



Central giant cell granuloma mimicking a malignant lesion of mandible: A case report

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ARTICLE INFO

Article Type: Case Report

Received: 8 Nov. 2021

Revised: 5 Jan. 2022

Accepted: 10 Mar. 2022

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ABSTRACT

Central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) is a relatively uncommon benign osseous lesion with sometimes aggressive nature. The nature of this lesion is unknown and although the exact cause is unclear, the three theories about possibility of its nature are: developmental anomaly, reactive lesion or benign neoplasm. Histologically by presence of multinucleated giant cells within a stroma of spindle-shaped mesenchymal and fibrovascular connective tissue along with containing of hemorrhagic areas is characterized. This case report presents the diagnosis and management of a CGCG in a 50 years-old man with biopsy and surgical treatments. The lesion involve the left side of mandibular. Diagnosis plan was designed based on the combination of pathology and imaging. Finally after en bloc resection of involved regions of mandible, a titanium plate prosthesis was used for the jaw reconstruction. Since some of CGCG lesions can be highly invasive and clinically and radiographic features can mimic as malignancy lesions.

Keywords: Central giant cell granuloma; Malignant lesion; Case report.

Introduction

Giant cell granuloma (CGCG) is an uncommon non-odontogenic that generally considered as a benign non-neoplastic usually lesion with unknown etiology that find almost exclusively in the jaws [1-4] as <7% of all tumors in the jaws [5]. Lesions are more

common in young adults and children, with a higher prevalence (75%) in before the age of 30 and usually occurs in anterior region of mandibular first molars and females are affected almost twice more than males [3,5-7]. It is solitary lesion with radiographic features of a multilocular radio-

radiolucency with a soap bubble-like or honeycomb appearance and scalloped margins and [5]. The predominantly histological features of this lesion is consisting of fibrous tissue with the presence of many osteoclast-like giant cells scattered in stroma along with hemosiderin deposits [8]. This lesion has two non-aggressive (more common) and aggressive subtypes [9]. In this article we report the rare invasive type of CGCG with malignancy like Clinical manifestation in a 48-years-old male patient.

Case History

A male patient (48 years-old) complaining of swelling in the left side of mandibular body since 4 months, referred to the dental faculty of Hamedan University, in 2021. The patient complained of a gradually growing swelling that had over the past 4 months with vague pain and loosening and Spontaneous exfoliation of the seemingly healthy second premolars. There is not any history of trauma or systemic infection but the patient reported a history of abscess at the site of tooth 45 about 1 year ago and recovery after taking metronidazole and amoxicillin. Slightly facial asymmetry with a poorly defined solitary swelling measuring 3 x 4cm by normal appearance of overlying skin was visible on extraoral presentation (Figure 1).

Intraoral examination (Figure 2) showed a diffuse firm enlargement of left side of body of mandible measuring 3*4cm in diameter from 43 to 47 regions with thinning of buccal cortex in the same region. Tooth mobility with 43 (grade 1) and 44, 47 (grade 2) was seen. Teeth 43, 44 has positive response to pulp vitality test but 47 is non-vital. The overlying mucosa has normal appearance with slightly blue hue. The consistency of the lesion was bony hard, with smooth surface and tender with fluctuant mass in some areas. The adjacent teeth and oral mucosa have normal appearance. Associated teeth has normal pulpal response to vitality test. On aspiration the lesion had not shown anything (any blood). OPG view (Figure 3) revealed a solitary ill-defined radiolucent lesion in left side of mandible measuring 3X4 cm² visible from the mesial of 43 to the mesial of 47 with obliteration of Lamina Dura of tooth 43 and mesial root of tooth. The inferior alveolar canal was not involve. In mandibular CBCT (Figure 4) from areas 43 to 47 of the cross-sectional sections from cut 4, the onset of heterogeneous hypodense lesion is seen (the lesion causes expansion in the buccolingual dimension and thinning of the buccal and lingual cortex is seen. Residual septa or reactive bone are seen. The lesion did not involve the mandibular nerve and any

root resorption was seen. A provisional diagnosis of malignancy (osteosarcoma) lesion was considered with the differential diagnosis: CGCG, Ameloblastoma. On surgical observation the lesion involved both buccolingual cortical plates. after incisional biopsy of lesion under lidocaine 2% with 1:100 000 epinephrine (Figure 5), Specimen was sent for histopathological examination, which showed CGCG characteristic numerous multinucleated giant cells (Figure 6). Since laboratory values of serum calcium, alkaline phosphate, phosphorous and PTH and CBC diff were within normal ranges, brown tumor of the hyperparathyroidism was ruled out. Later the lesion was completely removed and then reconstruction of defected jaw with patient's iliac graft was done.

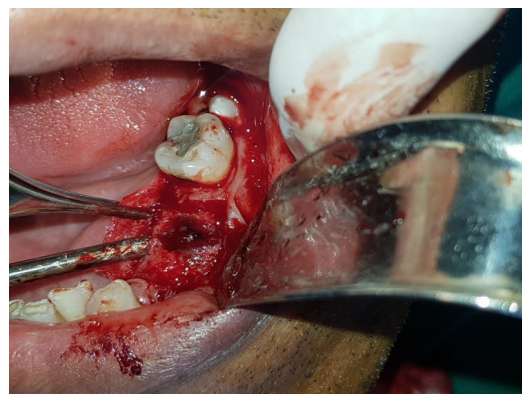


Figure 1.



Figure 2. Expansion of buccolingual cortical plates.



Figure 3. OPG showing radiolucent lesion in area of 43 to 47 teeth.

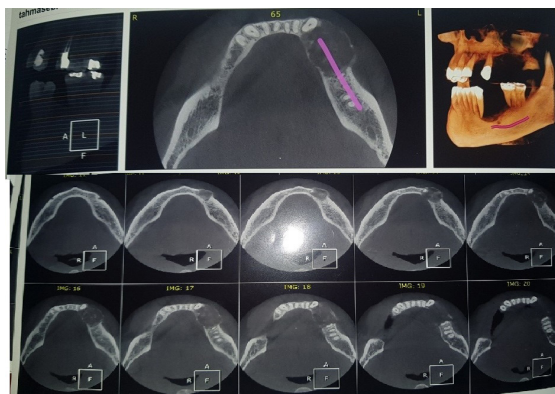


Figure 4. Mandibular CBCT from areas 43 to 47 of the cross-sectional sections.

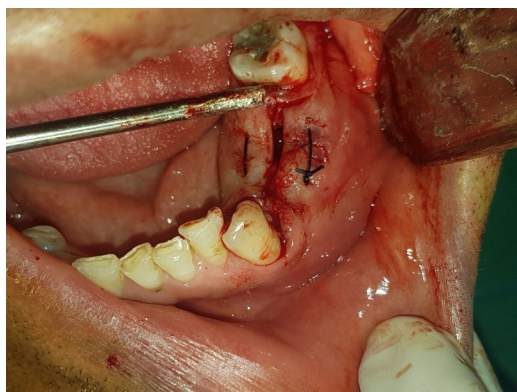


Figure 5. Intra-oral photograph view showed incisional biopsy was performed.

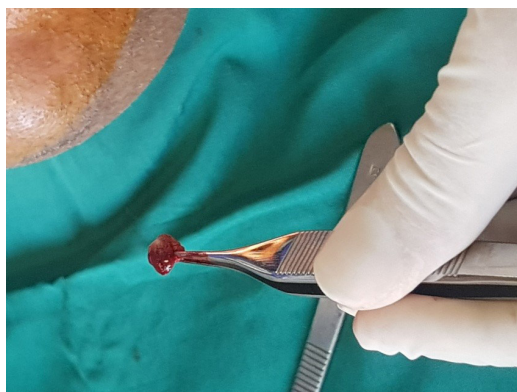


Figure 6.

Discussion

Reports of Misdiagnosis of invasive giant cell lesions with malignant lesions is occasionally occur in literature [8-10]. The CGCG clinical behavior varies from an Insidious slow-grow thing asymptomatic swelling detected on routine radiographs to much less common regionally rapid-grow thing aggressive lesion with painful symptoms, cortical perforation and root resorption with higher recurrence that can mimics malignant lesions has [2,8,11,12]. The CGCG pathogenesis of oral region is unknown, but the three theories that more accepted about possibility of lesion's nature

are: developmental anomaly, reactive lesion or a benign neoplasm [13]. Due to excessive recurrence of aggressive CGCG, well timed diagnosis and accurate surgical resection is require to reduce the risk of recurrence [14]. Since aggressive CGCG can mimics the features of malignancy, rapid diagnosis of those benign tumors is critical to enhance of this lesion and its long-term prognosis management. Differential diagnosis based on clinical and radiology findings includes malignancy lesions and other regionally invasive lesions like Ameloblastoma. Malignancy lesions are often similiary rapid aggressive lesion and can reason more root resorption or teeth mobility and invave the mandibular which could present as pain, numbness or paresthesia [15,16]. Even though the report case lesion is mimic some clinical and radiographic features of malignancy lesions however the site of lesion (anterior of first mandibular molar) and the slight blue undertone of lesion can assist in diagnosis despite the fact that CGCG is much less common cab be so aggressive and it has usually blood aspiration in FNA. Ameloblastoma has tendency to involve angle of mandible, normally occurs in older adults (20-50 years old) and often has more swallowing. Histopatological features of CGCG and giant cell tumor (GCT) are compareble; however GCT giant cells has more nuclei than CGC cells. Treatment approach of CGCG is rest on it's clinical behavior but the gold standard management of CGCG is surgical enucleation and curettement [5] other treatment options include surgical excision with wide margin resection that cause major defects of jaw, cryotherapy, enucleation and aggressive local curettage with or without chemical cauterization and adjunctive modalities like intralesion injection of corticosteroids, calcitonin or systemic interferon alpha [1,5,17].

Conclusion

The aggressive CGCG should be one of the differential diagnosis of rapid grow lesions with some aggressive behaviour of the jawbone especially when the lesion is anterior region of the molars. Early and accurate diagnosis can prevent further complications due to the lesion progression and the selection of inappropriate treatment methods.

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest to declare.

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Please cite this paper as:

Najar Karimi F, Jazayeri M, Abbasi F, Safabakhsh D, Ahmadi Motamaye F. Central giant cell granuloma mimicking a malignant lesion of mandible: A case report. *J Craniomaxillofac Res* 2022; 9(2): 106-109