



MANDIBULAR SCHWANNOMA MASQUERADING AS AMELOBLASTOMA

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KEYWORDS :

BACKGROUND

Schwannoma is a slow-growing, benign neoplasm derived from Schwann cells, which are sheath cells that cover myelinated nerve fibres

Case Report

A 56y old female, presented to our ENT opd, with complaints of swelling of right cheek since 7months. She also complained of foreign body sensation behind soft palate on right side. CECT face with mandible Well defined multiloculated expansile cystic lesion arising from the right ramus of mandible-likely ameloblastoma. Unilateral free end mandibulectomy of right side was done. Histopathological examination revealed features suggestive of schwannoma with degenerative changes.

DISCUSSION

Ameloblastomas are rare, odontogenic tumors, thought to be composed of the epithelium of ectodermal origin, which means they are tumors arising from the cells around the tooth root, or in close approximation, derived from the ectoderm germ layer. Ameloblastomas represent about 1% of all jaw tumors, but they are the second-most common odontogenic tumor. They are much more common in the lower jaw than in the upper jaw, and more common in the posterior mandible as compared to the anterior.⁽¹⁾

Schwannomas (neurilemmomas) are slow-growing, benign neoplasms derived from schwann cells, the sheath cells that cover myelinated nerve fibers. These tumors most commonly arise in the soft tissues of the head and neck, as well as on the flexor surfaces of the upper and lower extremities.⁽²⁾



Fig1- Intra Oral



Fig 2- Left Lateral



Fig1- Right Lateral

CONCLUSION

Recurrence of the schwannoma is possible if it is inadequately excised. Schwannomas are resistant to radiotherapy, Because it is a well-encapsulated lesion, the treatment of choice is conservative surgical enucleation with periodic follow-up.

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