

上下頷骨的囊性病灶-回顧性臨床病理研究 250 個病例
Cystic Lesions of the Mandible and Maxillary Bone - A Retrospective Clinicopathological Study of 250 Cases

羅于倩¹ 林昭君^{1,2} 陳君明¹ 洪明澤¹ 沈戊忠^{1,2,3}

Yu-Chien Lo¹ Chao-Chun Lin^{1,2} Chun-Ming Chen¹ Ming-Tse Huang¹ Wu-Chung Shen^{1,2,3}

中國醫藥大學附設醫院 放射線部¹; 中國醫藥大學 醫學系² 生物醫學影像暨放射科學學系³

Department of Radiology¹, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan

Department of Medicine², Department of Biomedical Imaging and Radiological Science³, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the imaging and pathologic result of all kinds of the cystic lesion in mandible bone and maxillary bone.

Materials and Methods: Between January 2011 and December 2014, 250 dental patients (115 men, and 135 women, median age 37 years) were diagnosed as cystic lesion in maxilla or mandible. All patients underwent panoramic plain film radiography and computed tomography (CT) with a multiplanar reconstruction program (MPR). Then they were treated with surgery which was performed under local or general anesthesia. An Age, sex, cyst size, cyst type, and pathologic report were recorded.

Results: Sixty-five (26%) were dentigerous cysts, 45 (18%) were radicular cysts, 34 (14%) were odontogenic keratocyst, 14 (6%) were ameloblastoma, 11 (5%) were cemento-ossifying fibroma, 9 (3%) were chronic osteomyelitis, 9 (3%) were periapical cemental dysplasia. Others are all less than 3%, and they include metastasis, nasopalatine cyst, epidermoid cyst, basal cell adenoma, ameloblastic fibroma odontoma, post-traumatic cyst, aneurysmal bone cyst, neurilemmoma, dental follicular cyst, basal cell adenoma.

Conclusion: The developmental cysts and inflammatory cysts were in higher rate in the cystic lesion of maxillary or mandible bone. But many other conditions may be similar as these problems on imaging. Differential diagnosis sometimes may be difficult on imaging and need pathology proved.