Abstract

Background: A calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor is a benign, odontogenic lesion that affects most frequently in adults between 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 central cell giant 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 alone difficult.

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 to 2010. A computerized questionnaire was completed for each case by two radiologists. The radiographic data were subjected to statistical analysis 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 to 74 years were included in the study. Among the 30 lesions, 21% of the lesions were located in the mandible. The radiographic evidence showed that 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, and bone expansion.

Conclusion: Unilocular 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