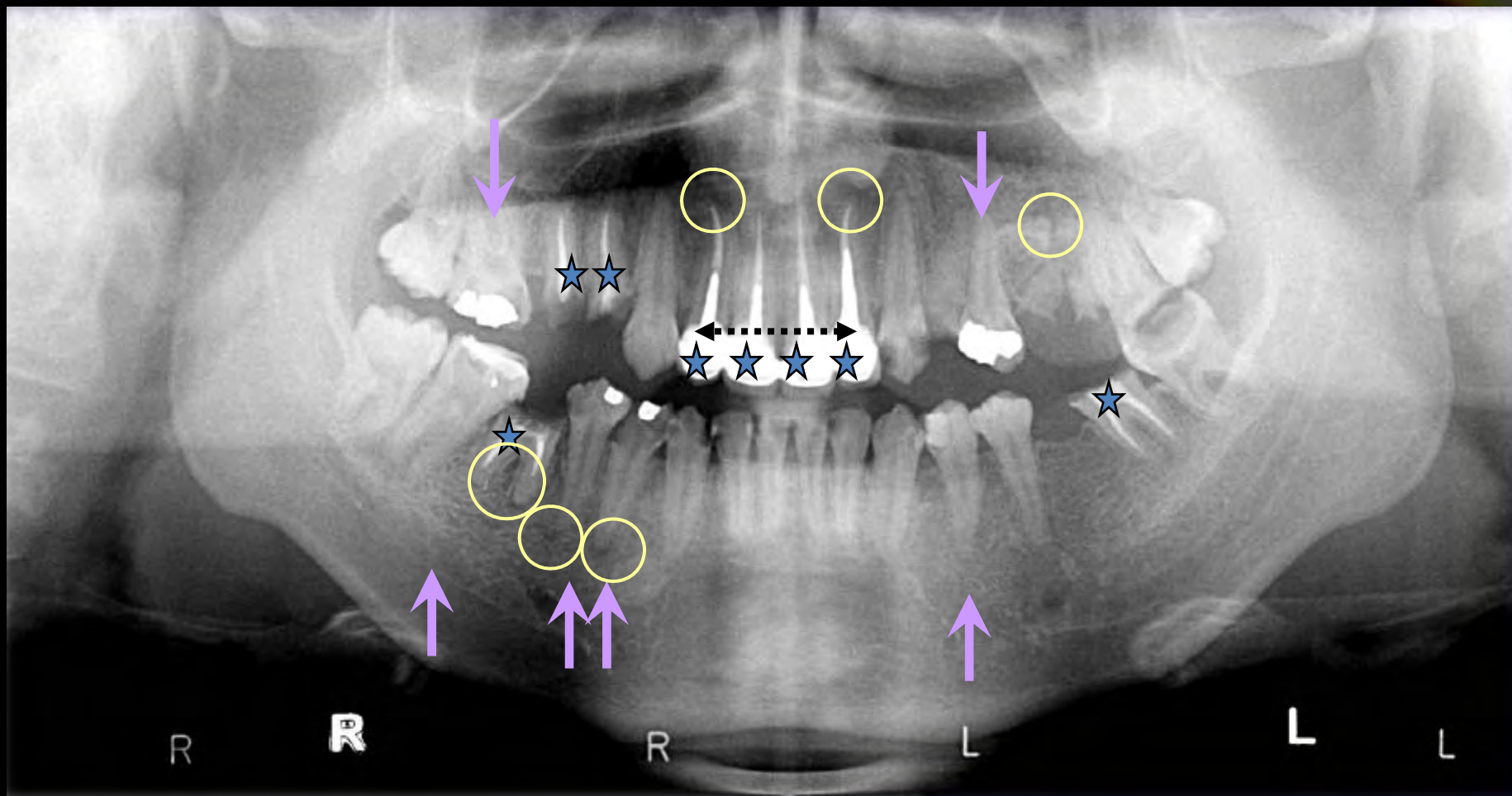
- Abnormality : 28 partial eruption
- Missing : 18 , 24 , 36 ,



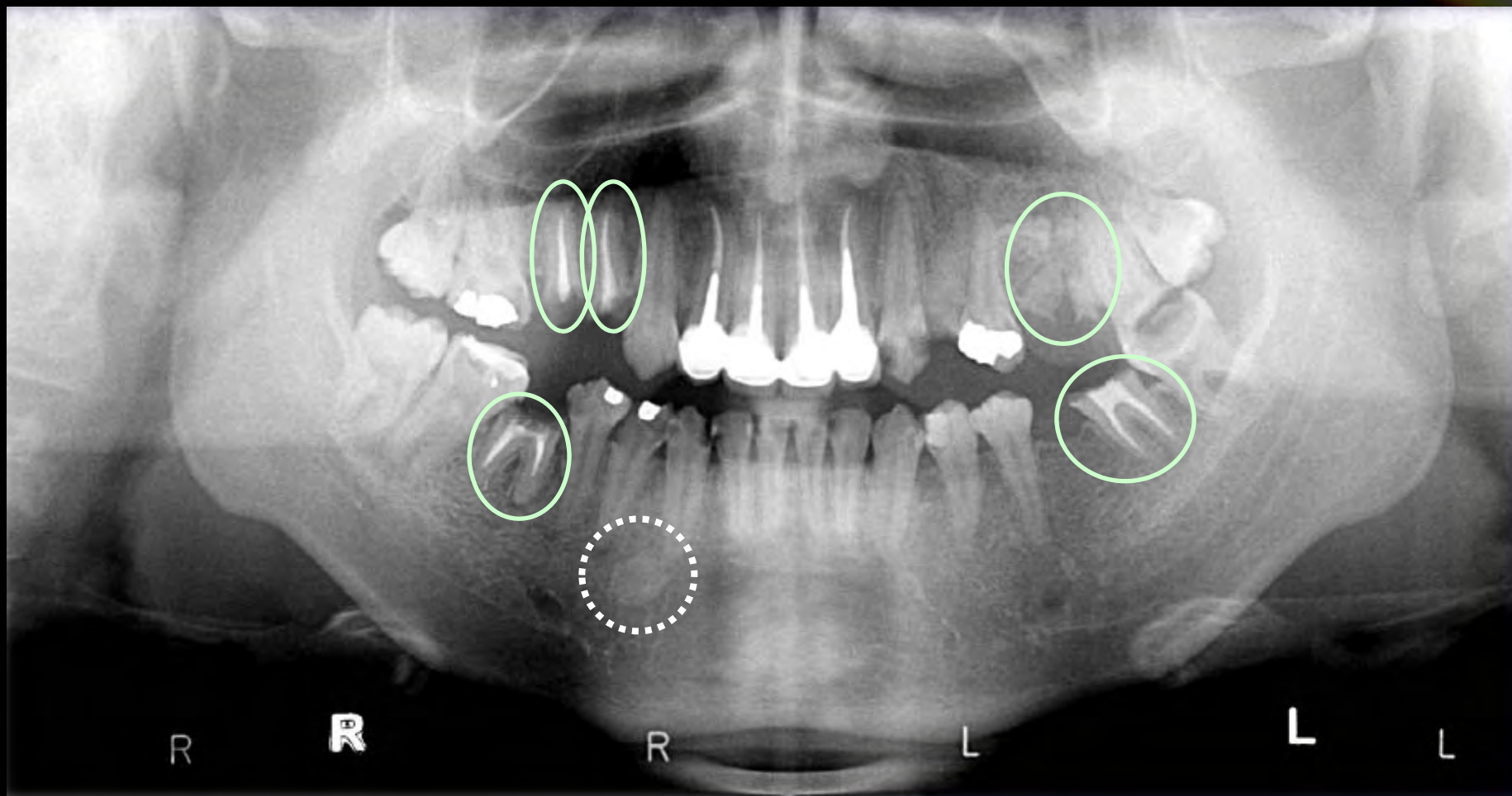


- Caries : 14(O) 15(O) 16(O) ;  
 23(MD) ;  
 31(MD) 32(M) 33(D) 34(M) 37(O) 38(O) ;  
 41(MD) 42(D) 43(M) 44(MD) 45(D) 46(O) 47(M)





- Filling : 16 , 25 , 34 , 42 , 44 , 45 , 47
- Restoration : bridge 12~22
- Endodontic t.x : 11 , 12 , 14 , 15 , 21 , 22 , 37 , 46
- PAP : 12 , 22 , 26 , 44 , 45 , 46



- R.R : 14 , 15 , 26 , 37 , 46
- Others : osteosclerosis between 44 & 45  
near the apex of 44



There is a **well-defined round-shaped** radiolucence around the apex of **palatal root of tooth 26**, measuring approximately **0.5x0.5 cm** in diameter.

# Cyst , inflammation or neoplasm?

- Fluctuation (-)
  - rule out **Cyst**
- Fever or local heat (-)
  - rule out inflammation
  - ***Neoplasm***

# Benign or malignant ?

- Pain (-)
- Tenderness (-)
- Lymphadenopathy (-)
- Ulceration (-)
- Induration (-)
- Duration: 3~4 months

→ ***Benign***

# Peripheral or intrabony origin ?

- Bony destruction (-)
- Bony expansion (-)

→ *Peripheral*



## Working diagnosis peripheral benign tumor

1. Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma
2. Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma
3. Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma
4. Peripheral Ameloblastoma



# 1. Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma



# Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma General data

	Our case	Peripheral odontogenic fibroma
Gender	Male	
Age	17	Most on 20~70
Alcohol	-	-
Betel nut	-	-
Smoking	-	-

# Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma Lesion data

	Our case	Peripheral odontogenic fibroma
Site	Upper left arch posterior area(26, 27)	Facial gingiva of mandible
Size	2.5x2 cm	0.5~1.5 cm
Duration	3~4 months, slow-growing	Slow-growing
Color	Pinkish	Normal appearing-mucosa
Shape	Dome	Dome
Surface	Smooth	Normal appearing-mucosa
Base	Sessile	Sessile

# Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma General data

	Our case	Peripheral odontogenic fibroma
Consistency	Firm	Firm
Fluctuation	-	-
Lymphadenopathy	-	-
Pain	-	-
Tenderness	-	
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	-	-
Ulcer	-	-(Normal appearing-mucosa)

# Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma

## X-ray finding

	Our case	Peripheral odontogenic fibroma
Radiodensity	Soft tissue radiodensity	Soft tissue mass, sometimes has shown calcification
Border	Well defined No obvious R-O bony border	Well defined
Shape	Round	
Effect on surrounding structure	No bony expansion No bony destruction	Not involved the underlying bone

## 2. Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma



# Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma

## General data

	Our case	Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma
Gender	Male	2/3 Female
Age	17 y/o	10~19 y/o
Alcohol	-	
Betel nut	-	
Smoking	-	



# Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma

## Lesion data

	Our case	Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma
Size	2.5 × 2 cm	< 2 cm
Site	Tooth 26, 27 area	Interdental papilla of incisor-cuspid region
Duration	3~4 months	Many weeks or months
Color	Pink	Pink to red
Shape	Dome	Pedunculated or sessile nodule
Surface	Smooth	Frequently, but not always ulcerated

# Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma

## Lesion data

	Our case	Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma
Consistency	Firm	Firm
Pain	-	-/+( because of ulcer)
Tenderness	-	
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	-	
Fluctuation	-	

# Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma

## X-ray finding

	Our case	Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma
Site	Over tooth 26	
Size	Distal site of 25 to mesial side of 27 & occlusal plane to apex of 25,27, about 1.7×2.7 cm	
Shape	Round	Round
Outline	Smooth (noncorticated)	Some sclerotic border
Radiodensity	Soft tissue radiodensity	Radiolucent with varying radiopacity
Effect on surrounding structures	26 RR & 27 displacement No bone resorption	Migration or loosening of adjacent teeth
	No bone expansion	Bone expansion

### 3. Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma



# Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma General data

	Our case	Peripheral giant cell granuloma
Gender	Male	Female
Age	17	30-70 yrs
Alcohol	-	
Betel nut	-	
Smoking	-	

# Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma

## Lesion data

	Our case	Peripheral giant cell granuloma
Site	Tooth 26 area	Gingiva / edentulous alveolar ridge (premolar,molar region),mandible
Size	2.5x2 cm	< 2cm
Duration	3~4 months	
Color	Pinkish	Bluish-purple / red to pale pink
Shape	Dome	Nodular / polypoid
Surface	Smooth	Smooth or ulcerated

# Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma

## Lesion data

	Our case	Peripheral giant cell granuloma
Consistency	Firm	Rubbery to soft
Pain	-	-
Tenderness	-	-
Mobility	Fixed	
Induration	-	-
Ulcer	-	Sometimes



# Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma

## X-ray finding

	Our case	Peripheral giant cell granuloma
Radiodensity	Soft tissue radiodensity	Soft tissue radiodensity
Border	No obvious R-O bony border	
Shape	Round	Round
Effect on surrounding structure	No bony expansion No bony destruction	A cupping type of resorption in the underlying bone

## 4. Peripheral Ameloblastoma



# Peripheral Ameloblastoma General data

	Our case	Peripheral Ameloblastoma
Gender	Male	No mentioned
Age	17	Middle-aged 52 (average)
Alcohol	-	
Betel nut	-	
Smoking	-	

# Peripheral Ameloblastoma

## Lesion data

	Our case	Peripheral Ameloblastoma
Site	Upper left arch posterior area(26, 27)	Posterior gingival and alveolar mucosa, mandible
Size	2.5x2 cm	<1.5 cm
Duration	3~4 months, slow-growing	
Color	Pinkish	Nonspecific (Represent a fibroma or pyogenic granuloma)
Shape	Dome	
Surface	Smooth	Nonspecific (Represent a fibroma or pyogenic granuloma)
Base	Sessile	Sessile or pedunculated

# Peripheral Ameloblastoma

## Lesion data

	Our case	Peripheral Ameloblastoma
Consistency	Firm	Firm
Fluctuation	-	-
Lymphadenopathy	-	-
Pain	-	-
Tenderness	-	
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	-	-
Ulcer	-	-

# Peripheral Ameloblastoma

## X-ray finding

	Our case	Peripheral Ameloblastoma
Radiodensity	Soft tissue radiodensity	Soft tissue mass
Border	Well defined No obvious R-O bony border	Well defined
Shape	Round	
Effect on surrounding structure	No bony expansion No bony destruction	Slightly bone eroded, but significant bone involvement doesn't occur

# Clinical Impression

- Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma  
over tooth 26 area
- Peripheral Ameloblastoma  
over tooth 26 area



# 指導老師

陳玉昆 醫師

王文岑 醫師

## Workers List

**Master** / 謝欣容

**Slavers** / 李存恩 / 林郁烈  
/ 賴睿聲 / 柯俞靖  
/ 顏慈儀 / 梁庭珊  
/ 林郁婷 / 邱冠銘  
/ 詹明毅 /

謝謝你注意我!!

