A Taciturn Gingival Growth: Irritational Fibroma

Dr.Abhay Kulkarni†, Dr.Nilofar Zaidi‡, Dr.Pratik Parkarwarϯ, Dr.Kiran Patilǂ and Dr.Manika Singh!

†Sr.lecturer in Dept of Oral Medicine & Radiology at Pandit Deendayal Upadhayay Dental College, Kaegaon, Solapur, India
‡P.G Student in Dept of Oral Medicine &Radiology at C.S.S.M.S dental college Aurangabad, India
ϯP.G Student in Dept of Oral medicine &Radiology at Pandit Deendayal Upadhayay Dental college, Kaegaon, Solapur, India
ǂSr.Lecturer in Dept of General Surgery at Pandit Deendayal Upadhayay Dental College, Kaegaon, Solapur, India
!Assistant Professor, Mansarovar Dental College and Research Centre, Bhopal, India

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Abstract

Local reactive overgrowth is occurring in the oral cavity. It may occur due to trauma or due to hormonal imbalance. The case represents the middle age women with trauma in lower right posterior of jaw. The overgrowth may afraid the patient of being malignancy.

Keywords: Trauma, Hormonal, Trauma, Malignancy

Introduction

Irritational fibroma or traumatic fibroma is one of the mainstream recognizable sub-mucosal response to trauma from teeth or dental prosthesis. It was first and foremost reported in 1846 as fibrous polyp and polypus,(1). It can also be called as Traumatic fibroma due to occurrence after the episode of trauma,(2). Confined reactive focal overgrowths are habitually found in the oral cavity. The causative etiology for this lesion can be endorsed to the local irritants like plaque, calculus, overhanging margins, trauma and dental appliances,(3,4). The enormous widely held of this localized hyperplasia of the oral mucosa are considered to be unconsidered provocative overgrowths to a certain extent than neoplastic in nature,(5). Irritation Fibroma is the healed outcome of inflammatory hyperplatic lesions. Clinical appearance of the lesion is either pedunculated or sessile mass on any surface of the mucous membrane. Majorities of lesions are small measuring few millimeters. It occurs most commonly in 3-5 th decade of life. Most common site are gingiva and buccal mucosa but it can also been seen on tongue & palate. It is mostly painless ,(6). Mostly all fibromas represent reactive main fibrous overgrowths due to disturbance or limited irritation ,(7). Gingiva is a ordinary site for neoplastic or non neoplastic lesions. The non neoplastic lesions are more often than not inflammatory or represent a response to a number of kind of irritation or low down grade injury, (8).

Conservative treatment followed by surgical excision is the treatment of choice. It do not have malignant budding and reappearance is chiefly as an outcome of disappointment to get rid of the irritation,(6).

Case report

• A middle aged female patient reported to the department with complaint of swelling in lower right back region of jaw since 7 months. She was apparently alright 7 months back when she noticed a small swelling appearing on the gums in the lower back region. The swelling gradually increased to present size and the patient has come for the treatment of the same. She had history of trauma by a hard object on the same site 7-8 months back but no swelling developed that time, only redness appeared in that region which was also subsided on its own after few days but gradually swelling started appearing on the same site. She had visited local dentist for the same swelling 8 days back and has taken some medication but the swelling was not subsided so then she was referred to our institution by the local dentist. There was no history of fever and bleeding in the area. There was no history of other complaints like cough, weight loss.

On Inspection: A well-defined growth was present on attached gingiva in 46,47,48 region approximately 3 cm in size and it was dome shaped. The growth was reddish pink while in some region it was pale in colour. Surrounding tissue was red inflammed anterior to the region of swelling. The lesion was extending from distal surface of 45 to distal surface of 47.

On palpation: All inspectory finding were confirmed by palpation. The consistency was firm and non tender Fluctuation, compressibility, pulsatility were absent.

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Other finding

- Gingiva was red inflammed generalised with loss of contour
- Consistency was soft with stippling absent .Bleeding on probing was present .
- Generalised pocket formation
- Grade III mobility with - 14,15,34,35,36
- Grade II mobility with - 16,15,14,13, 43

CALCULUS  +++

Provisional diagnosis

Irrational Fibroma in lower right back region (46,47,48).

Discussion

Inflammatory hyperplasia is used to explain a outsized mixture of repeatedly taking place nodular growths on the oral mucosa. It represents as a inflamed fibrous and granulation tissue histologically,(3,9,10) .It is also called as Focal fibrous hyperplasia, Inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia due to inflammatory origin , Fibrous nodule depending on consistency, or Fibro-epithelial polyp .The size of these reactive overgrowth masses might be larger or smaller, depending on the extent to which one or more of the mechanism of the provocative reaction and healing retort are exaggerated in the particular lesion. Epulis is the name for such growths on gingiva,(3,11). These localized lesions of the oral cavity have been broadly differentiated as: Irritation fibroma, Peripheral ossifying fibroma, benign tumor like Squamous papilloma, Giant cell fibroma, soft tissue lesion like Pyogenic granuloma and Peripheral giant cell granuloma ,(12). Irritation Fibroma occurs more repeatedly in females .It occurs between2-5th decade of life. As in our case Irritation Fibroma occurred in middle age female patient. Due to occurrence in 2-5 th decade and female preference suggested that there may be hormonal influences on these overgrowth ,(13). The lesion is generally presents as a painless. The overgrowths is sessile, round or ovoid,
broad based. The growth is lighter in color than surrounding tissue due to a abridged blood supply. It occurs anywhere in the mouth where bone is exposed on the whole ulceration location is the buccal mucosa. It is commonly seen along the bite line,(14) .The consequence of trauma from biting the cheek. Other common sites are labial mucosa, tongue and gingiva, (15). Foci of radiopaque material, bone formation or dystrophic calcification may be seen, particularly in large lesions or lesions with overt mineralization. Overgrowthof gingiva can bring into being movement of teeth with interdentally bone devastation,(16).

Histologically it exhibit as an intact or ulcerated stratified squamous epithelium. There is shortening and pulling down of rete pegs. The treatment of this lesion includes exclusion of etiological factor which is followed by scaling of adjacent teeth and total aggressive surgical excision along with involved periodontal ligament and periosteum to reduce the opportunity of reappearance. Any restricted nuisance such as an ill-fitting dental appliance and improper restoration should be removed (17). Surgical excision of overgrowths with the Nd:YAP laser is safe. It is the quickest procedure without postoperative complications, (18). Long-term postoperative follow-up is extremely important because of the high growth potential of incompletely removed lesion,(13)

References