

ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA OF THE MANDIBLE - A CASE REPORT OF A RARE VARIANT

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INTRODUCTION:

- ✓ Odontogenic myxoma(OM) is a rare, benign mesenchymal intraosseous neoplasm that is non-encapsulated and is called 'locally malignant'
- ✓ It has an exceptionally high local aggressiveness and nonmetastasizing nature.

CASE REPORT:

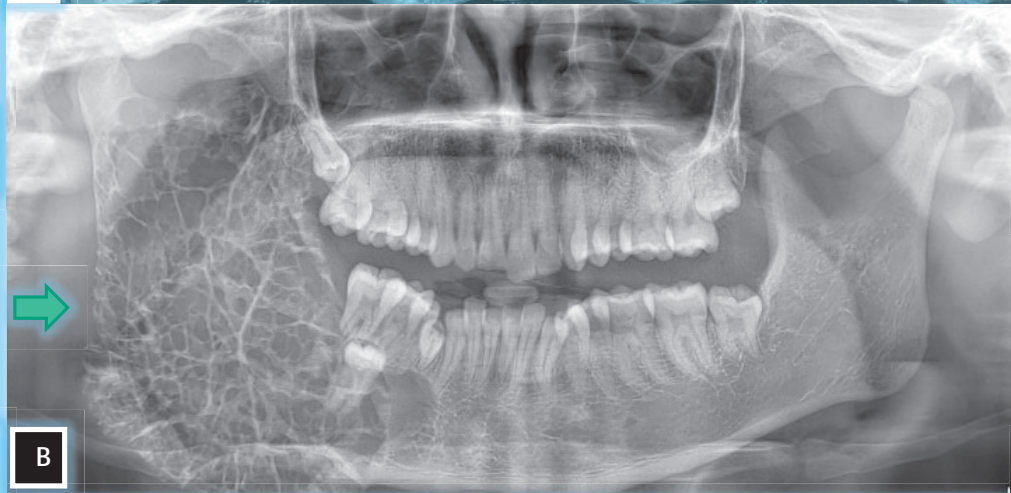
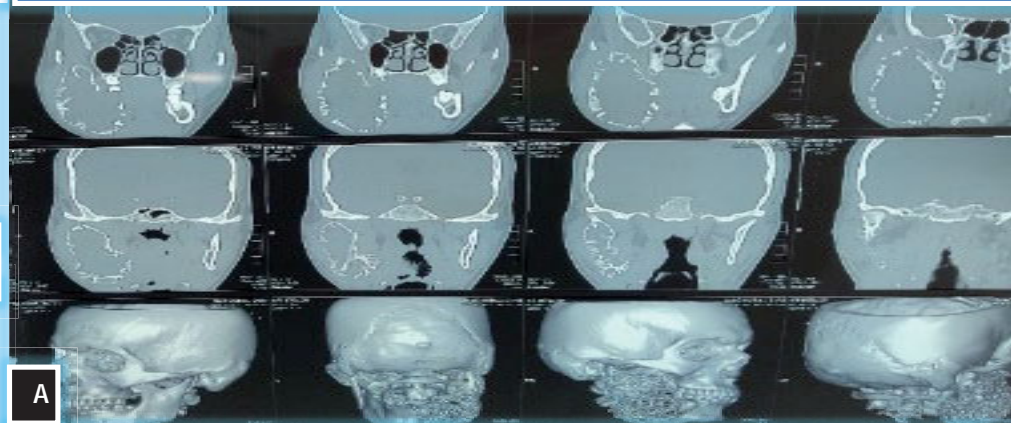
- ✓ A male patient aged 20 years presented with the complaint of swelling in the lower right side of his face (Fig. a,b,c). Swelling had gradually increased in size since its onset within a span of 6 months.
- ✓ Family and medical history were not contributory.
- ✓ Provisional diagnosis: Odontogenic tumour of the mandible.



Clinical images (a) revealing the extra-oral swelling in the right mandibular region; (b,c) intra-oral swelling extending from the mandibular right lateral incisor region to molar region; causing vestibular obliteration (d) aspiration – negative.



RADIOLOGICAL FEATURES:



a) CT view b) Panoramic radiograph c) CBCT revealing the presence of an aggressive lesion with **extending honeycomb, soap bubble, or "tennis racket" appearance**



HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES:

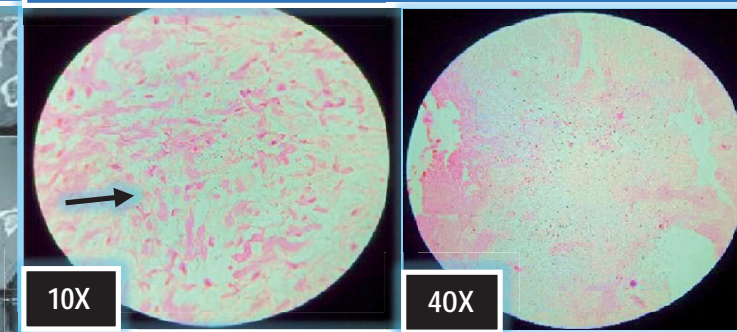


Fig a): Showing the typical features of a myxoma, containing loosely arranged stellate or spindle-shaped cells within a myxoid matrix with abundant collagen fibers.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS:

Odontogenic myxoma of the right mandible.

TREATMENT PLAN:

Radical resection with wide margins of 1-1.5cm.

DISCUSSION:

- ✓ The prevalence of OM is principally quoted between 0.04% and 3.7%.
- ✓ Common in women in the age group of **20 to 30 years (1.5:1)**.
- ✓ The tumor is not radiosensitive, and surgery is the treatment of choice.

CONCLUSION:

- ✓ Odontogenic myxoma is a slow growing benign, locally malignant tumor, notorious for recurrence.
- ✓ Sound knowledge with proper histopathological diagnosis is required to improve skills in their management.

REFERENCES:

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