



# DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGE

## Answers

### Case 1

#### Diagnosis

Odontogenic Keratocyst

#### Background

- An Odontogenic Keratocyst (OKC), also known as a keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT), is a benign, locally aggressive, cystic lesion that typically occurs in the jawbones.
- It originates from the remnants of dental tissues and is most commonly found in the mandible (lower jaw), particularly in the posterior region.
- One of the notable features of OKCs is their high recurrence rate. They tend to grow aggressively, with the potential to invade the surrounding bone and cause significant destruction.
- Clinical Presentation of OKC can vary. It may be asymptomatic impinge on nearby structures may lead to symptoms such as pain, swelling, and displacement of teeth. OKCs can also cause root resorption, leading to tooth mobility or loss.
- The diagnosis of an OKC is typically made through clinical examination and imaging studies, such as panoramic radiographs, CBCT and MRI. However, a definitive diagnosis often requires a histopathological examination of a biopsy specimen

#### Our Patient

A multiphase treatment was planned as patient was at risk of developing pathological fracture due to thinning of lower border of mandible. Marsupialization and biopsy was planned in the first phase of treatment. The second phase of treatment comprised enucleation of cyst after bone deposition on lower border and shrinkage of the cyst.

### Case 2

#### Diagnosis

Verrucae Vulgaris (having high association with Human Papilloma virus)

#### Background

- Verruca vulgaris, also known as oral verruca vulgaris or oral warts, is a specific type of wart that affects the mucous membranes in the oral cavity. It is caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV) and typically appears as a solitary, well-defined, and raised lesion in the mouth
- The lesions are commonly found on the tongue, lips, gums, and inside the cheeks. They can occur as a single wart or multiple warts clustered together.
- Oral warts usually have a rough, papillary surface and may resemble cauliflower-like growths. They can vary in size, ranging from a few millimeters to several centimeters in diameter.
- The color of oral verrucous vulgaris can range from white to pink or even grayish. They may have a whitish surface with tiny black dots, representing thrombosed blood vessels.
- The warts often have a firm texture and may be slightly elevated or flat.
- It may cause irritation, pain, or discomfort, particularly if they are located in areas that come into contact with food or during activities like chewing or speaking.

#### Our Patient

Excision biopsy of the lesion was taken in the department of oral surgery of HITEC dental college. Patient was found to be suffering from oral submucous fibrosis (a premalignant condition). The patient has been kept on regular monitoring and follow up so that any changes or worsening of the condition can be promptly addressed.