**Oral pathology**

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**Odontogenic Myxoma**

Odontogenic Myxoma is known to be the second most common odontogenic lesion2, it is an aggressive locally benign tumor that it mostly present in the jaw ramous region. Myxoma on the maxilla has been reported, and are more aggressive if happen in the maxilla. Etiologically, derived from embryonic messechyme layer. Biopsy, radiograph and clinical features are key for the diagnosis.

Clinically presents with slow grow, painless, teeth mobility, bony expansion causing facial deformation1.. It usually has more occurrence on the second and third decade of life, but can be present at any age and/or sex. Histologically, it is uncapsulated tumor that consists of fibrous connective tissue stroma with island of inactive odontogenic epithelium surrounded by a narrow zone oh hyalinization2. Histologically, differential diagnosis are rhabdomyosarcoma, myxoid liposarcoma, neurogenic sarcoma, lipoma, fibroma, chondromyxoid fibroma and nodular fasciitis. Radiographically, can be seen as radiolucent unilocular and multilocular. Honeycomb appearance can be observed when is multilocular. CT scan and MRI help in its diagnosis. Radiographically, differential diagnosis are odontogenic fibroma, fibrous dysplasia, ameloblastoma, dentigerous cyst, giant cell granuloma, osteosarcoma and chondrosarcoma.

It is surgically treated with enucleation and curettage. Sometimes segmental resection and hemimandibulectomy is recommended. OM has recurrence rate of 10-30% after conservative treatment.

Any dental Hygienist should be able to identify, educate and refer patient out to oral pathologist if any sign abnormally is presented. Asking the patients questions about how long the notice abnormal grow of the face, and if they notice that size of the face has become more asymmetrical over the years are fundamental questions to ask.

Reference:

1-Kumar, Naresh, Kohli, Munish, Pandey, Saumya, & Agarwal, Poonam. (2014). Odontogenic Myxoma.(Report). *Journal of Maxillofacial and Oral Surgery,* *13*(2), 222.

2-Gopinath, A., M. A., R., Dutta, A., & Agarwal, S. (2015). Odontogenic myxoma. *International Journal of Stomatology & Occlusion Medicine,* *8*(4), 87-91.