CASE REPORT

Spontaneous Regeneration of Bone after Resection of Central Giant Cell Lesion: A Case Report

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Introduction

Central giant cell tumor (central giant cell granuloma, giant cell lesion, giant cell tumor) formerly designated as a reparative granuloma is widely considered nonneoplastic and not reparative, but rather an aggressively destructive osteolytic lesion (1). These tumors are not unique to the jaw as they are found in long bones and are not odonotogenic in origin. The giant cells have osteoclast receptors and therefore represent osteoclast precursors or are themselves osteoclasts. In the jaws, central giant cell tumors present as painless clinical expansion with bluish tint because of its cortical and mucosal thinning and internal vascularity. Occasionally, the patient will report pain in the area due to rapid expansion that results in stretching the underlying periosteum.

The peak range of occurrence is between 5 and 15 years of age but also reported as occurring from 2 to 80 years of age (1,2). Women are affected twice as frequently as men and the mandible is involved 3 times as frequently as the maxilla. This lesion is known to cross the midline and is more frequently located in the anterior aspect of the jaw. Radiographically, the central giant cell tumor is classically appreciated as a multilocular, radiolucent lesion with...
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Lida Radfar, DDS, MS
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Irritation fibromas are the most common benign soft tissue tumors seen in the oral cavity. This focal reactive hyperplasia occurs due to irritation or trauma. The mass includes granulation tissue and scar formation due to the repair process. The size of these lesions does not usually exceed 1 to 2 cm. The fibroma occurrence corresponds with intraoral areas that are prone to trauma such as the tongue, buccal mucosa, and labial mucosa (1).

Case Report

A 79-year-old female presented to the University of Oklahoma College of Dentistry to get a new set of dentures. The patient was edentulous and had been wearing dentures for 58 years. She had no other complaints. Medical history was significant for controlled type 2 diabetes, hypertension, high

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ABSTRACT

A wide variety of lesions may manifest in the oral soft tissues that could be confusing and challenging for the clinicians. These lesions could be as simple as trauma-induced ulcers that need about 2 weeks to heal, to a more complicated situation such as oral cancer. The key points in developing diagnosis and a possible treatment plan may include a comprehensive oral examination, simple understanding of normal oral tissue features, and knowledge of common oral lesions. This will help in the development of a differential diagnosis of the oral lesions/masses based on the risk factors in that particular patient. In this case report, we present a simple oral mass in a patient who had an oral fibroma and lipomas in other areas.

KEY WORDS: oral lesions, lipoma, fibroma