

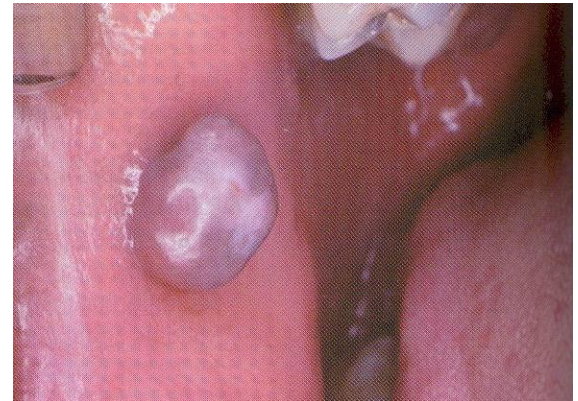


IN THE NAME OF GOD

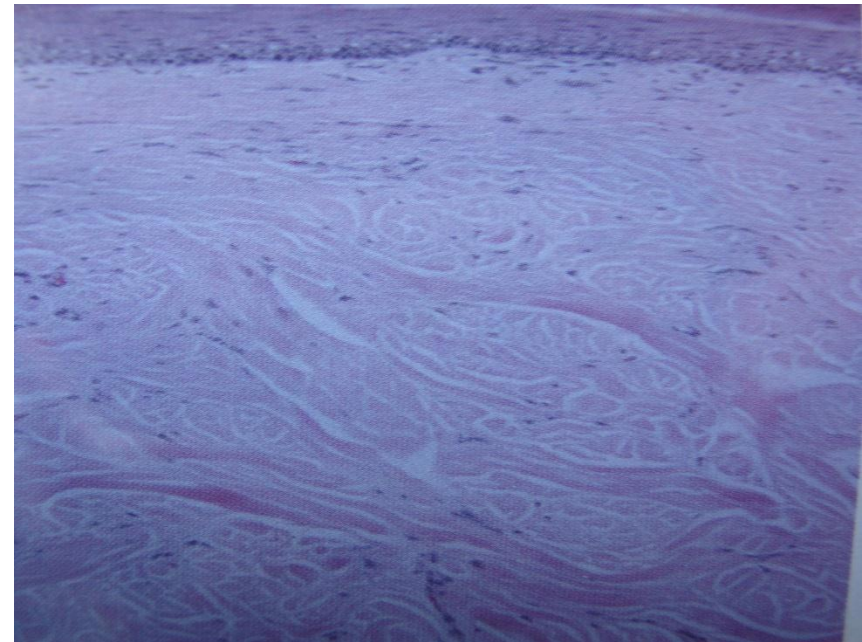
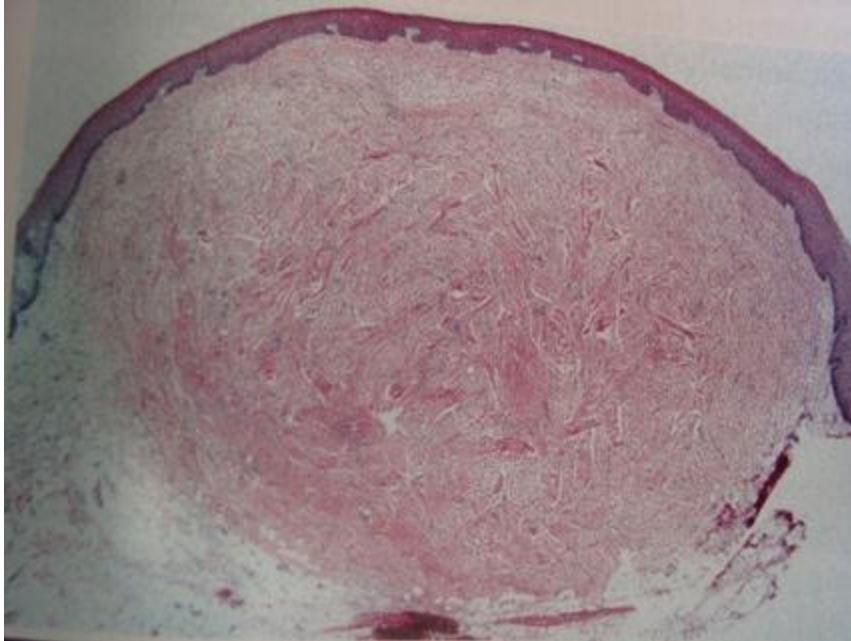
Irritation fibroma, Focal fibrous hyperplasia

- The fibroma is the most common "tumor" of the oral cavity
- The most common location is the buccal mucosa along the bite line (labial mucosa, tongue, gingiva)
- It is likely that many gingival fibromas represent fibrous maturation of a preexisting pyogenic granuloma
- The lesion typically appears as a smooth-surfaced pink nodule that is similar in color to the surrounding mucosa.
- In black patients, the mass may demonstrate grayish brown pigmentation.
- In some cases, the surface may appear white as a result of hyperkeratosis from continued irritation.
- The lesion usually produces no symptoms, unless secondary traumatic ulceration of the surface has occurred.
- Frenal tag

- Most fibromas are sessile, although some are pedunculated.
- Most fibromas are 1.5 cm or less in diameter.
- Fourth to sixth decades of life
- Male-to-female ratio is almost 1:2



Histopathologic feature



Differential diagnosis

- *In tongue:*

Neurofibroma, Neurilemoma, Granular Cell Tumor

- *In the buccal & labial mucosa:*

Lipoma, Mucocele, salivary gland tumor

Treatment and prognosis

- conservative surgical excision
- recurrence is extremely rare

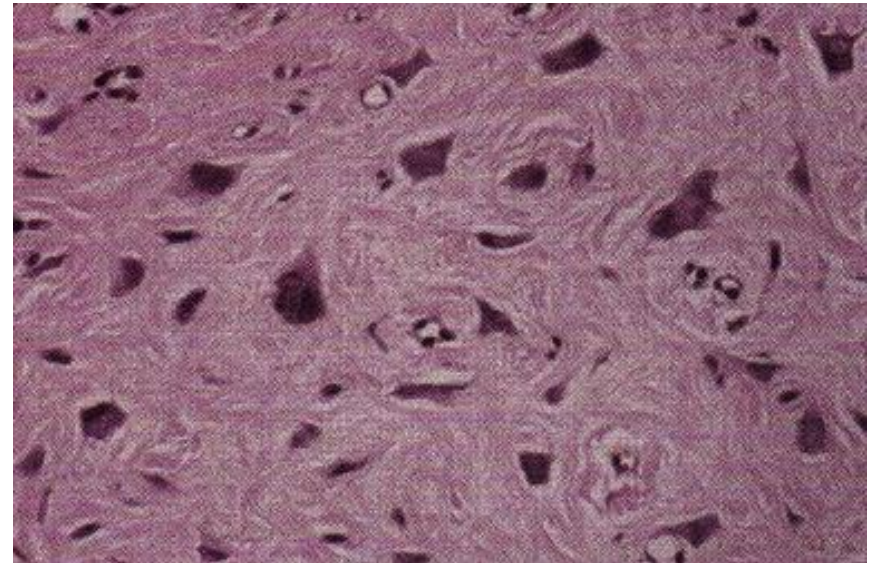
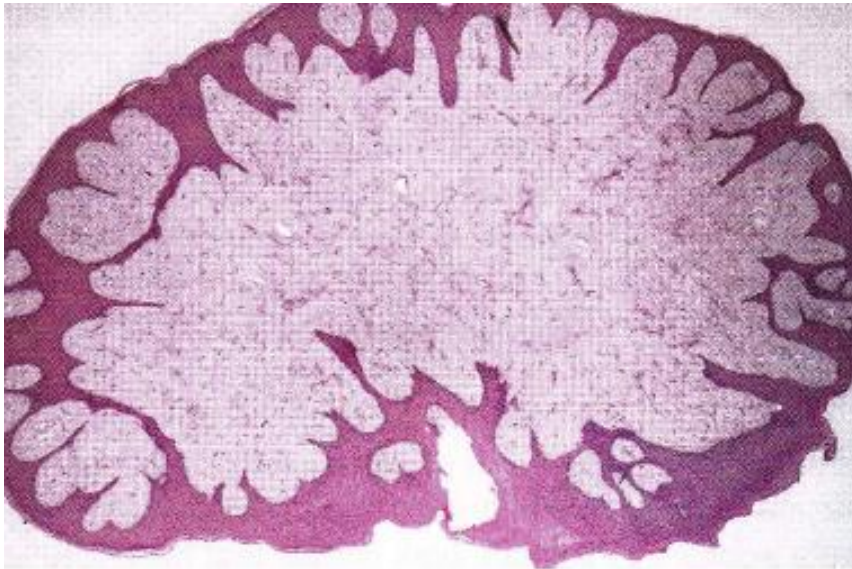
Giant cell fibroma

- The giant cell fibroma is a fibrous tumor with distinctive clinicopathologic features
- Unlike the traumatic fibroma, it does not appear to be associated with chronic irritation.
- The giant cell fibroma represents approximately 2% to 5% of all oral fibrous proliferations submitted for biopsy.

Clinical Features



Histopathologic features



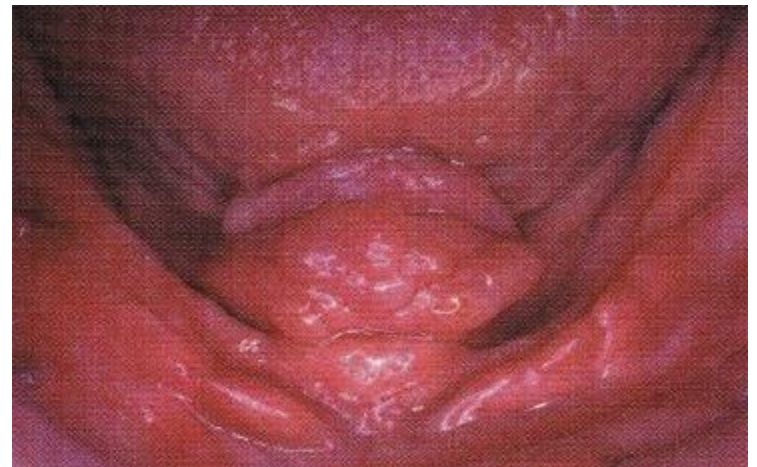
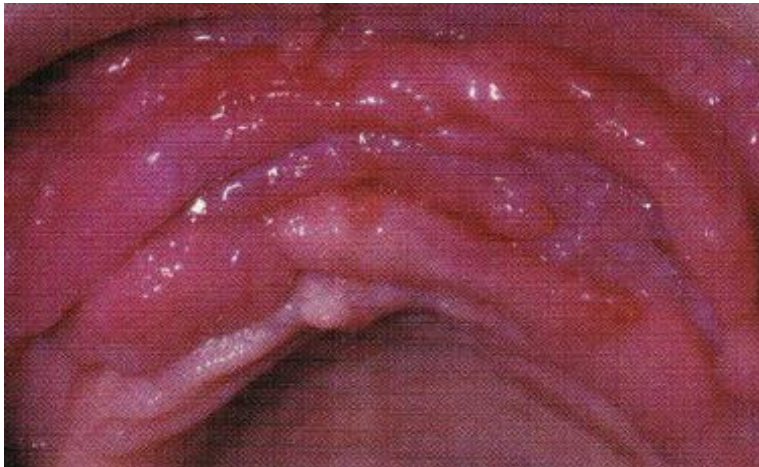
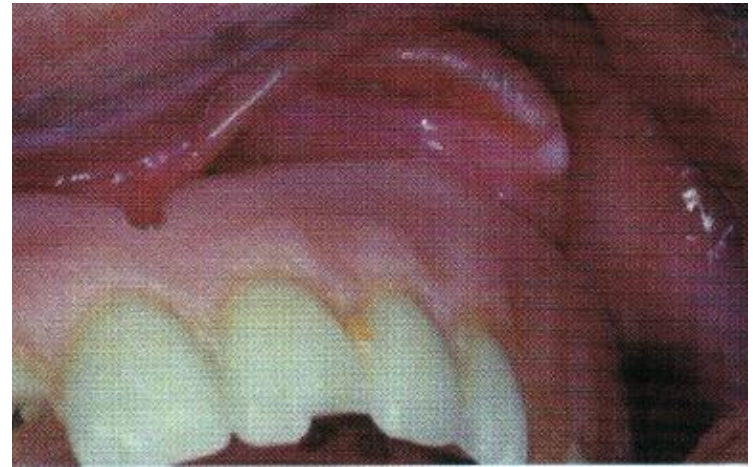
Treatment and prognosis

- Conservative surgical excision
- Recurrence is rare

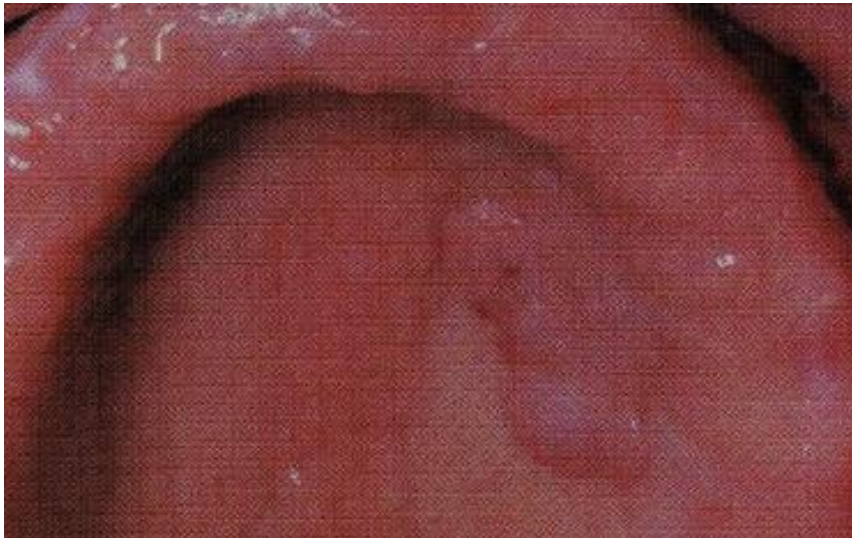
Epulis fissuratum, Inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia

- The epulis fissuratum is a tumorlike hyperplasia of fibrous connective tissue
- Develops in association with the flange of an ill-fitting complete or partial denture
- Although the simple term epulis sometimes is used synonymously for epulis fissuratum, epulis is actually a generic term that can be applied to any tumor of the gingiva or alveolar mucosa.

Clinical Features



Fibroepithelial polyp, leaflike denture fibroma



Histopathologic features



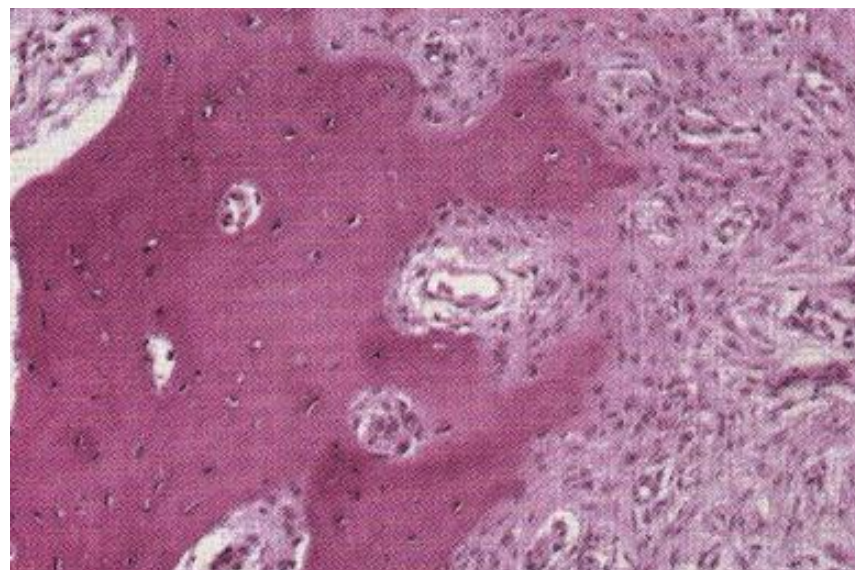
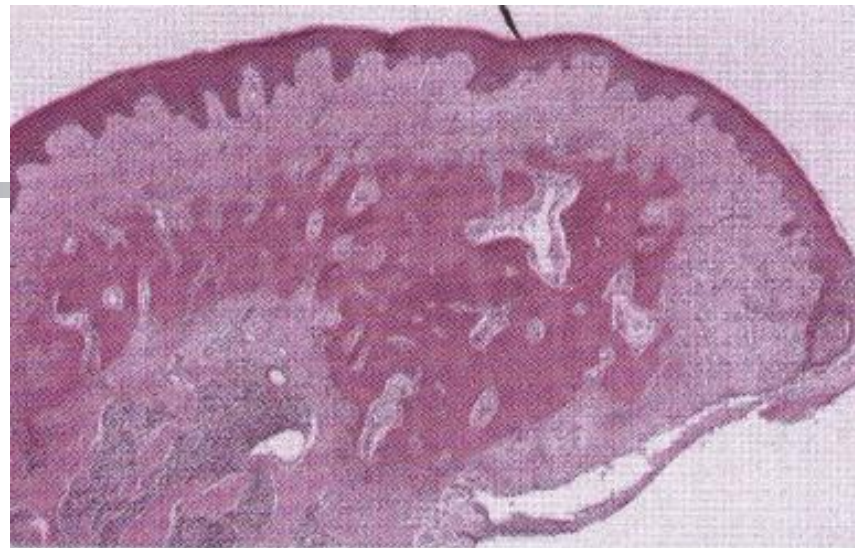
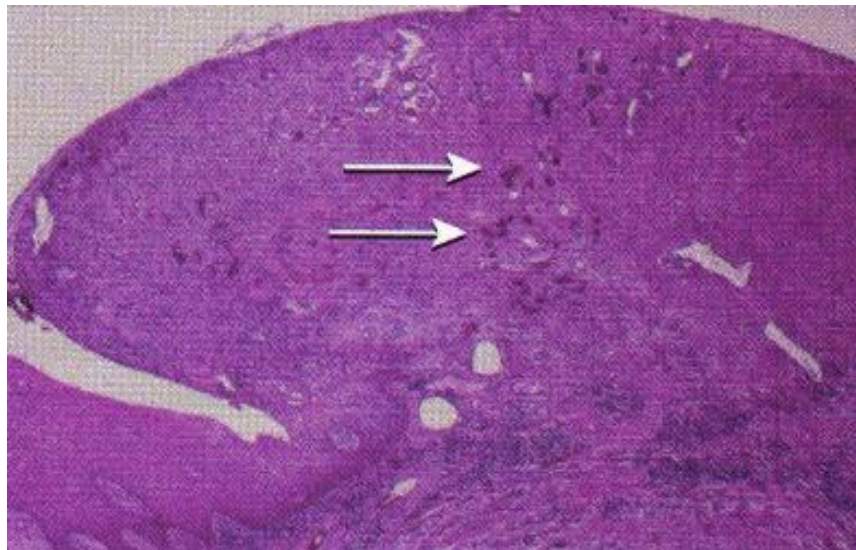
Treatment and prognosis

- **Surgical removal**
- **The ill-fitting denture should be remade or relined to prevent a recurrence of the lesion**

Peripheral *ossifying fibroma*, *peripheral fibroma with calcification*, *calcifying fibroblastic granuloma*

- The peripheral ossifying fibroma is a relatively common gingival growth that is considered to be reactive rather than neoplastic in nature
- Develop initially as pyogenic granulomas that undergo fibrous maturation and subsequent calcification
- Its origin from cells of the periosteum or periodontal ligament



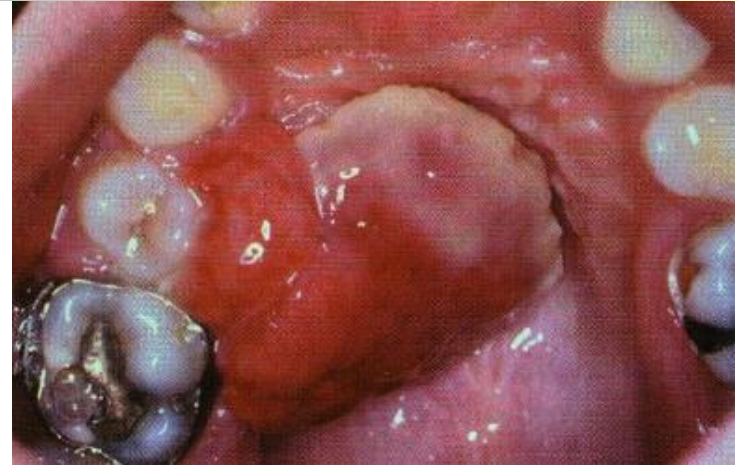


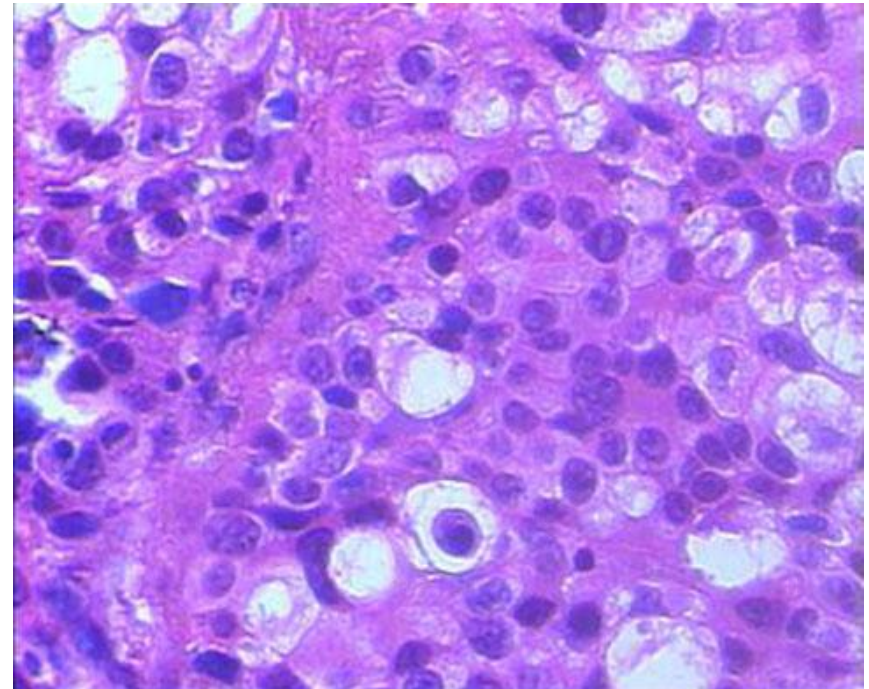
Treatment and prognosis

- **local surgical excision**
- **The mass should be excised down to periosteum**
- **the adjacent teeth should be thoroughly scaled to eliminate any possible irritants**

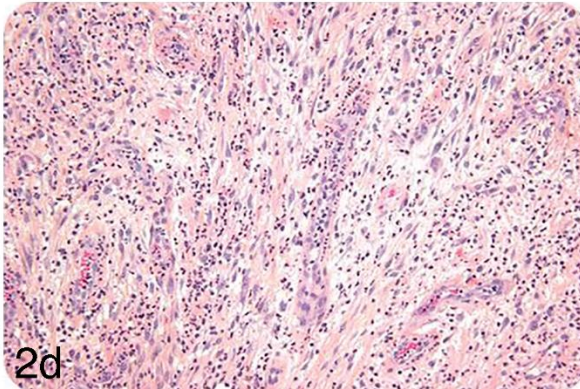
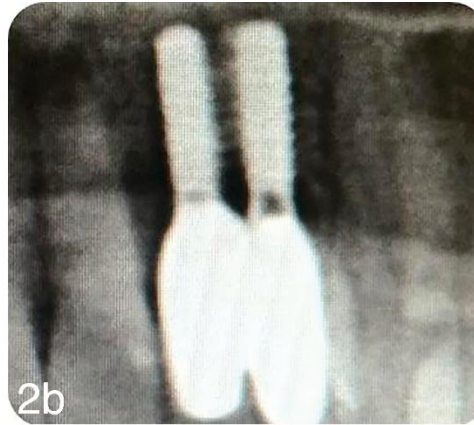
Pyogenic granuloma, Granuloma gravidarum or Pregnancy tumor

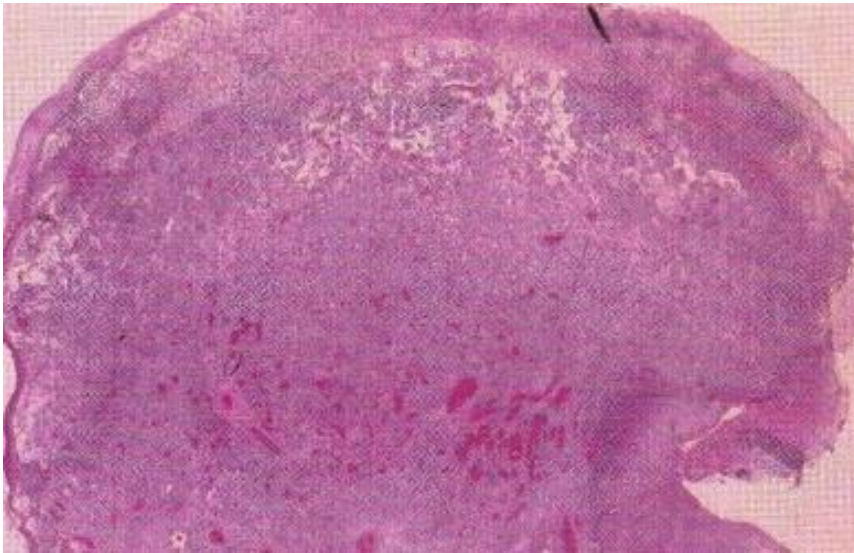
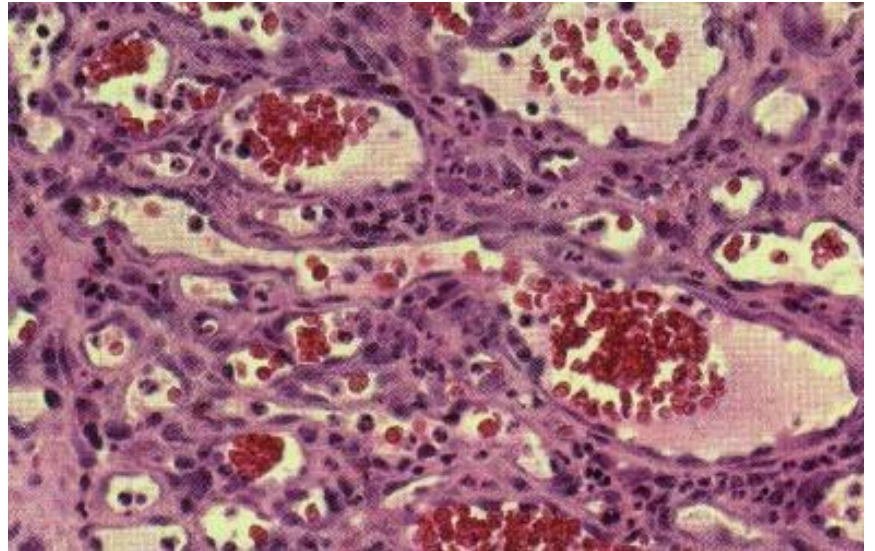
- The pyogenic granuloma is a common tumorlike growth of the oral cavity
- local irritation or trauma
- It is not a true granuloma
- Pregnancy tumor or granuloma gravidarum
- Epulis granulomatosa





Pyogenic Granuloma Associated with dental Implants





Treatment and prognosis

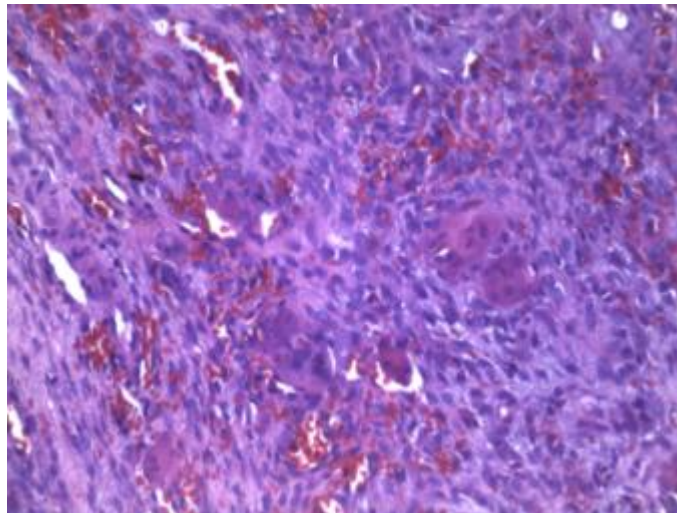
- Conservative surgical excision
- The excision should extend down to periosteum and the adjacent teeth should be thoroughly scaled to remove any source of continuing irritation
- The recurrence rate is higher for pyogenic granulomas removed during pregnancy
- Some lesions will resolve spontaneously after parturition

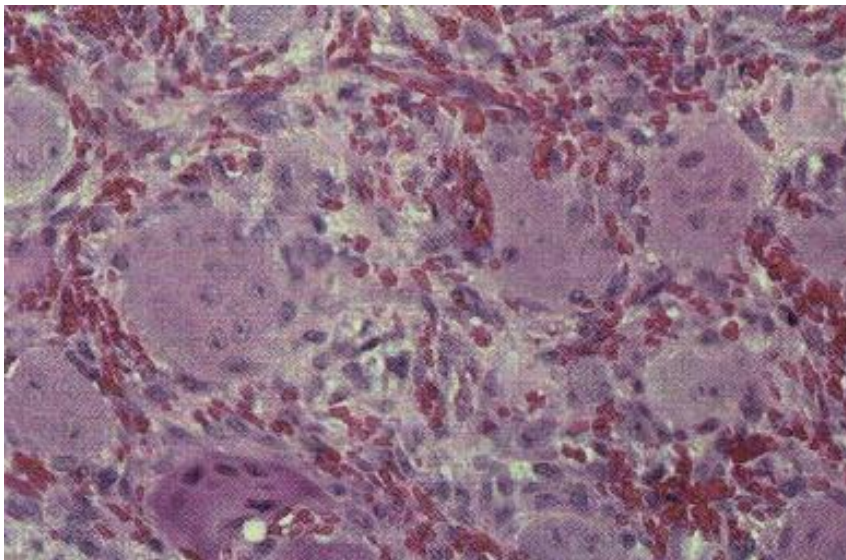
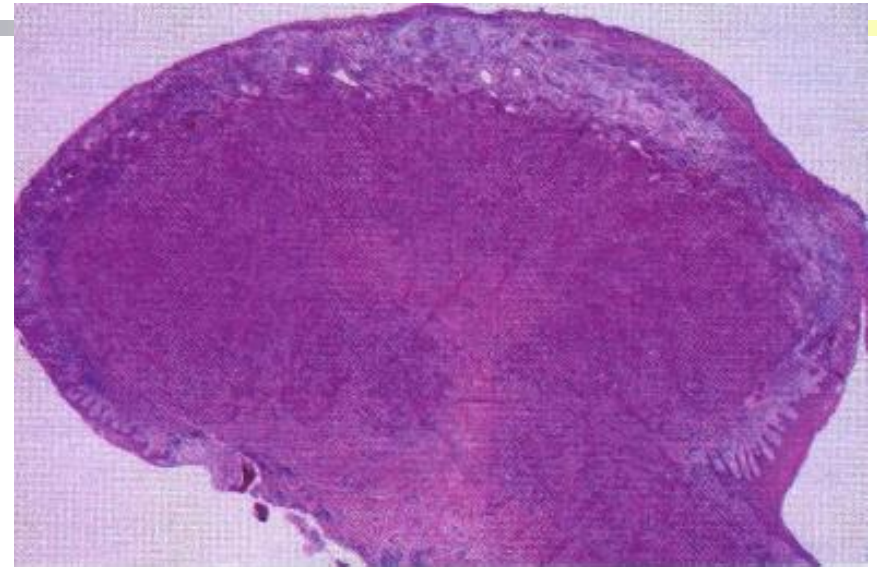
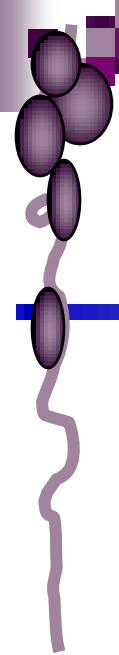
Peripheral giant cell granuloma

- *The peripheral giant cell granuloma is a relatively common tumorlike growth of the oral cavity*
- *The giant cells show immunohistochemical features of osteoclasts*



Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma Associated with a Dental Implant





Treatment and prognosis

- local surgical excision down to the underlying bone
- the adjacent teeth should be thoroughly scaled to eliminate any possible irritants
- The adjacent teeth should be carefully scaled to remove any source of irritation and to minimize the risk of recurrence
- Approximately 10% of lesions are reported
- to recur

(a) Clinical picture of pyogenic granuloma. (b) Clinical picture of fibrous hyperplasia. (c) Clinical picture of peripheral giant cell granuloma. (d) Clinical picture of Peripheral ossifying fibroma



