



## A Giant Lower Jaw Mass

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### Abstract:

Odontogenic tumors are common around the jaw. Ameloblastoma, fibrosarcoma or ameloblastic fibrosarcoma can be a differential diagnosis in a case of rapidly growing jaw mass. Here we present a female with a neglected huge lower jaw mass.

**Key words:** Odontogenic Tumors, Fibrosarcoma, Ameloblastoma, Jaw Neoplasms, Mandible.

Lower jaw mass can be odontogenic or non-odontogenic. Most common odontogenic tumor is ameloblastoma and it is rare in female. Fibrosarcoma is also not uncommon in this area. Here we are presenting a 44 years Bangladeshi previously healthy female who noticed a slowly growing huge mass in her lower jaw [Fig.1,2] which gradually involved her left chin. She had difficulty in swallowing and mastication though little problem in speech. She was a neglected case due to low socioeconomic condition and came to our outpatient department two years after the onset of the problem. She was normotensive, non-diabetic, nonicteric and had no anemia. Her lymph nodes were not palpable and mass was nontender, stony hard and smooth. X-ray revealed bony type radio-opacity with features of new bone formation over her involved area and FNAC report was suggestive of fibrosarcoma. Plan of surgical excision was made but patient denied to do it!



**Fig.1:** A huge lower jaw mass extending to left chin.



**Fig.2:** Extension of mass to left chin with free tongue.

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## Discussion

Ameloblastoma is a common odontogenic tumor originating around the jaw area [1]. It is a benign tumor though rarely can metastasize. It has abnormal cell growth and easily infiltrates surrounding bony tissues and can destroy it. Surgical excision is required to treat this disorder. Untreated tumor can obstruct the nasal and oral airways and produce breathing difficulty [1]. Fibrosarcoma is a malignant neoplasm of mesenchymal cell origin and histologically predominant cells are fibroblasts. It is uncommon in the head and neck and constitutes less than 1% of malignancies and approximately 6% of the soft tissue sarcomas [2]. It can invade local tissues and can metastasize. Fibrosarcoma equally affects men and women. Tumors can occur in any age but are most common between the third and sixth decades [3]. Ameloblastic fibrosarcoma is a rare odontogenic malignancy distinct from fibrosarcoma of bone [4]. It is characterized by areas of a benign odontogenic epithelium interspersed with areas of fibrosarcoma. Here our case was

diagnosed (confirmed) by FNAC as fibrosarcoma though excisional biopsy and confirmation by histopathology could not be possible.

## References

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