Ossifying Epulis with Acanthomatous Ameloblastoma

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Signalment: A 4-year-old female Labrador retriever dog was admitted to the Gyeongsang National University Veterinary Teaching Hospital because of a firm mass located from the left maxilla to left ocular region. Two months previously, the referring veterinarian had resected a mass from the same area. The mass recurred 1-month after the original surgery. Blood screen tests, radiography, computed tomography(CT), histopathology were performed for identification of the abnormalities.

Results: Serum biochemistry revealed increased concentration of ALP and ALT, decreased concentration of AST, hyperglycemia. Skull radiography revealed an ill-defined soft tissue mass with mineralization and bone lysis in the region of the left caudal maxilla and zygomatic bone. In addition, loss of left upper 4th premolar and upper molar teeth was identified. On CT, 3×3.5 cm sized, inhomogenous, soft tissue opacity mass with maxillary destruction was present at the left nasal region. At left orbital region, mass size was reduced, but significant zygomatic bone lysis was present. Maxillectomy was performed, and the mass was histopathologically classified ossifying epulis with acanthomatous ameloblastoma.

Clinical relevance: Benign, gingivally located proliferation of tissue in the dogs are termed epulides and may be fibromatous or ossifying. Epulides. The another class of epulis has been termed ameloblastoma, which is locally invasive, highly destructive tumor of the jaw consisting of proliferating odontogenic epithelium in a fibrous stroma. It is extremely rare that epulides develop at the facial region without gingival mass grossly and ossifying epulis is accompanied with acanthomatous ameloblastoma histopathologically.

Key words: epulides, maxillary mass, CT, dog

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