

B-5. Hereditary gingival fibromatosis: a case report

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연구배경

Hereditary gingival fibromatosis(HGF), also known as idiopathic gingival fibromatosis, is characterized by a slowly progressive, benign enlargement of the keratinized oral gingival tissues.

HGF occurs equally among men and women, in both arches, varying in intensity in individuals within the same family. It is usually identified as an autosomal-dominant condition, so recessive forms are rare.

HGF usually develops as an isolated disorder but in some cases it is associated with other alterations, such as hypertrichosis, epilepsy, and mental retardation. It is sometimes associated with other syndromes, such as Zimmerman-Laband, Murray-Puretic-Drescher, Cowden's, Cross, and prune-belly.

HGF usually begins at the time of eruption of the permanent dentition but can develop with the eruption of the primary dentition. It is rarely present at birth.

연구방법 및 재료

An eleven-year-old Korean male patient was referred from the department of pediatric dentistry with chief complaints of gingival enlargement and malpositioned teeth. Clinical examinations revealed moderate to severe gingival overgrowth on both mandible and maxilla. His father and older sister also showed gingival fibromatosis.

Surgical therapies including flap surgery with internal bevel gingivectomy were performed. At the time of the surgery, gingival biopsy was referred to the Department of Pathology and histopathological examination was performed.

연구결과

Following the completion of the treatment, no signs of recurrence was observed over six-month follow-up.

결론

The surgical therapy for hereditary gingival fibromatosis was successful. At the end of treatment, function and esthetics were improved to a level acceptable to both the patient and the dental team.