



# "Anterior Mandibular Dentigerous Cyst" A Case Report

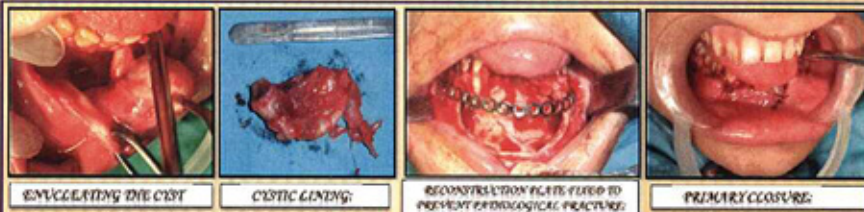
FACULTY OF DENTISTRY, MELAKA MANIPAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, MELAKA, MALAYSIA



**Abstract:** Many lesions that occur in the mandible have a cyst like radiographic appearance. These lesions are often difficult to differentiate on the basis of their radiographic features alone. The clinical and radiographic features of these mandibular lesions help establish a differential diagnosis, although microscopic tissue evaluation is generally necessary to accurately identify the lesion.

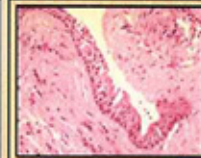
**Definition:** A dentigerous cyst is a cyst that encloses the crown of an unerupted tooth/supernumary tooth/odontome by expansion of its follicle and is attached to its neck.

A 25yr old female patient presented to our maxillofacial unit with the chief complaint of pain and swelling on the lower part of the face since 5months. Clinical and radiological evaluation were done and the differential diagnosis of Dentigerous cyst was reached.



22ML STRAW COLORED FLUID WAS ASPIRATED

H & E stain shows cystic lumen lined by epithelium & underlying connective tissue capsule. The lining epithelium is of uniform thickness with 2-3 cell layers. The connective tissue capsule exhibits loose collagen fibres and minimal inflammatory cell infiltrate.



**Conclusion:**

This case involves an unusual clinical and radiographic presentation of a dentigerous cyst. It shows a new variant of presentation that dental professionals should be aware of, since a dentigerous cyst crossing the midline is very rare. This additional knowledge is important for inclusion on differential diagnosis lists and aids in the development of a proper treatment plan. Cystic-appearing lesions that occur in the mandible are often difficult to distinguish from one another with radiography. They are all usually benign, but some can be locally aggressive and destructive. The patient history and careful consideration of the location of the lesion within the mandible, its borders, its internal architecture, and its effects on adjacent structures generally make it possible to narrow the differential diagnosis. In most cases, these lesions must be surgically removed and examined microscopically to accurately establish the diagnosis.

**References:**

1. White SC, Pharoah MJ: Cysts and cystlike lesions of the jaws. In *Oral Radiology: Principles and Interpretation*, 6th edition. Edited by White SC, Pharoah MJ. St Louis, MO: Mosby Elsevier; 2009:146-150.
2. Cannon R, Binns W, Spright P, Barrett A, Wright J, editors. *Lewis's Pathology of Tumors of the Oral Tissues*. London: Churchill Livingstone; 1999.
3. Ansel LJ. Surgical management of odontogenic cysts and tumors. In Peterson LJ, Indreano TA, Marciani RD, Rupp SM. *Principles of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*. Philadelphia: JB Lippincott; 1992. Vol 2, pp685-688.
4. Neville BW. Odontogenic cysts and tumors. In Neville BW, Damm OD, Allen CM, Bouquet JL. *Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology*. Philadelphia: WB Saunders; 1995. pp191-196.
5. Regezi JA. Cyst and cystlike lesions. In Regezi JA, Sciubba J, Jorgel M A. *Atlas of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology*. Philadelphia: WB Saunders; 2000. pp88.



2012 Common Wealth Dental Association, Malaysian Dental Association, FDI World Dental Federation, International Scientific Convention & Trade Exhibition- 24<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> May 2012- Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo Convention Centre-Malaysia.

Presented By:  
Dr. V. Naras Shetty  
Prof of Head of the Department  
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery