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Concurrence of Traumatic bone cyst and Focal cemento-osseous dysplasia after a simple tooth extraction

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Focal cemento-osseous dysplasia (FocCOD) represents the variant type of cemento-osseous lesions which predominates in posterior mandible as a single lesion or a group of juxtaposed lesions within a sextant. It was believed to represent a defect in bone remodeling that the normal bone architecture is replaced by fibroblasts and collagen fibers containing variable amounts of mineralized material. Radiographically, this lesion has three stages of maturation: total radiolucent, mixed radiopaque/ radiolucent, and radiopaque appearance. The management of FocCOD of any extracted tooth was a subject to be discussed whether surgical removal of sclerotic bone is necessary. Some suggested not to be indicated due to the minimal complication unless symptomatic cases or a larger lesion that causes cortical bone expansion. The present article described a rare aggressive lesion of traumatic bone cyst arising from mature stage FocCOD in a 37-year old female patient after simple extraction of related tooth. The lesion was asymptomatic and detected on recheck visit. The Cone-beam CT images revealed an extensive radiolucent lesion surrounded sclerotic mass. This irregular well-defined radiolucency was increased to 15 mm. in diameter after a year of tooth 36 extraction. The buccal bone expansion was observed with thin cortical plate. After treatment, the lesion exhibited satisfactory signs of healing in the 24 months follow-up period. Clinical investigation as well as radiographic aspect, histology and treatment are presented.

Keywords: Focal cemento-osseous dysplasia, Traumatic bone cyst, Extraction