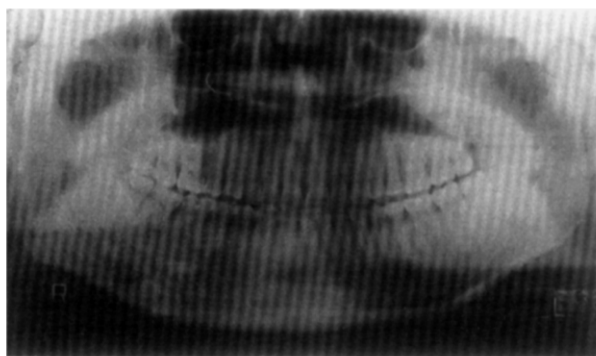
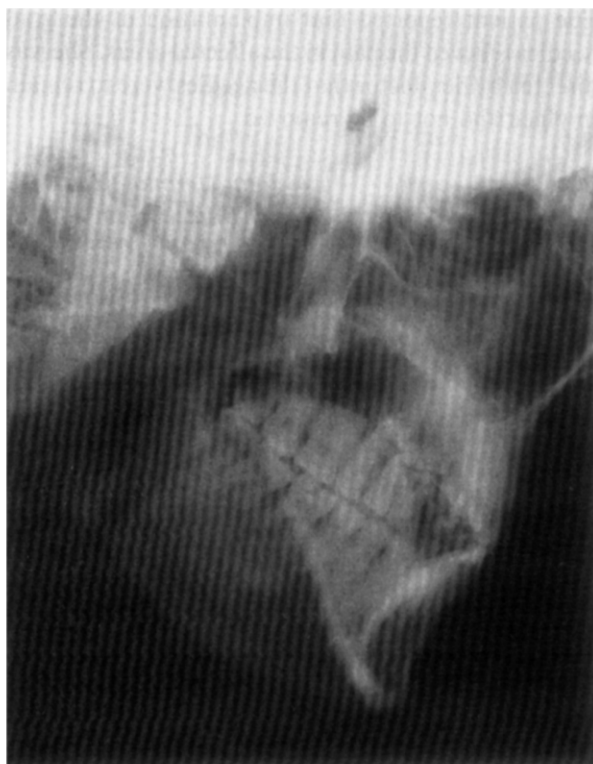


**RADIOGRAPHIC CHANGES TO MANDIBULAR CANAL IN OSTEOGENIC SARCOMA**

A 35-year-old Chinese man came to the dental clinic with a painful, nonulcerative, and fast-growing swelling over the right mandibular body. Clinical examination revealed that the well-defined swelling was bony hard and tender, and measured about 3 × 3 cm. Panoramic (Fig. 1) and lateral oblique (Fig. 2) radiographs demonstrated an ill-defined radiopaque shadow extending from the apical area of the right mandibular third molar tooth, with resorption of the mesial root of the right mandibular first permanent molar tooth. Furthermore, in comparison with the left

**Fig. 1.****Fig. 2.**

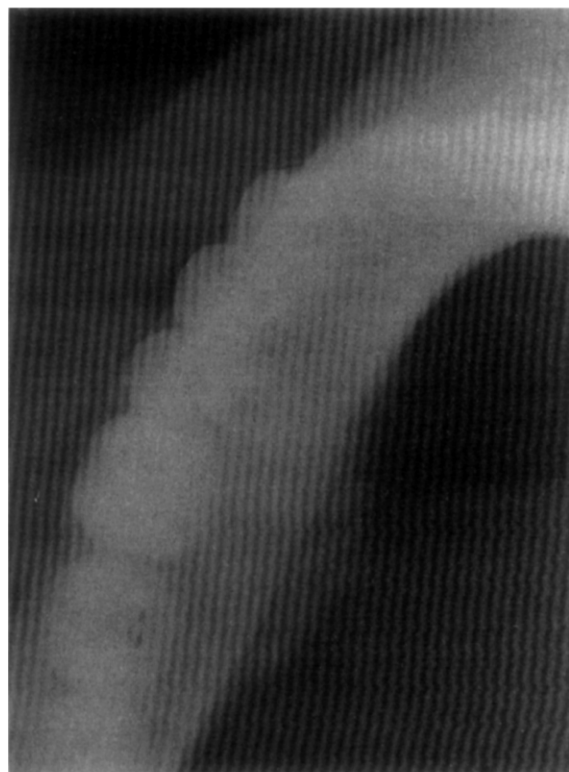
counterpart, widening and poorly defined margins of the right mandibular canal were noticed (Figs. 1 and 2). An occlusal radiograph of the same area showed the typical sunburst pattern (Fig. 3). The case was diagnosed as osteogenic sarcoma through histopathologic evaluation of an incisional biopsy specimen. Unfortunately the patient failed to return for treatment.

Yagan et al.<sup>1</sup> reported that osteogenic sarcoma could result in widening and formation of ill-defined borders of the mandibular canal. The present case supports the findings of Yagan et al. It is strongly suggested that the radiographic changes of the mandibular canal in osteogenic sarcoma be included in the diagnostic criteria used in such cases.

*Dr. Yuk Kwan Chen and Dr. Li-Min Lin  
No. 100, Shih-Chuan 1st Road  
Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology  
School of Dentistry  
Kaohsiung Medical College  
Kaohsiung, Taiwan*

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**Fig. 3.**