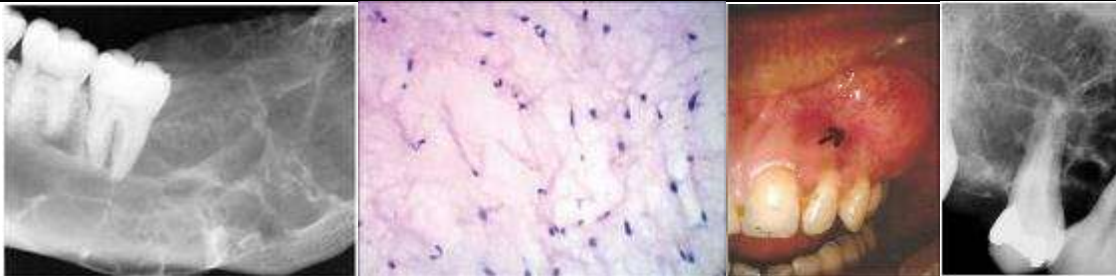


II. Non-odontogenic tumours**(derived from tissues not involved in tooth-formation).*****1- Benign (non-odontogenic tumours): Relatively common.***

1. **Exostosis** (an overgrowth of the bony surface rather than being a true tumour).
2. **Enostosis.**
3. **Osteoma. :**
 - (a) Fibro-osteoma.
 - (b) Ossifying fibroma.
4. Giant cell mass:
 - (a) **Centrally located “so-called giant cell tumour”.**
 - Is a giant cell reparative granuloma (usually).
 - As it enlarges, the surrounding jaw-bone thins out.
 - (b) **Peripherally-located “giant cell Epulis” in gums.**
 - Is a giant cell reparative granuloma.
 - Is due to an injury rather than a true tumour.
5. Chondroma (central or peripheral).
6. Myxoma (central).
7. Fibroma (central).
8. Angioma.
9. **Neurogenic tumours:**
 - Neurinoma;
 - Ganglioneuroma;
 - Neurofibroma.

2- Malignant (non-odontogenic tumours): Uncommon.

1. Osteogenic sarcoma.
2. Ewing's tumour.
3. Multiple myeloma.
4. Other sarcomata:
 - Fibrosarcoma;
 - Neurosarcoma;
 - Reticulum cell sarcoma.



Myxoma

III. Metastases : Uncommon. The primary tumour may be :

1. Malignant melanoma.
2. Carcinoma of: Prostate, breast, lung, stomach, intestine, cervix uteri, vagina, kidney, or thyroid gland.
1. Lymphosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, neuroblastoma or Ewing's tumour.

It is observable that:

1. The true giant cell tumour, which is invasive (and rather more aggressive than the granulomatous lesion), rarely occurs as a central lesion of the jaw.
2. Malignant tumours of the oral cavity often invade the jaws (D.D. secondaries).
3. The existence of an epidermoid carcinoma, as a primary central lesion of jaws, is still doubtful.

N.B. 4

Gross manifestations of systemic diseases in the jaws

- ***Hypo pituitarism*** → arrested growth. .
- ***Hyper pituitarism*** → increased size of maxilla and mandible which show disproportionate enlargement leading to **anterior protrusion of mandible and spacing between teeth.**
- ***Hypothyroidism*** → disturbed growth; or a relatively-small jaw; retarded tooth-eruption; impaired root-formation.
- ***Hyperthyroidism*** → alveolar bone-rarefaction (in infants).
- ***Hyperparathyroidism*** → osteitis fibrosa cystica.
- ***Paget's disease*** → enlarged jaw and separation between teeth.
- ***Lipoid storage diseases*** → loosening of teeth.
- ***Leontiasis ossea*** → facial deformity due enlargement of jaws.
- ***Dyschondroplasia*** → multiple fibro-osseous masses in jaws.

