Primary intraosseous carcinoma of the mandible arising from an odontogenic keratocyst: a case report

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Introduction

Primary intraosseous squamous cell carcinoma derived from a keratocystic odontogenic cyst (OKC) is a rare malignant odontogenic tumor that occurs in the jaws. Represents 1–2% of oral cancers. Pathogenesis is unknown. This entity occurs in male patients in a 2: 1 ratio with the female gender, the age range is 57 to 61 years. On radiologic examination, they appear similar to the cystic lesions from which they arose. Frequently is located in the mandibular third molar region. More-advanced lesions cause non-specific signs and symptoms suggesting malignancy. The treatment is some combination of resection, radiaton therapy, and chemotherapy.

Objective:

Report the clinical and radiographic features associated with intraosseous malignancies, especially those arising from an otherwise benign odontogenic lesion.

We presented a 59-year-old male who was referred to the oral and maxillofacial surgery departament of the General Hospital of Mexico, with complaints of pain, and increasing volume in the mandibular region with 4 months of evolution and trismus.



Computed tomography showed osteolityc lesion of the right side mandible. Incisional biopsy was performed for the diagnosis.

Results:

The examination of incisional biopsy showed, a fragments of cystic capsule lined by stratified squamous epithelium of 6 to 8 layers cethick and

areas	WILLI	acantnosis,	nuclear
pleomorphism		and	cellular
hyperchro	omatism.		



A diagnosis of primary intraosseous carcinoma arising from an OKC was confirmed, the patient was treated by oncology service.

Conclusions:

The case illustrates the potential for carcinomatous transformation within the lining of odontogenic keratocyst. It is therefore important to know the clinical and radiographic features of this entity, and consider differential diagnoses.

REFERENCES

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