

Images in medicine

A clinical challenging situation of Intra oral fibroma mimicking pyogenic granuloma

Velavan Krishnan¹, Karthik Shunmugavelu^{2,*}

¹Consultant Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon, Saraswathy Multispeciality Hospital, Balaiah Garden, Madipakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600091, India, ²Consultant Dental Surgeon, Saraswathy Multispeciality Hospital, Balaiah Garden, Madipakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600091, India

*Corresponding author: Karthik Shunmugavelu, Consultant Dental Surgeon, Saraswathy Multispeciality Hospital, Balaiah Garden, Madipakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600091, India

Key words: Fibroma mimicking Pyogenic Granuloma , orthopantomograph, maxillary occlusal

Received: 01/10/2015 - Accepted: 04/11/2015 - Published: 19/11/2015

Pan African Medical Journal. 2015; 22:263 doi:10.11604/pamj.2015.22.263.8080

This article is available online at: <http://www.panafrican-med-journal.com/content/article/22/263/full/>

© Velavan Krishnan et al. The Pan African Medical Journal - ISSN 1937-8688. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Image in medicine

A 45 year old female presented to the Department of Dentistry and Faciomaxillary Surgery complaining of difficulty in swallowing and tongue movements. General health examination revealed that the patient was conscious, oriented, a febrile and vitals were stable. Occlusion stable. Mouth opening was of three finger breadth. Lateral temporomandibular joint movements were satisfactory. On intra oral clinical examination, a pedunculated mass was observed palatally in relation to left maxillary molar teeth region, where a root stump was evident. Patient stated that the swelling has started as a pinpoint lesion before 1 year and progressed to the size of 5cm x 3cm as seen during clinical examination. The colour of the mass was of coral pink, smooth, nodular in some areas and symptomatic during contact between maxillary and mandibular teeth. Radiological investigations such as orthopantomograph and maxillary occlusal views revealed absence of bony involvement. To differentiate the clinical mimicking situation of intra oral fibroma and pyogenic granuloma, surgical excision was done followed by histopathological examination reporting as intra oral fibroma. Fibroma is of smooth surfaced painless solid mass, occasionally nodular, with collagen and connective tissue histopathologically. Whereas, pyogenic granuloma present as painless and smooth mass which bleeds on palpation

clinically with histopathological picture of chronic inflammatory infiltrate, endothelial cell proliferation and hyperplastic granulation tissue. Postoperative review was after 1 month with good prognosis thereby facilitating efficient swallowing and tongue movements.



Figure 1: Clinical view of intra oral mass in relation of left maxillary molar region