Abstract

Background: A calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor is a benign, odontogenic lesion that affects most frequentlycommonly in adults betweenamong the ages 40 and –50 years. The radiographic features of a calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (CEOT) vary considerably,to a great extent and because they tend to overlap with the radiological features of . Detection of central cell ginat granuloma in the radiography because of the similarity with various other lesions, it is generally difficult to diagnose a CEOT on the basis of radiographic evidence is so alonedifficult.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate radiological features of CEOTs.

Patients and Methods: Twenty-five panoramic radiographs of patients cases with an established histopathological diagnosis of a CEOT were received from the Department of Oral Pathology, DongFang Hospital, Beijing, China of shahid beheshti dentistry over the period from 2004–2011 to 2010. A computerized questionnaire was completed for each case by two radiologists. The radiographic data were subjected to statistical analysestested using Chi-square or Student's t-test, with a=0.01.

Result: Twenty women and 12 men were included with the ages in the range of 35–69 -71years were included in the study. Among the 30 lesions, 21% of the lesions were located in the mandieble. The rRadiographic evidence allshowed that y, it was determined 85% of the cases were well defined and 36% of the lesions were multilocular. There was bone expansion and tooth displacement in 17 cases, and . root resorption in 15 (64%) of the cases. Finally, there was no association between the distribution of CEOT in the jaws and with border definition, locularity, orand bone expansion.

Conclusion: Uunilocular lesions that had a well-defined border were the most prevalent, and the age group under 50 years made up the largest population of patients.

Keyword: giant cell; calcifying; epithelial, tumor, panoramic radiography; jaw

Comment [P1]: Author: This is unclear. Do you mean "A value of p<0.01 was considered significant"?

Comment [P2]: Author: Do you mean "of the lesions were well defined and 36% were multilocular"?