GORHAM-STOUT DISEASE

CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

¹Díaz Ayala Francisco ** CMF González de Santiago Miguel Ángel **CMF Ebed Yonami Pimentel Madrigal

1. Chief Resident Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

2. Oral & Maxillofacial surgeon, Chief of the department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Naval Medical Center, México

3.Oral & Maxillofacial surgeon, department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Naval Medical Center, México



Introduction

Gorham-Stout disease described by Gorham and Stout in 1955, is a rare and unusual disease characterized by spontaneous and progressive osteolysis of the bones, where the destroyed bone is replaced by vascular proliferation, with a greater predilection for children. and young, related to previous trauma. It occurs in the jaw, extremities and pelvis, there are different ways of this disease depending on its extension. Its clinical progression and prognosis are unpredictable.



The objective of this poster is to present a multidisciplinary treatment option for the management of Gorham-Stout disease using microvascularized flaps to restore function and aesthetics.

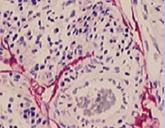
Case Report

57-year-old female patient who attends the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery service of the Naval Medical Center, due to a fracture in pathological tissue at the level of the right mandibular body, a patient has histopathological and immunohistochemical diagnose of Gorham-Stout disease, a segmental resection and placement of a 2.4 reconstruction plate and with the plastic and reconstructive surgery service performed a microvascularized left fibula flap.







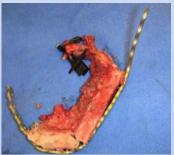




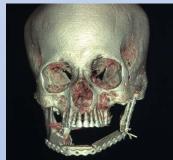
Discussion

Due to being an unusual disease and its uncertain pathophysiology, the differential diagnosis of the Gorham Stout disease includes osteomyelitis, Langerhans cell histiocytosis, Ewing sarcoma, angiosarcoma, osteolytic hyperparathyroidism. there is no established therapeutic guide, in the systematic review carried out by Dr. Chrcanovic, of which a lower rate of recurrence of the lesion is reported is resection and placement of a graft autologous. The prognosis of the disease is good if it does not involve vital structures, its mortality rate is 13%, its diagnosis must be early to reduce morbidities caused by the injury.













Conclusion

The early diagnosis and multidisciplinary management of Gorham-Stout disease reduces the morbidity of the patient, treatment must be established to reduce the death rate, restore function and aesthetics.



There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

References

- 1) Chrcanovic BR, Gomez RS. Gorham–Stout disease with involvement of the jaws: a systematic review, Int J Ora
- Maxillofac Surg (2019)

 Al-Jamali J, Glaum R, Kassem R, Gorham-Stout syndrome of the facial bones: a review of pathogenesis an treatment modalities and report of a case with a rare cutaneous manifestations, Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Patho
- Matsubara M, Adachi M, Muramatsu Y,Gorham-Stout diseas: progressive massive osteolysis of the mandi