220 XVII. Diseases of the Digestive System

<b>Odontogenic Cyst</b>	
The lower jaw (mandible):	Is slightly swollen at is centre
	Shows a cystic mass
The cystic mass:	Is moderate in size
	In relation to a totally-embedded tooth
The tooth:	Appears inside the cystic cavity

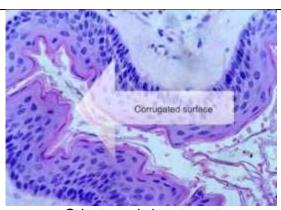




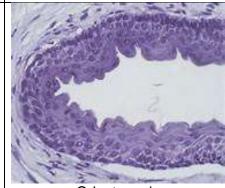


Figure 111
Nature Odontogenic Cyst (mandible)
Specimen No. III–1,4.031
Reference P. 220





Odontogenic keratocyst



Odontogenic
Epithelialy-lined saccular
masses

#### **N.B.1**:

- The dentigerous cyst is a relatively common type of odontogenic cysts.
- It may arise in relation to either a partially-erupted tooth or a totally-embedded one.

#### N.B.2:

### **Cysts of the jaws:**

- Epithelialy-lined saccular masses
- Present in a pathologically produced cavity in the bone.

## Types:

## I. Odontogenic:

- 1. Radicular cyst.
- 2. Follicular cyst:
  - (a) Dentigerous cyst.
  - (b) Simple follicular cyst.

## II. Non-odontogenic cysts:

- 1. Naso-palatine (incisive canal) cyst.
- 2. Median mandibular cyst.

### *N.B. 3*

## Tumours of the jaws

Odontogenic tumours (derived from tissues related to tooth-formation).

## <u>1- Simple</u> (from a single germ layer; mesoderm or ectoderm).

- 1. Odontogenic fibroma (benign central tumour of mandible).
- 2. Odontogenic myxoma (benign central tumour).
- 3. Odontogenic myxofibroma.
- 4. Enameloma (spherical nodules of dental pearls).
- 5. Dentinoma (central benign tumour).
- 6. Cementoma (spherical; single or multiple; in the mandible).
- 7. Ameloblastoma (adamantinoma): Locally-invasive and is destructive.

#### 2- Composite (from both mesoderm and ectoderm);

• Usually (but not always) calcified; in areas where a normal tooth has failed to form.

## 1. Calcified composite odontomes:

- (a) Complex,
- (b) Compound.
- (c) Cystic.

## 2. Non-calcified (or partly only) composite odontomes:

- (a) Ameloblastic odontome.
- (b) Non-calcified-ameloblastic fibroma.
  - Ameloblastic haemangioma.
  - Ameloblastic neuroma.
  - Ameloblastic sarcoma.

# Ameloblastoma (adamantinoma): Locally-invasive and is destructive. Sites:

- Oral (mandible; area of ramus and molars).
- Extra-oral (pituitary gland; tibia; upper lip; pharynx)

## Features:

- May be solid (at least at first) then  $\rightarrow$  cystic cavitation.
- May (or may not be capsulated.

## Varieties:

- Acanthomatous;
- Haemangiomatous;
- Melanomatous;
- Carcinomatous.

