

The epithelial ingrowth in specimen from the apical surgery and the clinical conditions

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I. Objectives

The purpose of this study was to see the occurrence of the epithelial ingrowth in the periapical lesion and its relevance with the clinical symptoms.

II. Materials and Methods

The subjects of this study included 129 specimens which were obtained from the apical surgery during the year of 2001-2002. The patterns of epithelial ingrowth were classified as either lining or networking. The clinical records were reviewed and the relevance between the clinical symptoms and the pattern of the epithelial ingrowth were evaluated under the light microscope.

III. Results

41 of the total 129 specimens (32%) showed epithelial ingrowth. Among those, only 19 specimens were diagnosed as apical periodontal cyst by the department of Oral Pathology. Among those 41 specimens, 23 specimens showed lining patterns of epithelium and 18 specimens networking patterns. Among the patients who had a clinical symptoms(77 cases of the total 129), 26 specimens (34%) showed the epithelial ingrowth while the other 51(66%) did not. Among the patients who had not a clinical symptoms(52 cases of the total 129), the former 15 specimens (29%) and the latter 37 specimens (71%). Among the patients who had fistula (69 cases of the total 129), 22 specimens (32%) showed the epithelial ingrowth while the other 47(68%) did not. Among the patients who had not fistula(60 cases of the total 129), the former 19 specimens (32%) and the latter 41 specimens (68%).

IV. Conclusions

The occurrence of the epithelial ingrowth in the periapical lesions was 32%. There is no relationships between the clinical signs and symptoms and the patterns of epithelial ingrowth.