

Cyst & Tumor

A cyst is a pathological cavity containing fluid, semi fluid or gaseous content which may or may not be lined by epithelium, and is not created by the accumulation of pus.

A cyst enlarges slowly and is asymptomatic till they lead to local complications and disfigurement. Their constant expansile nature may lead to erosion of bones, displacement of teeth, pressure on adjacent vital structures like nerve, expansion into the maxillary sinus, and if they get infected, can cause pain .Of the entire cyst, odontogenic cyst is more dreadful because of its high recurrence rate.

They are frequently diagnosed accidentally in radiographs taken for some other clinical problems. Cystic lining also possesses for malignant changes, therefore, the treatment of such lesions should be considered at very first instance.

Various treatment modalities have been tried from earlier times. Marsupialization and enucleation are the two primary procedures. Other treatment modalities include chemical treatment with carnoy's solution, enucleation with peripheral ostectomy, and recently, cryotherapy.

Several materials like plaster of Paris, hydroxyapatite, and restorable cellulose products like gel foam. Inorganic bones, woven ceramic, bone morphogenetic protein, bioplast, fibrin coagulum, calcium polyphosphate bioceramic and bone grafts have been used to fill the dead space created after enucleation so as to reduce the size of blood clot and promote healing.

Surgical removal does not relieve the clinician of his duty as proper and prolonged follow-up is mandatory, since lesions like odontogenic keratocyst have got a high rate of recurrence.

Tumor is a uncontrolled & abnormal growth of cells in the body. They can be divided into two groups benign and malignant, depending upon their behavior pattern and cellular structure. Benign tumor grows slowly and is usually encapsulated. They enlarge by peripheral expansion, pushing away the adjoining structures and exhibit no metastasis. However they may be locally aggressive.

Benign tumour of jaw can be broadly divided into odontogenic and non odontogenic tumor. Ameloblastoma is most common odontogenic benign tumor.

A malignant tumor rapidly infiltrate the surrounding tissue, including vital structure and endangers the life of its host .It shows metastasis in the distant parts of the body usually through lymph and blood stream.

Various investigations to diagnose the tumor are radiograph like OPG view ,CT scan & biopsy. Treatment modalities includes are enucleation,curettage, marsupilization recontouring,marginal resection, segmental resection like maxilleectomy if it involves maxilla and hemimandibulectomy if it involves mandible with or without disarticulation.