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, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy.

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

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 with acanthosis, nuclear pleomorphism and cellular hyperchromatism.

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

The authors declare no conflicts of interest